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THE TIMES

William Rees-Mogg resumes his liberty, page 14

Israel angered by US military sales to Saudis

The Israeli Government last night expressed anger and disappointment at a decision by the United States to sell extra military equipment to Saudi Arabia to increase the capability of its F15 fighter aircraft. The Israelis said the sale was liable to endanger the strategic balance in the Middle East and escalated the arms race.

Middle East balance 'endangered'

From David Cross
Washington, March 6

The United States announced today that it intends to sell extra military equipment to Saudi Arabia to improve the American-built F15 fighter aircraft the Arabs are already buying.

The State Department said in a statement published here today that the new Administration's agreement was the first step towards helping its friends in the Middle East and Gulf area to defend themselves from the growing Soviet threat in the region.

The sale was also designed to rebuild the confidence of America's allies in Washington's determination to help them to protect their own interests.

The statement said that the new equipment, tentatively approved, included special fuel tanks which can be added to F15 fighters to extend their range and advanced Sidewinder type air to air missiles. The equipment would enhance only the defensive, not the offensive, capability of the jets, Administration officials said.

America has also decided to provide the Saudis with special surveillance aircraft, possibly the Awacs which the Americans used briefly in the Gulf when the Iraqi-Iranian war broke out last year. Details of exactly which type of radar-equipped, early warning aircraft will be worked out with Riyadh in due course.

Another item for the F15 aircraft requested by the Saudis, in-flight air refuelling equipment, will be provided in the near future. Bomb racks to enable the fighters to attack ground targets may also be sold to the Saudis—but not immediately.

In its announcement, the State Department conceded that when the original sale of the aircraft had been approved by the previous administration in 1978, President Carter had reassured Israel's supporters on Capitol Hill that extra equipment for the aircraft would be withheld.

That promise satisfied Congress sufficiently to enable the sale of the aircraft to go ahead.

But, today's announcement said, circumstances in south-west Asia had changed dramatically since that assurance was given. It cited the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, the Iranian revolution, the continuing war between Iraq and Iran and pro-Soviet governments in South Yemen and Ethiopia.

During a briefing for reporters this morning, Administration officials conceded that the Israelis would "not be ecstatic" about the proposed sale. But to try to lessen concern in Tel Aviv, the officials said that the Administration plans to give the Israelis an extra $600m worth (about £273.2m) of credits over a two-year period to buy extra air defence equipment.

They said that Washington would also look more favourably than in the past on Israeli requests to export their Kfir aircraft, equipped with American-built engines—the United States having the right to veto such sales.

Today's decision on the F15 can be overturned by Congress if both Houses approve a resolution banning the sale within 30 days. Israel has many powerful and vocal supporters in Congress and the sale is likely to provide the new Administration with its first foreign policy battle on Capitol Hill.

Serious rift: The Israeli Government tonight reacted with anger and disappointment to the American decision, which marks the first serious rift between the ruling Likud coalition and the new Reagan Administration (Christopher Walker writes from Jerusalem).

A strongly worded Foreign Ministry communiqué said: "The decision to sell additional parts for the F15 planes is cause for the utmost concern and intensifies the danger to Israel. This sale, and the handing over of other war materials by the industrial nations escalates the arms race in the area to dangerous proportions liable to endanger the strategic balance in the Middle East".

The Foreign Ministry said that those and "other considerations" had already been pointed out to the American Government during the recent visit to Washington by Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli Foreign Minister.

The communiqué also said: "Saudi Arabia is not a 'moderate nation' with regard to the Arab-Israeli conflict, but is counted among the leaders of the advocates of war against Israel. It provides aid to the Palestine Liberation Organization and all those nations actively fighting against Israel".

Calendar clash: The rigour of religious observances caught up with Mr Shamir today when he missed an audience of the Pope because his aircraft arrived late (Peter Nichols writes from Rome).

It was delayed by snow storms and brought him in towards dusk—and the arrival of the Jewish Sabbath. The Pope begins his Lental spiritual exercises on Sunday evening and suspends all audiences.

It was thought here tonight that the first official visit of an Israeli Foreign Minister to the Vatican, an historic event, is now unlikely to take place for the time being.

Deposits for elections may rise to £1,000

By Frances Gibb

The Government is to publish soon a Green Paper on electoral law which is expected to suggest raising the deposit for parliamentary candidates from £150 to about £1,000 and to give United Kingdom citizens living abroad the right to vote.

The paper is the result of about two years of discussions at the Home Office, initiated chiefly by Mr Leon Brittan, Conservative MP for Cleveland and Whitby and former Minister of State at the Home Office.

It is expected to recommend lowering the total below which a deposit is lost. At present that is 12.5 per cent of the votes cast but it is expected to recommend about 5 per cent.

That would ensure that the Liberals, for example, would not lose big sums of money, as some who oppose raising the deposit feared, but candidates of fringe parties would find it harder to stand.

The deposit was originally based on the cost of posting an election pamphlet free of charge to every elector in the country.

It has not been changed since the Representation of the People Act, 1918, and it was estimated in 1979 that a more realistic figure would be £1,400.

The other main proposal is aimed at removing the anomaly whereby citizens working overseas, in the EEC in Brussels, for example, cannot vote.

Whether British holiday-makers abroad at the time of a general election should be allowed to vote is likely to be left open, although Mr Brittan has expressed support for that right.

Discussing the review of electoral law, at the Conservative Party conference in 1979, he said he did not believe that taking a holiday should result in the deprivation of a citizen's basic civil rights.

But some officers feel that such a right would be cumbersome to administer and might result in delays in the electoral timetable.

The Green Paper is the first big review of electoral law since the Representation of the People Act, 1949.



Guards at the Elysée Palace presenting arms with a new French rifle, nicknamed "the bugle" by the soldiers who use it.

Mrs Thatcher says Paisley action is that of a 'desperate man'

From Christopher Thomas
Belfast

Mrs Margaret Thatcher yesterday ruled out the possibility of a bilateral defence treaty with the Irish Republic.

"The Republic of Ireland is neutral. If she wished to discuss defence it would, I imagine, be with a much wider group of nations", she said.

The reference will do little to placate the pro-neutrality lobby in the republic, who in a Dail debate on Tuesday will attempt to discover whether Mr Charles Haughey, the Prime Minister, is prepared to enter into a European defence agreement.

The fear of many leading Irish politicians is that the Prime Minister and Mr Haughey have discussed the possibility of Ireland entering a defence agreement in return for decisive action by Britain over Northern Ireland.

That fear is also at the heart of the campaign against Mrs Thatcher by the Rev Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, against whom she launched a scathing attack in Ulster last night.

Mr Paisley's action in opposing her Dublin summit talks was that of a "desperate man", she said.

Mr Paisley, MP for Antrim, North, with 300 supporters yesterday handed in a letter of protest, accusing her of treachery over her summit talks with Mr Haughey.

He said that his campaign would go on with even more vigour and accused Mrs Thatcher of "lying through her teeth".

Mrs Thatcher said the protest was ridiculous. Mr Paisley's remarks reflected on him rather than herself, she said.

She repeated that Ulster's constitutional future was guaranteed, and accused Mr Paisley of raising unnecessary fears.

"I shall not be intimated from carrying on talks with our neighbours, the Republic of Ireland, by threats", she said.

Mrs Thatcher's emphatic reassurance to the "loyalists" of Northern Ireland about their constitutional future will not especially please the Dublin

Continued on page 2, col 5

Unions expect 90% of civil servants to join Monday's strike

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

The machinery of government, the law courts and civil aviation will come to a halt on Monday as civil servants stage the most comprehensive challenge yet to the Cabinet's public sector pay policy.

Union leaders said yesterday that more than 90 per cent of the nation's 530,000 white-collar state employees would join the 24-hour strike, called in pursuit of higher pay and the restoration of wage comparison procedures with private industry.

Further, selective strikes, designed to cut off the flow of tax revenue to the Exchequer, will be disclosed tomorrow by the Council of Civil Service Unions as Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, puts the finishing touches to his Budget due on Tuesday.

There were no signs last night of peace moves. Mr William Kendall, general secretary of the council, said: "The strike goes on. Nobody is asking us to see them. There is nothing lined up formally or informally.

All areas of Government service and many outside will be affected. Social security offices will be closed by a walkout of 90,000 members of the Civil and Public Services Association.

Pickets will be out in force in Whitehall, seeking to prevent civil servants and those who sympathize with their dispute going into Downing Street, the Foreign Office, the Treasury, the Cabinet Office, the Ministry of Defence, the departments of Trade, Employment and Environment, the Home Office and New Scotland Yard.

Tourists will be affected by a shutdown of the Tower of London, HMS Belfast, the British Museum and the National and Tate galleries, but ministers are more concerned that strikes will also impair the work of a whole range of defence establishments. The smooth functioning of Parliament will also be affected by a walkout of staff who provide services for MPs.

Civil air traffic is likely to be brought to a virtual standstill, and ports will be severely disrupted. Customs officers are going on strike and there will be few checks on travellers' baggage. Courts and industrial tribunals will be closed, and pickets will be on duty outside the Central Criminal Court and the Royal Courts of Justice in the Strand.

The catalogue of disruption extends into the business community, is stampers at the Stock Exchange, who belong to the Civil and Public Services Association, have been called out. All tax offices will be closed by a strike of 60,000 members of the Inland Revenue Staff Federation, and the Association of HM Inspectors of Taxes.

Work on income and corporation tax will be brought to a standstill, and VAT staff who belong to the Society of Civil and Public Services Association will also be on strike.

In all, more than 500,000 civil servants belonging to nine unions and to the Northern Ireland Public Services Association are being brought out. There will be nearly 30 meetings and rallies in London and the provinces at which union leaders will spell out their intentions on the forthcoming campaign of strikes.

The selective stoppages will involve a few thousand people at a time, and they will be paid 85 per cent of their gross wages while withdrawing their labour in key installations, such as the Government's computer in Southend.

Mrs Kate Losinska, president of the CPSA, said there was "deep and bitter resentment" over the Cabinet's decision to suspend the work of the Pay Research Unit, which determines how far civil service salaries have fallen behind comparable rates in the private sector, and to suppress its reports prepared for the 1981 wage round.

The unions have instituted a levy on their members—in one case of £2 a week—to finance the strikes. More than £100,000 has been raised in this manner so far, and the unions are also committing millions of pounds of their funds to the campaign.

The Government has so far stood firm on its offer of 7 per cent, and the two sides appear to be digging in for a long dispute. The strikes will go on until the unions reach what they regard as an acceptable offer on pay and comparability.

Safety doubt: Civil Service unions yesterday questioned the safety aspects of plans by some airlines to continue services

Continued on page 2, col 7

America 'will not send troops to El Salvador'

From David Cross
Washington, March 6

President Reagan went to great lengths today to reassure critics of any American involvement in El Salvador that he foresaw no need for American troops to be sent there.

At his second televised press conference since he became President, Mr Reagan carefully avoided any bellicose references to Cuban assistance to left-wing rebels in El Salvador.

He emphasized that the 50 or so American military advisers who will be going to train Salvadorean government troops would not be used in combat.

Asked whether there was any danger of El Salvador becoming "another Vietnam", the President acknowledged that many people had suggested that that was a danger. Nevertheless, he did not believe the parallel was valid. The fighting in El Salvador was on America's front yard, he said.

It was not just El Salvador. "What we are doing is going to the aid of a Government which had asked for assistance against guerrillas who were aiming not only at that Central American country but at "the whole of Central and South America and, I am sure, eventually North America". He said that his main concern was to try "to stop guerrilla warfare and revolution from coming in here.

He emphasized that his Administration was opposed to both terror from the right and the left in El Salvador. Any attempted coup by right-wing members of the armed forces would be regarded with "the gravest concern".

In an opening statement on the economy, the President announced that a temporary freeze on hiring federal workers, which he introduced soon after taking office, would be made permanent.

"It was time to put Washington on a diet", he joked. The freeze would save American taxpayers about $1,300m (£596m) over the next two years by reducing the number of non-defence personnel by 33,000 this year and 63,000 next.

Church speaks out, page 4

Five missing after Navy helicopters collide

By Staff Reporters

Five naval aircrew were missing presumed dead last night after two Sea King helicopters collided after taking off from HMS Invincible, the Royal Navy's new aircraft carrier.

In spite of heavy fog, divers were trying last night to reach the stricken machines lying in 100ft of water. The chances of finding any of the men alive were put at nil.

The missing men were named as Lieutenant Commander David Roue, of Mullion, Cornwall, Lieutenant Paul Littleton, of Plymouth, Sub Lieutenant Robert Bateman and Leading Aircraftman Jeffrey Marchment, both of Helston, Cornwall, and Sub Lieutenant Marcus McDonald, of Hove, East Sussex.

Rescue operations were coordinated by Captain Michael Livesey, from the Invincible, which earlier in the day had left Portsmouth for the Mediterranean. Helicopters from naval bases at Portland, Lee-on-the-Solent, and from the aircraft repair yard at Fleetlands, Gosport, flew to the scene shortly after the accident at 2.30 pm.

A salvage vessel, the Goldeneye, from Portsmouth, and the auxiliary vessel, the Bee, also took part in the rescue. A third ship, the minehunter HMS Wilton stood by at Portsmouth. Her advanced underwater equipment could be used in helping to locate the wrecked helicopters.

But as darkness, fog and heavy seas combined to hamper the operation, the Ministry of Defence said that the attempt had become one of recovering the aircraft.

HMS Bronington, the ship once commanded by the Prince of Wales, joined the Bee and salvage vessels last night.

Both helicopters, with four men each on board, were on routine exercises with other aircraft from 820 Squadron based at Culdrose at the time of the accident. They were in a complement of seven aboard the Invincible, which is to become operational later this year.

Hijackers murder Pakistani envoy

From Hasan Akhtar
Islamabad, March 6

A Pakistani diplomat, who was among the passengers on board the hijacked aircraft at Kabul airport, was killed today by one of the three hijackers. He was identified as Mr Tariq Rahim, the First Secretary at the Pakistani Embassy in Tehran.

The circumstances of the murder are unclear, but it has been stated that Mr Rahim had been shot and was critically injured. Later he was removed to a Kabul hospital and had died at 6 pm.

The hijackers, who belong to the militant Pakistani Al-Zulfiqar organization, are demanding the release of up to 90 political prisoners in Pakistan.

They forced the Boeing 720 aircraft, with 148 passengers on board, to divert to Kabul on Monday. The aircraft was on a domestic flight between Karachi and Peshawar.

The hijackers had twice set deadlines for the release of the Pakistani prisoners, but both deadlines had passed without any of the hijacked passengers being killed. It is not clear why Mr Rahim was shot.

During the past 48 hours, 29 passengers have been released by the hijackers.

President Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan has declared that the safety of the passengers and crew was entirely the responsibility of the Afghan Government.

He said that the hijackers had given vague conditions for the release of the hostages, but Pakistan wanted precise information from the hijackers.

Negotiations are continuing and it was officially stated today that the hijackers had for the first time spoken directly to Pakistani officials in Kabul, via a radio link from the aircraft. Details of the negotiations were not known.

Afghan appeal: President Babrak Karmal of Afghanistan appealed to the hijackers today not to kill any more hostages. He told them that he would discuss their demands directly with Pakistani officials (Agence France Presse reports from Kabul).

At least 10 non-Pakistanis are among the hostages—six Americans, a Swede, a Nigerian, a Canadian and a South African.

Most of the passengers who have been released were women or children, but two American women, Mrs Charlotte Hubbell of Iowa and Miss Deborah Weisner of Boston, refused the chance of freedom because they did not want to leave their companions on the aircraft.

Mr Speaker Thomas to retire

By Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter

The Speaker, Mr George Thomas, announced yesterday that he would not stand for reelection at the end of this Parliament.

Though his retirement was expected, his statement was the first official confirmation. He was elected Speaker of the Commons in 1976.

The statement said: "If this Parliament runs its full course, which is expected, Mr Thomas will then have represented the people of Cardiff for 39 years, and he thinks that that would be the right time to hand over to a younger person."

Mr Thomas was elected in 1945 as the Labour MP for Cardiff, Central. Through boundary changes, three fifths of the constituency was merged into the new Cardiff, West constituency, which Mr Thomas has continued to represent.

Mr Thomas was joint Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Home Office from 1964-66, and Minister of State at the Welsh Office from 1966-67. In 1967-68 he was Minister of State at the Commonwealth Office, and was Secretary of State for Wales from 1968-70.

Believer in dignity, page 2
Leading article, page 15

Sub machine guns missing from regiment's armoury

By Our Defence Correspondent

Police are investigating the disappearance of a self-loading rifle, two Sterling sub machine guns and two Browning 9mm pistols from the headquarters of the Infantry Demonstration Battalion at the School of Infantry, Warminster, Wiltshire.

The weapons were missing during a routine check on Tuesday, and all 630 men in the battalion, which was formed in 1979, have been ordered to remain in the area while local detectives and the Royal Military Police investigate.

No ammunition is missing and the Army is refusing to say whether the IRA is suspected. A spokesman said last night: "We are very concerned. There are strict regulations controlling Army weapons and we are treating the disappearance seriously."

The battalion is a mechanized unit which takes part in exercises with men on courses at the School of Infantry.

Takeover bid of $4,000m

Standard Oil of California, one of the world's biggest companies, has made a record bid of $4,000m (£1,820m) for Amax, the diversified natural resources company of which it already holds 20 per cent. The directors of Amax said that they would not support the offer of an unspecified combination of shares and cash Page 17

Oxford voting invalid

The election of the Oxford University Students' Union president was made void after the discovery of "a major fraud" involving the new Centre Democratic student group. The scrutineer's signature was forged on more than 100 ballot papers at four colleges Page 3

14 questioned on drugs

Fourteen men are being questioned in Britain and France after the seizure of the tug Sea Rover on Thursday in a three-nation surveillance operation to stop drug running in the Channel Page 2

Ceasefire rejected

Iran's rejection of the Gulf war ceasefire proposed by a special Islamic mission was confirmed by Hojatoleslam Ali Khamenehi, a member of the Supreme Defence Council Page 5

Royal art college clash

Mr Cob Stenham, chairman, and five members of the council of the Royal College of Art have resigned after policy disagreements Page 3

Senor Calvo's denial

Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Spanish Prime Minister, denied that his Government has always to keep in mind the mood of the armed forces Page 4



Bevin celebration: Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, with Mrs Queenie Wynne (left), Ernest Bevin's daughter, and Mrs Ivy Saunders, Bevin's secretary, in London yesterday to celebrate the centenary of the politician's birth Page 2

UN vote for sanctions

The West seems likely to use its veto powers in the United Nations Security Council to block a General Assembly call for the imposition of mandatory sanctions against South Africa to force it out of Namibia Page 4

Peking: Mr Deng Xiaoping's power expected to be further consolidated by the appointment of Mr Geng Biao as Defence Minister 5

MPs favour rail link under Channel

A Commons select committee on a Channel link favours a single tube rail tunnel costing £1,000m. But a report says it should be big enough to carry road vehicles if trains fail to win enough traffic Page 2

MPs favour £1,000m single rail tunnel, convertible for vehicles, as best Channel link

By Michael Baily
Transport Correspondent

A single tube rail tunnel costing about £1,000m is the firm choice of the Commons select committee on a Channel link whose report was published yesterday.

But while such a tunnel should be rail only to start with, it should be big enough to carry road vehicles later if the railways failed to attract enough traffic. The extra cost of the greater dimension, about £100m, should be borne by the Government, which would be able to recoup it if the tunnel were converted.

Urging an early White Paper and parliamentary debate to complete the project by 1990, Mr Tom Bradley, chairman of the committee, said that after a "scrupulously fair" assessment of the various bridge and tunnel options it had concluded that a bored tunnel was the only realistic choice if a firm decision in principle was to be made this year.

Two important issues remained to be clarified: the attitude of the French, who in the light of Britain's unilateral cancellation of the previous tunnel project in 1974 were now "less than forthcoming"; and that of the British Government, which may need to be flexible about its insistence on private finance.

He said yesterday: "If a deal based on genuine risk capital can be agreed, well and good." But if not I would strongly urge the Government to consider a direct financial commitment to the project."

It was not a new project at the limits of technology but a sound investment in proven technology with good prospects of a real and substantial return.

"All the signs are that a project of this kind will yield substantial long-term benefits both financially and socially, and in the short-term will bring significant employment opportunities to the construction industry and other hard-pressed industrial sectors.

"There seems to be no sensible reason why some of the financial benefits should not accrue directly to the British Government and taxpayer."

While there had been differences among MPs on the committee, there had been no formal division in reaching the conclusion, he said.

A rail tunnel, the report finds, is not only the cheapest of the schemes proposed, but also the most advantageous in energy and environmental terms. It would cause only a minor setback to channel ports and shipping from which they would soon recover. By contrast, a larger scheme involving an immediate and overwhelming transfer of road vehicle traffic would make their prospects bleak and raise a real danger of a cross-channel monopoly.

All the schemes submitted looked commercially viable, but the larger ones would take longer to achieve that position. The British Rail scheme should be profitable, and if it were the only one proposed the committee would see no reason not to recommend it.

But a more ambitious scheme with roll-on car and lorry capacity could be more economically attractive in the longer-term and carried a lower commercial risk. In view of the uncertainty over fuel and transport trends it would be neither sensible nor responsible to build a new and very expensive link across the Channel without provision for road vehicles.

Welcoming the report, Sir Peter Parker, chairman of British Rail, said he hoped the extra metre to allow road traffic would not become an excuse for an "eiderdown of indecision laid over this project".

Getting on with a rail tunnel would be of immense value to the nation.

Second Report from the Transport Committee Session 1980-81, *The Channel Link*, vol 1, Report and Minutes of proceedings. Stationery Office (£4.60).

The Prime Minister visiting the 39th Field Regiment, Royal Artillery, at St Angelo airport, near Enniskillen, yesterday before taking a helicopter tour of the border area.

The former teacher who believes in the dignity of Mr Speaker

By Robin Young

Mr George Thomas, who announced yesterday that he will be retiring as Speaker of the Commons at the end of this Parliament, was a deeply committed and thoroughly partisan politician before curbing his natural exuberance and outspokenness for love of parliamentary traditions and the dignity of his office.

His career, until he became Deputy Speaker in 1974, had been controversial. He fought a long campaign for leasehold reform, and as Secretary of State for Wales he became an emotional and outraged critic of Welsh nationalism and the activities of the Welsh Language Society.

Born in Port Talbot in 1909, the son of a Rhondda miner, he remained proud of his Welshness. His coat of arms, at his own suggestion, incorporated a miner's lamp, an open Bible (he has been a Methodist lay preacher for more than 40 years), and a leek "for the better part of the United Kingdom" as well as the Westminster portcullis.

He made his first political speech to the Women's Coop Guild in Tonypandy when he was 18. In 1936 he led a hunger march from the town to Cardiff. In 1945 he and his close friend, Mr James Callaghan, were both elected for Cardiff constituencies.

A former schoolmaster, Mr Speaker Thomas became familiar to millions as the pleading voice stridently calling for "Order, order" at the beginning of Radio 4's rumbustious *Today in Parliament*. Any teacher set in charge of a class of more than 600 including both Mr Dennis Skinner and the Reverend Ian Paisley could be forgiven thinking life was unfair, but Mr Thomas has never seemed to lose his love of the job.



Mr George Thomas: Curbed his natural exuberance.

When he told Mr William Hamilton, some time ago, that remarks about Princess Margaret were "extremely discourteous by my standard", it was a pointed reminder of how high his standards are.

An open and honest man, he freely admits his prejudices, but his sharpest utterances are delivered with unfailing courtesy. His bright humour and comedian's sense of timing and the gentle aside have often helped him defuse difficult situations in the House.

His benevolent smile made him a popular choice as godfather to many MPs' children before he took the chair. He never married, and for a long time his political mentor was his "mam". She featured often in his conversation, speeches and even election addresses, and when she died in 1972 at the aeg of 91, her funeral was the largest Cardiff had seen for years; attended, to the whips' dismay, by most of the Welsh Labour MPs.

As Welsh Secretary at the time of the Prince of Wales's investiture, it proved pleasant for him, as a miner's son, to tell the premier duke in Britain, the Duke of Norfolk, that he could not have things all his own way. Equally, he allowed, it was a great day for him to ride in the coach with the prince.

Without betraying his formative years in a Rhondda eroded by want, or being seduced by pomp, Mr Speaker Thomas took honest pleasure in the public eye and ceremonies which appealed to his sense of history.

"We have one of the most robust and lively parliaments in the world", he said of his noisy charges. "A lively vibrant parliament is a natural consequence of a living, vibrant democracy. The essential thing is that a fair hearing must be guaranteed to everyone addressing the House."

By-election ploy suspected

By Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter

Suspicions that Mr Michael Foot, leader of the Labour Party, may deliberately create embarrassing by-elections for the social democrats in selecting his list of Labour peers, were voiced by members of the Council for Social Democracy yesterday.

Social democrats said they were not going to be pushed into any situation which was not of their own choosing. Until they form themselves into a party, the members of the council will not officially contest elections

Mr Foot, however, is understood to take the view in submitting his list of names to the Prime Minister that the one consideration he will not have in mind is an attempt to force the issue with the social democrats by testing their strength in the country.

But he does share the view of many of his Labour colleagues that the social democrats, having left the party, should have resigned their parliamentary seats and fought by-elections.

The calculations among social democrat MPs is that perhaps only Dr David Owen (Plymouth, Devonport) stands a chance of regaining his seat at this stage of the council's attempt to weld itself into a party

The supportive Social Democratic Alliance announced yesterday that it is to contest four seats in the Greater London Council elections and appealed to Liberals "to co-operate with us".

Union support: A branch of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers at Sawston, Cambridge, is supporting the social democrats. The branch, which has 700 members, has collected the names of 120 people willing to work for a social democratic party.

Sawston is thought to be the first large branch of any Labour Party-affiliated union to come out openly in support of the Labour Party dissidents.

The people behind the move say that many union members in the area have stopped paying their political levy to the Labour Party.

Letters, page 15

Mrs Thatcher replies to Paisley protest

Continued from page 1

Government, which has been happy to give the impression that the summit talks contained a secret formula for positive movement in Northern Ireland.

Mr Haughey regards what he calls the "unremitting, flat-footed guarantee" to the Ulster Unionists as the main obstacle to progress.

Mrs Thatcher, speaking shortly before leaving Northern Ireland after her two-day visit, said she came to the province partly to allay people's fears and to give reassurances about Ulster's position.

There have been few immediate public reactions from Ulster Unionists to her visit, other than by Mr Paisley, who in the early hours yesterday attempted to storm Hillsborough Castle, near Belfast, where Mrs Thatcher spent the night.

He headed a fleet of cars which tried to break through the security ring around the castle

Eventually he guided the convoy, with horns blaring through the narrow country lanes to a Free Presbyterian church near by. They sang two hymns and Mr Paisley read from the Bible and prayed for "guidance in the valley of darkness".

After discussing tactics beneath the pulpit the convoy returned to the castle and continued the protests. After handing in the letter to Mrs Thatcher, Mr Paisley and four supporters shouted in unison: "No surrender".

Mrs Thatcher delivered a brief reply to Mr Paisley stating: "I have made my position absolutely clear in the speech I gave last night in the Parliament buildings at Stormont. I enclose a copy of it."

Her final day in Northern Ireland comprised a visit to two successful engineering firms and a helicopter tour of the border area around Enniskillen, Co Fermanagh. She was briefed by officers about border security.

Mr John Hermon, Chief Constable of Northern Ireland, apologized to a delegation of Dublin civic leaders yesterday as they left Belfast after an official visit which was marred by clashes with Mr Paisley and his supporters on Thursday. The Lord Mayor of Dublin was kicked and pushed

Leading article, page 15

Mr Foot and TUC chiefs boycott Bevin event

Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, and TUC leaders are to boycott a ceremony honouring Ernest Bevin, the former Labour Foreign Secretary, so as not to cross a civil servants' picket line.

A plaque is to be unveiled by Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, at the Department of Employment in London on Monday, the day of the civil service strike, to mark the centenary of Bevin's birth.

Pickets will be on duty outside the department and other Whitehall offices. The boycott, backed by the International Labour Organization, means that the guest list of 100 will be halved with only representatives of government departments there.

Yesterday, however, leaders of the Labour movement and representatives of foreign countries assembled in London to pay tribute to Bevin.

A celebration, with a buffet lunch and speeches in an hotel, was organized by the Transport and General Workers' Union. It was attended by Mr Foot, union leaders and representatives from foreign embassies.

The Russians, with whom Bevin did not always see eye to eye, sent their labour attaché. Mr and Mrs Sidney Wynne, Bevin's daughter and son-in-law, Miss Ivy Saunders, his former union secretary, Mr Frank Cousins and Mr Jack Jones, both former transport union general secretaries, and political leaders including Mr Denis Healey, Mr Wedgwood Benn and Lord Shinwell, also attended.

The speakers took the opportunity to point out that in Bevin's days the Labour Party had survived internal struggles and come out stronger.

Mr Len Murray, the TUC general secretary, said he thought Bevin would have been restless with disappointment at our shortcomings.

"He would have expected more unity and coordination of policy and practice in the movement than we have yet achieved."

Instinct to rule, page 14

Some flights still on despite strike

Continued from page 1

while the main air traffic control centres are virtually shut down (Our Air Correspondent writes).

A spokesman for the unions said: "We put a very big question mark against this. If there is no air traffic control, how can they fly? It is up to the pacakage holiday companies to consider the safety aspects.

"It strikes us that they want to get their customers to the airports. What they do not want are holiday cancellations."

Strong denials that they will be lowering safety standards followed at once from the airlines. Britannia Airways, the Luton-based package holiday airline, said: "We will always fly to the highest safety standards. If adequate air traffic coverage is not available at any airport, we will not fly from there."

Airports in the provinces, such as Luton, East Midlands, Newcastle and Bournemouth, have their own air traffic control services operated by local authority employees who are not involved in the dispute. Several package holiday companies have said that they will use these on Monday and fly under controlled airspace until they pick up foreign radar.

The main air traffic control centres at West Drayton near Heathrow airport, London, and at Manchester and Prestwick, Scotland, will be out of action to all but emergency flights. Some 500 air traffic controllers and assistants at West Drayton have been told not to report for duty.

The West Drayton centre is operated jointly by the Civil Aviation Authority and the Royal Air Force, and military flights are also likely to be affected. But this will not affect the country's early-warning defence radars.

Although Customs officers will also be on strike, any returning holidaymakers hoping to bring in more that their allowance will be disappointed. Management staff will be on duty.

Air taxi firms expect to do brisk business. The London Air Taxi Centre, an associate company of Dan-Air, said that a number of bookings had come from senior businessmen for air-taxi flights to the Continent

Dan-air has cancelled all of its 100 flights on Monday. British Caledonian Airways has cancelled all of its 100 flights, and British Airways all of its 400 flights.

Pandering pandas but not to the king

By John Groser

It may seem appropria[te to] some that in these dark [days] of national crisis, the Hou[se of] Commons should have addr[essed] its deliberations yesterda[y to] the issue of oversexed lio[ns in] Britain's zoos.

The Zoo Licensing (No 2 [Bill]), which proposed (inter alia[)] systematic control and in[spec]tion of establishments in [which] animals are kept for exhi[bition] to the public, was given a[n un]opposed second rea[ding]. Furthermore, the Bill was [wel]comed by the Government [and] was promised a fai[r passage] through its remaining sta[ges].

Mr Hector Munro, [Under] Secretary of State for the [En]vironment, told the Com[mons] that Canterbury Zoo, where [two] keepers were killed by a ti[ger] last year, may be prose[cuted] under health and safety le[gisla]tion.

Protection of the publi[c, not] to mention keepers, was bu[t one] consideration and an MP [got] to the meat of the matter [when he] suggested that lions had be[come] so frisky that a stop shoul[d be] put to the population explo[sion].

British zoos and safari p[arks] apparently act as an a[phro]disiac on the kings (no[t to] mention queens) of beasts [and] the litters of cubs are becom[ing] too big to handle.

Accordingly, Mr Peter Ha[rdy], the Labour MP for R[other] Valley, wants to curtail [their] amatory activity by mean[s of] birth-control pills.

Mr Hardy takes the view [that] lions may be reproducing [more] in this country's wildlife p[arks] than in their natural hab[itat] and he claimed yesterday [that] whole prides were having a[t be] destroyed to keep down [num]bers.

Earlier Mr Hardy had m[ade] a distinction between lions [and] pandas. He told the Hou[se]: "We endorse the need [for] pandas to procreate . . . w[hile] the inspectors will have [to] ensure that pandas procre[ate], some action will have to [be] taken to prevent the result[s of] lions' procreation".

There are 150 public [and] private zoos in Britain, altho[ugh] not all keep big cats. Th[ose] that do, however, all say [that] preventing them breeding i[s a] growing problem.

London Zoo pointed out [that] discussion of contraception [for] lionesses was not new.

Parliamentary report, page

GLC approves £97m road plan

The Greater London Coun[cil] yesterday gave final appro[val] to three road schemes that w[ill] improve traffic conditions in t[he] East End and docklands ar[eas] of London at a cost of £97[m].

The biggest new road, ope[n]ing in 1985, will be the doc[k]lands northern relief rou[te] running two miles from C[an]ning Town to Commercial Ro[ad]. The Isle of Dogs loop road w[ill] be improved and the southe[rn] link to the Rotherhithe Tu[nnel] will be widened.

Correction

The report in *The Times* [yester]day that Mr Edward Heath [de]clined to serve when Mrs M[ar]garet Thatcher formed her G[ov]ernment in February, 1979, i[s in]correct. There was no offer [of] a post, and his willingne[ss to] serve was therefore never test[ed].

Water men split in votes on 13pc pay offer

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter

Delegates representing about 1,400 water and sewerage workers in the East Midlands yesterday narrowly rejected the employers' 13 per cent pay offer. The vote was the latest in what remains a mixed response to the deal accepted by negotiators in the industry's four unions.

As 200 water workers in the North West of England ended their unofficial strike in protest at the offer, an estimated 500 clean water workers in different parts of London came out on strike.

Yesterday's meeting of the General and Municipal Workers Union (GMWU) Midlands and East Coast region recorded a vote of 11 branches to nine against the offer.

Mr Edmund Newall, the GMWU national officer, which represents about 20,000 of the industry's 32,000 manual workers, said last night that the regional vote amounted to a "split down the middle". It was still impossible to predict the final outcome.

The Thames Water Authority gave a warning to London boroughs last night that unofficial stoppages had begun in the metropolitan division, which includes inner London. About 500 of the authority's 2,500 manual employees are estimated to be taking part.

But Mr Laurence Wild, manager of the Metropolitan Water Division, said that although the action would cause extra work for some members of his staff, he was confident that supplies could be maintained.

More than 20 employees at the Lea Valley Water Company's works at Stevenage and Barnet began industrial action yesterday, while 40 fitters at the company's Luton depot started a work-to-rule and overtime ban. The company said that supplies would not be affected except in the case of burst mains.

However, 150 distribution workers at Oldham, who had been on strike for 11 days, and a further 40 at Preston agreed to return to normal working on Monday. The Oldham stoppage had disrupted supplies in the town, as well as in Ashton and Rochdale.

The overall picture will not become clearer until next week, when other GMWU regions have voted.

14 held after anti-drug sea chase

By Craig Seton
and Stewart Tendler

Fourteen men were being questioned in Britain and France last night after a sea-going tug was seized in a three-nation operation to stop drug running in the Channel. Yesterday the tug, riddled with bullet holes, was held in Newhaven, Sussex.

Customs officers and the police kept watch along the South Coast for Moroccan cannabis bales alleged to have been dumped from the Sea Rover, registered in Panama, during a chase. The 499-ton vessel was eventually boarded by British customs officers. A fire had started after shots from French customs cutters.

The tug's crew, five Dutchmen, two Moroccans, an Englishman and a Canadian, were taken off the ship at Newhaven. They were joined by an Irishman arrested at an address in East London yesterday.

In Calais, four Dutchmen were held yesterday by French customs and drugs squad officers. After their arrest at a restaurant, where they were apparently waiting for the tug to arrive. British customs officers crossed the channel to interview them.

The Sea Rover is owned by a company in Holland, but not much is known about the firm or the vessel's movements over the past four years.

Lloyds yesterday reported no movements on record between 1976 and early this year. It is known that it arrived in Southampton on February 2 from Holland and then headed for Tunisia. On February 27 the tug left Gibraltar, after visiting Tangier, for an unknown destination.

On March 4 the tug then became the centre of an operation by the French, British and Dutch customs services to monitor the movement of suspect vessels in their territorial waters.

Mr Conrad Graham, a senior investigation officer for customs and excise, said at Newhaven yesterday that the channel operation was started six months ago.

Since Sea Rover was seen off Brest by a French customs airplane, two days ago, 50 officers of the customs and excise investigation division and a further 50 from other branches, including the mobile task force, had been involved in the British part of the operation.

Three customs cutters from Britain were used in the sea chase and the rest of the customs fleet was on standby.

Mr Graham confirmed that charred cannabis had been found on board Sea Rover and that bales of the drug had been picked up from the channel. A shotgun was also found on the vessel.

He said that Sea Rover was ordered by four French customs cutters to bring to on Thursday afternoon in mid-channel off Dungeness. She failed to respond and the Vent D'Aval, one of the French vessels, opened fire but the tug refused to stop.

The tug yesterday appeared to have been under prolonged fire. Scores of bullet holes riddled her starboard side and superstructure and funnel

Mini Metro pulls ahead of Ford competitors

By Edward Townsend

BL's Mini Metro has overtaken its main Ford competitors to become Britain's second best-selling car.

Last month Metro sales totalled 12,047, ahead of the Ford Escort and Fiesta models and not far behind the Ford Cortina, which sold 12,580 and remains the favourite among company fleet buyers.

The Metro's success has been achieved despite a big contraction in the new car market. Total sales in February were 122,745, a fall of 15.9 per cent on 1980 and the lowest February level since 1976.

The Metro alone has been responsible for lifting BL's overall market share to 20.65 per cent, compared with under 17 per cent a year ago.

Life and leisure: An inexpensive way of becoming an aviator

Taking to the air on a light-wing and a prayer

By Ronald Faux

Microlight flying will appeal to the Biggles factor in most adults. It could be called minimal aviation. A pilot simply unfurls a tent-like fabric structure and bolts it to a large pushchair that supports a small engine and propeller. Add a few more strategic struts and wire and he has an aircraft. One pull of the starter cord and, with the sound of a motor mower cutting through light grass, up he rises.

The sport, popular in the United States has hardly spread its ungainly wings in Britain. Only 250 of the curious-looking aircraft have been bought, but training centres are opening throughout the country and the exponents forecast a rapid spread of this cheapest possible way of becoming privately airborne.

The aircraft have been developed from the technical innovations and the new materials used to construct hang-gliders. Some microlights are, in fact, no more than a hang-glider wing with a motorized sub-frame attached. More exotic varieties are appearing with a strong hint of pioneer aviation about them. Some have floats for landing on water, others have large wheels that can handle the furrows of a ploughed field.

The legal position of microlight flying is still under discussion. The British Microlight Aircraft Association is seeking delegation by the Civil Aviation Authority to control the flying activity of its members. The authority has not so far insisted that pilots should be licensed. The microlight association defines the aircraft as one weighing no more than 150 kilogrammes with a minimum wing area of 10 square metres.

Mr Stephen Hunt, chairman of the association, said: "The important point is that the aircraft is very light and flies very slowly, so there is far less risk to pilot or to anyone on the ground in the event of a crash."

The miniature aircraft buzz along in still air at 30 to 40 mph and can climb to more than 10,000 feet. In good thermal conditions they can soar like a glider. They are inexpensive to maintain, do not incur landing fees, use one gallon or less of fuel an hour and do not require an expensive licence. "Apart from that, you really feel to be flying on a broomstick over the moon", one pilot declared. "You could not feel to be more part of the sky."

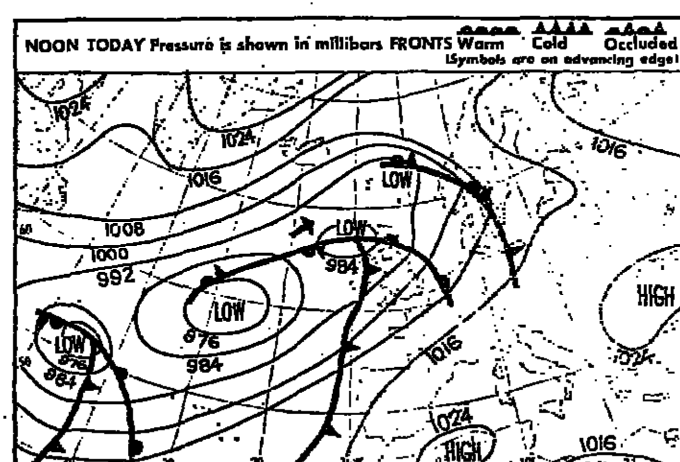
In a field near Dunfermline, Fife, Mr Ray Cotter of the Scottish Aerolites Centre instructs his tiro aviators. When I joined them on a cold, gusty morning the wind rattled the wings of an Eagle microlight plane that stood with its tail to the breeze, waiting for a lull in the weather.

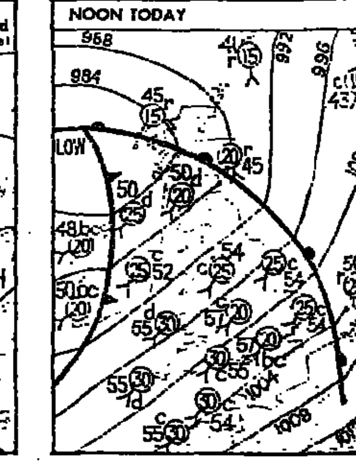
The Eagle, with a small leading wing that reduces the likelihood of a serious stall, is an ideal trainer. The pilot sits in a suspended seat, surrounded by strings which are pulled at appropriate moments. Mr Cotter devotes a third of the course to classroom theory, the rest to bellowing at his pupils as they make ever-more ambitious hops in the Eagle across the field. By about lesson six they are confident enough to make a complete circuit and landing. Mr Cotter is a man of strong nerve, as are his pupils.

The course costs £180 and leads to a certificate of competence to fly a particular machine in certain conditions over a stated distance. After that a pilot is on his own to hire an aircraft for £10 an hour, including fuel, or to convert to one of the other varieties of microlight aircraft before investing in his own plane.

Mr Cotter said: "The cost ranges from about £1,700 for an aircraft you can fold up and put on the roof of a car, drive to a part of the country you would like to explore by air, and then take off. They are no more expensive than a decent motor-cycle."

Weather forecast and recordings





b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; pr—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph.

Today

Sun rises: 6.33 am. Sun sets: 5.51 pm
Moon rises: 7.24 am. Moon sets: 7.18 pm
First quarter: March 13.

Lighting up: 6.21 pm to 6.01 am. High water: London Bridge, 2.19 am, 7.4m; 2.46 pm, 7.7m. Avonmouth, 7.58 am, 14.0m; 8.20 pm, 13.9m. Dover, 11.27 am, 6.8m; 11.53 pm, 6.9m. Hull, 6.56 am, 7.6m; 7.04 pm, 8.0m. Liverpool, 11.54 am, 9.9m.

Tomorrow

Sun rises: 6.31 am. Sun sets: 5.53 pm
Moon rises: 7.50 am. Moon sets: 8.40 pm
First quarter: March 13.

Lighting up: 6.23 pm to 5.59 am. High water: London Bridge, 3.0 am, 7.6m; 3.27 pm, 7.7m. Avonmouth, 8.41 am, 14.3m; 9.01 pm, 14.0m. Dover, 12.12 pm, 6.8m. Hull, 7.34 am, 7.8m; 7.44 pm, 8.2m. Liverpool, 12.18 am, 9.6m; 12.36 pm, 10.1m.
1ft=0.3048m. 1m=3.2808ft.

All areas lie in a strong SW air stream.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, East Anglia, Midlands E, NW, Central N, NE England: Mostly cloudy, outbreaks of rain or drizzle, becoming mainly dry; wind SW, fresh; max temp 12°C (54°F).

SE, Central S England, Channel Islands: Mostly cloudy, coastal fog and drizzle; wind SW, fresh to strong; max temp 12°C (54°F).

SW England, Wales, Isle of Man: Cloudy, hill and coastal fog, occasional rain becoming heavy; wind SW, strong; max temp 12°C (54°F).

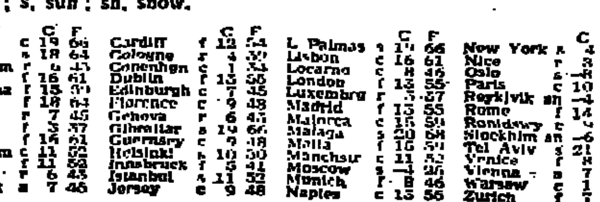
Lake District, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, SW NW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, Argyll, N Ireland: Cloudy, outbreaks of rain, heavy at times; wind SW, fresh to strong; max temp 10° to 11°C (50° to 52°F).

NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Cloudy, rain spreading from S, heavy at times; wind mainly S, moderate; max temp 7° to 8°C (45° to 46°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Monday: Mild and unsettled. Outbreaks of rain especially in N and W, some sunshine.

Sea passages: S, North Sea Straits of Dover, English Channel (E), St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind SW, strong, occasionally gale; sea very rough.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.



		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Akrotiri	c	19	66	Cardiff	f	12	54	L Palmas	s	19	66	New York	s	4	39
Algiers	s	18	64	Cologne	r	4	39	Lisbon	c	16	61	Nice	r	8	46
Amsterdm	r	6	43	Copenhgn	c	1	34	Locarno	c	8	46	Oslo	s	−8	18
Athens	f	16	61	Dublin	f	13	55	London	f	13	55	Paris	c	10	50
Barcelona	f	15	59	Edinburgh	c	7	45	Luxembrg	r	3	37	Reykjvik	sn	−4	25
Beirut	f	18	64	Florence	c	9	48	Madrid	f	13	55	Rome	f	14	57
Belfast	r	7	45	Genova	r	6	43	Majorca	c	15	59	Ronldswy	c	4	38
Berlin	f	3	37	Gibraltar	s	19	66	Malaga	s	20	68	Stockhlm	sn	−6	21
Biarritz	f	16	61	Guernsey	c	9	48	Malta	f	15	59	Tel Aviv	s	21	70
Birmnghm	c	11	52	Helsinki	s	10	50	Manchstr	c	11	52	Venice	f	8	46
Bristol	f	11	52	Innsbruck	f	5	41	Moscow	s	−4	25	Vienna	s	7	45
Brussels	r	6	43	Istanbul	s	11	52	Munich	f	8	46	Warsaw	c	1	34
Budapest	s	7	45	Jersey	c	9	48	Naples	c	13	55	Zurich	f	7	45

Yesterday

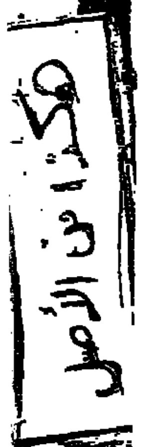
London: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 14°C (57°F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 5°C (41°F). Humidity, 6 pm, 71 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun, 24hr to 6pm, 3.7hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1004.5 millibars, rising.
1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

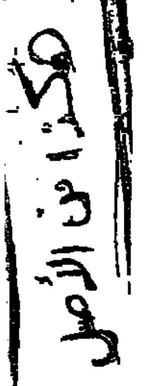
Overseas selling prices

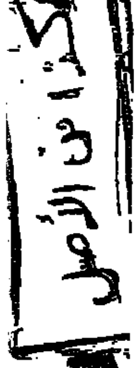
Australia $2; Austria Sch 25; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 35; Canaries Pes 100; Cyprus 450 mils; Denmark Dkr 5.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mk 5; France Frs 4.50; Germany Dm 3.00; Greece Dr 50; Holland Gl 3.30; Iran IR 1.35; Iraq ID 0.500; Irish Republic 20p; Italy L 1100; Jordan JD 0.325; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon LI 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 50; Malta 20c; Morocco Dir 5.00; Norway Kr 6.00; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 10; Portugal Esc 50; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 5.25; Singapore $4.5; Spain Pes 100; Sweden Skr 5.75; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria LS 5.50; Tunisia Din .450; US and Canada $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 40.

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Oxford nullifies student union vote after discovery of forged signatures on ballot papers

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

The election of the president of Oxford University's student union was declared void yesterday after evidence of a "major fraud" involving the new Centre Democratic student group.

Ballot boxes at four colleges, Worcester, St Hilda's, Lady Margaret Hall, and Christ Church, were impounded at about 2 am by Dr Paul Hayes, the university's junior proctor who is responsible for student discipline, after the discovery of forged signatures on ballot papers.

Each paper should have been signed by an independent scrutineer: his signature was found to have been forged on more than 100 votes cast in those four colleges for Mr Alan Campion, a biochemistry student from New College, and the candidate for the Centre Democratic group.

The group, which consists mainly of disaffected Conservative and Liberal students, was set up only a few weeks ago. It was not expected to get anywhere near winning the election which was expected to go to either the Conservatives or the Progressives.

The Centre Democrats do not have any official ties with the new Council for Social Democracy, although many are active supporters of the council. Miss Rebecca Williams, a law student at Wadham and daughter of Mrs Shirley Williams, a founding member of the council, was at one stage a Centre Democratic candidate for an executive officer post within the student union.

Miss Lesley Riddoch, this year's Progressive president of the student union, said last night that Mr Campion was evidently distressed by the affair. She genuinely believed that neither he nor any of the other leaders of the Centre Democratic group were involved in the ballot-rigging or had any prior knowledge of it.

"It could be a clever plot by some other party wanting to discredit the Centre Democrats. They ran a fairly flashy campaign and have generated a lot of bad feelings.

But no one wanted to waste time in conducting a witchhunt. The students' election tribunal, which discussed the matter yesterday, decided that its main concern was to get someone elected before the end of term next Friday, as that is the final day for the election of next year's president as laid down in the union's constitution.

"They were fairly sure that the gerrymandering" was confined to four colleges, Miss Riddoch said. They were taking legal advice to see whether under the union rules they could hold a new ballot of just those four colleges, or whether a new election would have to be held.

More than 4,000 votes from 37 colleges were cast in Wednesday's election out of a student body of about 9,000. The Oxford University Students' Union is separate from the Oxford Union Society.

Court summons: Students who have been occupying part of the administrative blok of University College, London, for the past 11 days in protest over the increase in overseas student fees were yesterday summoned to appear in the High Court on Monday for a hearing on the college's application for an eviction order.

About 70 students are occupying the college's post room.

Housing in crisis, 4: On the edge of Metroland, a council strives to cut its waiting list

Prosperous Aylesbury puzzled by government policies

By John Young
Planning Reporter

Aylesbury stands just beyond the outer limit of what John Betjeman christened Metroland, in the pretty and peaceful Buckinghamshire countryside. New offices and shopping developments have been grafted on to the picture postcard eighteenth-century streets and lanes, with visually rather unhappy results, but the place is unmistakably prosperous.

Even at a time of acute recession, unemployment in the town is less than 4 per cent. It contends that it is the fastest growing town in Britain, with the exception of the artificial "new city" of Milton Keynes, a few miles to the north, and unlike many towns in the Home Counties seems to like it that way.

Until recently it was one of the towns officially designated to take overspill population from London and, although the agreement with the Greater London Council is coming to an end, council officials are confident that growth will continue. The population of 50,000 is expected to increase to 62,000 in the next decade.

"We have built up the infrastructure," Mr Michael Belton, the chief housing officer, points out, "and so we have got to keep going."

But more people mean more housing, and in that respect Aylesbury has its difficulties, like everywhere else. "Compared to many towns in the North, we are fortunate, of course," Mr Belton concedes. "We have got no really bad housing, no action areas or improvement areas, or anything like that.

"But we have got 3,500 people on the waiting list, and the average waiting time is about two and a half years. Admittedly only about 650 of them are in urgent need, but the Government's moratorium on building housing for rent is bound to mean that the pressures will increase."

The Conservative dominated council has recently earned the Government's approval by adopting one of its favourite schemes, releasing council land to private builders for low-cost housing for sale. Tenders are being invited for two sites which should provide some 300 units.

But councillors and officials are approaching the scheme with some caution, and they certainly do not see it as the answer to all their difficulties. For one thing, they are not sure quite how low cost it will prove to be.

"We are allowed to sell the land at up to 30 per cent below the current market price," Mr John Guest, the chief executive, points out. "But it must not be below the historic price, in other words the price at which it was bought. That is all right for land bought several years ago which has appreciated substantially in value, but it does not give us much latitude with more recently acquired sites.

"On the other hand, the builder must be able to sell at well below market price, otherwise the scheme has no point. It will only attract those who could have afforded to buy anyway."

The houses on the two sites will be offered first to existing council tenants and people on the waiting list. If there are not enough takers, the rest will be sold on the open market without any discount. "We shall just have to wait to see what effect it has, and whether it meets a real need," Mr Guest says.

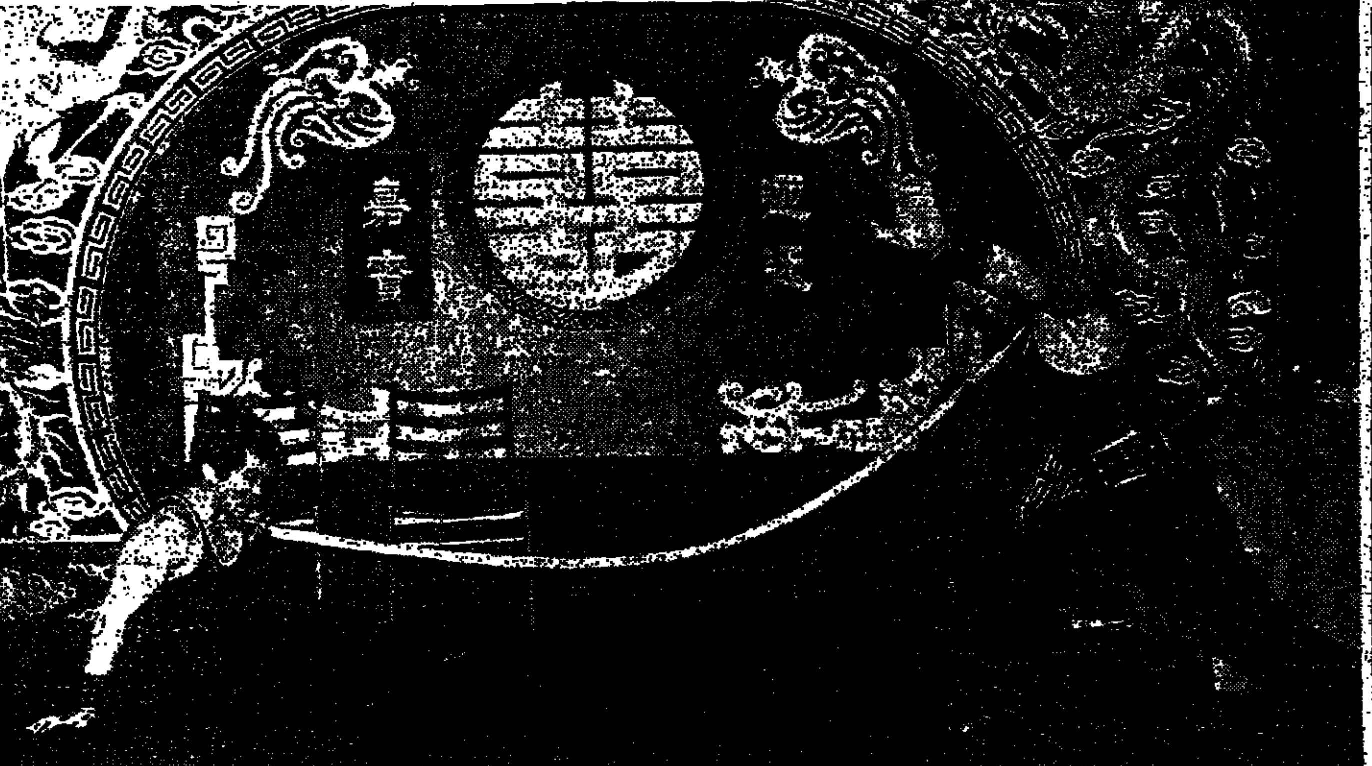
Like councils everywhere else, Aylesbury is puzzled by the Government's policies. Even some staunchly Labour councils will admit the need for cuts in local authority expenditure, if only to ease the burden on their ratepayers. But they do not see why the axe has fallen so heavily on housing, when other activities such as education and social services have escaped relatively lightly.

The answer is, as Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, has admitted, that capital cuts are quicker and easier to make than cuts in current expenditure, and that house-building and renovation are therefore the obvious targets.

It is an attitude that is driving local authorities to despair. New and renovated housing, they point out, is an investment, something that will go on appreciating in value over the years. If, as is said, house purchase is the best investment any private individual can make, why does the same not hold good for the public sector?

Moreover, they add, it is not a luxury but an urgent necessity. It is no good the Government talking about a crude national housing surplus when there are so many areas of acute shortage, deprivation and squalor. Housing that is not built today will cost more to build tomorrow, and the social and economic cost of allowing so much of the present stock to decay is something that no Government can face with equanimity.

Concluded



Photograph by John Manning

"Yingqigong", or thrusting a spear between throats until it breaks, demonstrated by Chinese martial arts experts. The team of 24 begin a tour at the New London Theatre tomorrow.

17 held in robberies investigation

By Stewart Tendler
Crime Reporter

Several police raids yesterday in connexion with armed robberies could provide important new evidence for investigations by Operation Countryman, the inquiry into allegations of London police corruption.

In the final phase of a 10-month operation by detectives from Regional Crime Squad Number Five, based in Hertfordshire, 15 men and two women were arrested in London and the Home Counties by police units totalling more than 100 officers.

Among the crimes the squad is investigating is the robbery of £176,000 from the offices of the *Daily Express* in May 1976.

It is one of the three big bank and payroll robberies at the centre of the allegations which led to the creation of Operation Countryman in 1978. Officers are cooperating with the regional crime squad and following the progress of the inquiry, called Operation Carter. Those held were being questioned in connexion with inquiries into crimes involving up to £1m.

The two previous phases of the investigation have led to charges against 34 people for crimes stretching across the country and involving £3.2m.

Its origins lie in the information supplied by three informants which prompted the creation of a team of 25 officers. For the moment Countryman officers are reported to be staying their hand until the regional squad's work is completed. At that point they are expected to step in.

West Indian education survey is opposed

By Our Education Correspondent

The united opposition of West Indian groups, local authorities and teachers' unions to a proposed national survey of the academic performance of West Indian pupils makes it increasingly unlikely that the Government will decide to undertake it.

The Government asked for the views by the end of last month of the interested parties to a proposal by a study group of the Assessment of Performance Unit (APU) within the Department of Education and Science that a survey should be made of West Indian pupils' performance in mathematics, English language and science, partly in order to ascertain the degree of "under-achievement" among such pupils.

The West Indian Standing Conference, which is the umbrella organization for West Indian associations, says in its reply that it believes that the so-called under-achievement of West Indian pupils is not the result of any lack of ability, but rather of the way in which black children are treated in British schools.

West Indian pupils were usually placed in low ability groups because of teachers' low expectations, the conference maintained. Many West Indian parents resorted to extra private tuition for their children who then went on to gain several grade 1 results at CSE, although they had earlier been deemed incapable of being in the O level group. (A CSE grade 1 is considered the equivalent of an O level "pass".)

Many of the text books used in schools failed to recognize the achievements or history of black people. West Indian pupils were not given anything positive with which to identify or to stimulate learning.

The conference doubts that a meaningful assessment of West Indian pupils can be made without taking into account the unfavourable conditions in which such pupils operate.

The Association of Metropolitan Authorities says that although it shares the concern about the underachievement of West Indian pupils, it has serious reservations and misgivings about the APU proposal as it now stands.

The proposal failed to take account of issues of context such as schools ethos; teaching styles and curricula; the expectations of parents, pupils and teachers; the socio-economic background of pupils; the influence of racism in society and variations in provision between local authorities, it says.

For those reasons it could not support the proposal; but it did not reject the idea of further research into "this important area". The Association of County Councils has responded in a similar vein.

The National Union of Teachers has said that it will instruct its members not to participate in a survey of the type proposed. It is concerned about the way in which the West Indian children would be identified and the purpose to which the results of the survey would be put.

Six members quit Royal College of Art council after dispute over policy

By Kenneth Gosling

Policy disagreements have led to the resignation of six lay members of the council of the Royal College of Art, including its chairman and deputy chairman.

Difficulties had been evident for some time past and the situation is to be discussed at the council's meeting on March 25. Until then the college is issuing no statement.

Mr Brian Cooper, its registrar, said last night: "Sir Hugh Casson, provost of the college, felt it was absolutely right and proper the council should discuss it first."

Although a statement about the resignations was issued on college notepaper, Mr Cooper said that that was done without the knowledge or permission of the college. There was a difference of view, he said, about the stage at which a press release should be issued.

Those who have resigned are: Mr Cob Stenham (chairman and pro-provost), financial director of Unilever; Mr Oliver Makower (deputy chairman and treasurer), a textile manufacturer; Mr Adrian Bridgewater, director of the Careers Research and Advisory Centre, Cambridge; Mr Terence Conran, chairman of Habitat Design Holdings; Mr Michael Grade, director of programmes, London Weekend Television, and Mrs Madeleine Ponsonby, of the New Art Centre, London.

Mr Cob Stenham: Resigns as pro-provost.

Mr Stenham was on business in the United States yesterday. On his behalf it was stated that he did not feel he could make any comment that would be in the interests of the college.

It is understood that the six who have resigned, as well as several others, feel there should be fundamental changes in the organization and staffing of the college. The Department of Education and Science is also understood to feel the same way. A visiting committee came up with some strong recommendations on how changes should be made.

But according to one member of council, the academic staff was not prepared to listen constructively or to concede that there should be any criticism of the college or its running.

The same source said that Mr Rhodes Boyson, Under Secretary of State for Education, had been prepared to be supportive provided changes were made; but the college did not seem to wish to listen to the Department of Education and Science or take its advice.

Another member of the council said the difficulty basically was "a clash of sound, sharp, hard business sense against academic whimsy". The academics, he said, tended to resent having "doses of reality thrown at them".

The Department of Education and Science confirmed that the visiting committee, an independent group that advises the Secretary of State, had reported critically on some aspects of the college's policy.

Long-running battle over Sunday shows likely as newcomer takes on Equity

By Martin Huckerby
Theatre Reporter

The imbroglio over the Sunday opening by the West End variety show, *That's Showbiz*, looks as though it could end up running longer than the show itself: the move into the High Court represents a level of conflict unusual in the occasional disputes between Equity, the actors' union, and the West End impresarios.

Mr Stephen Kendall-Lane, the producer of the show, casts himself in the role of David trying to defeat the union Goliath, but the image which comes to mind is that of a man doing everything he can to ensure the survival of his show.

He is a newcomer to the West End and, indeed, to theatre as a whole. He formed Kendall-Lane Productions with his wife, Fiona, less than a year ago. They had previously run car-hire businesses, although Mrs Kendall-Lane, the granddaughter of Marie Kendall, the variety star, had been an actress.

His arrival on the theatrical scene was announced with brash statements about what was wrong with the theatre and how he was going to put matters right. After presenting a series of provincial shows, he took the gamble of mounting an all-variety show in London.

The reviews for *That's Showbiz*, at the Phoenix Theatre, were mixed. Mr Kendall-Lane launched a public attack on two of the more antipathetic critics, he is nothing if not combative, and audiences have not been particularly good.

Faced with poor houses early in the week, but better audiences at the weekend, he announced the start of Sunday evening performances, giving the cast Mondays and Tuesdays off in lieu.

Such an arrangement went down well with the cast, but, as Equity points out, there are great pressures on performers in a show which is having difficulties. They may agree to contract changes to safeguard their immediate employment, although by doing so it could affect agreements which benefit all performers.

A similar dispute occurred last year when the cast of *Chicago* agreed to wage cuts to keep open the show. It was resolved after Equity provided the musical with financial support from its Theatres Emergency Fund.

Equity was not unsympathetic to the position of *That's Showbiz*, and indicated that if Mr Kendall-Lane did not start Sunday performances before the union's council met last Tuesday, it would probably approve the idea.

However Mr Kendall-Lane had advertised the performance last Sunday, "by public demand", and refused to postpone it. He offered to abide by the council's decision if dispensation was given for that one Sunday show.

Agreement could not be reached, and the show went on, despite Equity's objection; the audience was sparse, being estimated at between 180 and 300, in a theatre seating 1,000.

Sunday opening in the West End has long been a subject of contention, with Equity keen to ensure that performances on Sundays would involve protection and financial rewards for its members.

That's Showbiz, with its unusual variety format, hardly provides a proper test of whether there is an audience for straight theatre on Sundays. But, given the headlines over the past week, tomorrow's performance has been so well publicized that the size of the audience will give a fair indication of whether there really is public demand for Mr Kendall-Lane's sabbath show.

Inquiry into alleged farm frauds

By Hugh Clayton

The Government is investigating allegations that farmers have made fraudulent claims for EEC cattle subsidies valued at £44m.

The allegations are being examined by the investigations branch of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The ministry would not disclose the source of the allegations or the number of cases involved.

The examination will centre on two EEC schemes intended to reduce milk surpluses. One requires farmers not to sell milk even though they may continue to produce it, and the other requires them to change from milk to beef.

One scheme has ended and the other will finish in three weeks. Payments have been made to farmers who have sold or slaughtered dairy cows. The ministry is examining allegations that farmers have applied for EEC payments on the ground that they were about to sell or slaughter a particular animal, but have actually disposed of much less valuable cattle after changing identity tags or certificates.

In brief

Man escapes as train hits car

Mr Trevor Stride, aged 17, escaped moments before his stalled car was struck by an express train on a level crossing near his home at Totton, Hampshire, yesterday.

"I jumped out and was only just clear of the car when it was struck by the train, torn in half, and carried a quarter of a mile down the line under the locomotive," he said.

New date fixed for fraud case hearing

Five men on a fraud charge involving the National Heart Research Fund, based at Lytham St Anne's, Lancashire, yesterday were granted bail to appear at Lytham Magistrates' Court on June 12 for committal proceedings.

The five were originally due to appear on March 13, but Mr Kelvin Gaskell, the magistrates clerk, told the court that the prosecution was not in a position to proceed because the [illegible]

£4,000 a year for 150 Irish artists

The Government of the Irish Republic has annouced plans to provide an annual guaranteed income of £4,000 for 150 creative artists (writers, poets, painters and sculptors), which will be non-taxable and include a pension.

RUC man resigns

Sergeant Robert Dodds, aged 55, of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, who was demoted to constable on Thursday for taking part in a protest demonstration organized by the Democratic Unionist Party, led by the Rev Ian Paisley, has resigned from the force.

Village enterprise

The villagers of Alberbury, Shropshire, who are offering Americans £250 eight-day holidays at local houses and farms to raise funds for their parish church, believe that all 40 holidays will be sold out. They hope to make a profit of £4,000.

Seaman rescued

Mr Ibrahim Derin, aged 44, a seaman from Cardiff, was taken by a Navy helicopter to hospital in Truro yesterday after he was hurt in an accident on board the 10,000-ton Josepfa 60 miles off Culdrose, Cornwall.

Petrol safety plea

The storing of petrol in plastic containers should be made legal for motorists and boat-owners, the Health and Safety Executive proposed yesterday.

MP's flat raided

Musical equipment valued at £200 was stolen on Thursday from the flat in South Kensington, London, of Mr Geoffrey Dickens, Conservative MP for Huddersfield, West.

Labour MP to retire

Mr Leslie Spriggs, aged 70, Labour MP for St Helens, with a majority of 15,555 at the last election, is not to stand again on health grounds.

Mr Ford in Galway

Mr Gerald Ford, the former United States President, and his wife, arrived in the Irish Republic yesterday for a brief visit. He will stay in County Galway.

Army climbers rescued

From Our Correspondent
Workington

A squad of soldiers on an adventure exercise in the Lake District were rescued from a mountain top after they were lost in a snowstorm.

Two were unconscious. They were revived by doctors in the rescue teams. Stretcher parties twice climbed the 2,500ft peak during the night to bring down six soldiers who were suffering from exposure. Other members of the training squad of 16 from Strensall Barracks, York, were helped down the fellside to ambulances.

Mr James Coyce, the mountain rescue leader, said yesterday: "The conditions were frightening. There was driving snow, a 60 mph wind, and the temperature was below zero. In 20 years' experience I have never known things worse.

"A sergeant and a corporal were with the young Army lads, who are in their late teens. Everyone was huddled together on the summit of Dale Head, near Buttermere.

Anti-nuclear campaigners name 'bunker officials'

Anti-nuclear campaigners in Cleveland yesterday named 53 people who have apparently been chosen to go into a control centre in a cellar at Middlesbrough town hall in the event of a nuclear attack.

It is the first time the names have been made public, although the centre's existence is well known.

Dr Peter Smith, leader of the campaign, said yesterday: "We are being fooled into thinking that somehow we could survive a nuclear attack.

"The whole thing is a waste of time and money. There would be no survivors in an urban, industrial centre like this." He said that the list had been denied at every level until this week.

It includes the county's chief constable, the chief fire officer and senior county council staff.

Dr Smith and his colleagues say the assistant county training standards officer would work as an operations officer and a law librarian would be an operations plotter.

Mrs Maureen Taylor, a county councillor and campaign supporter, told a press conference: "There is a tremendous amount of public money going down the drain, in my view, at a time when the country is having to cut back in major areas of need."

There was considerable secrecy about it. "On the one hand we have the minister saying the public must be informed. At the same time people like myself have to dig out information very painfully.

"Councillors do not know what is going on. It seems to me that if we are responsible for spending public money, we should be aware of what is happening."

The county council said: "It appears to be a list of people who took part in Operation Square Leg [A government exercise last September to assess the response to a theoretical nuclear attack] but you cannot define in advance who would be in the control room."

Britain might get bigger and dearer Trident missile

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

Britain might still decide to replace its Polaris strategic deterrent in the 1990s, not with the Trident-1 C4 missile as announced last year, but with its big and more expensive brother, the Trident-2 or D5.

This is understood to be the main reason the Ministry of Defence is considering whether to build a big enough submarine to accommodate either of the two American weapons.

The C4 missile will have up to eight independent warheads, to be built in Britain, and will have a range of more than 4,000 miles, compared with the 2,300 miles of Polaris. But the D5, which is now under development in the United States, will take up to 14 warheads over a range of more than 6,000 miles.

A final decision on whether to proceed with the D5 has yet to be taken by the United States, and it was that uncertainty, together with the extra cost, that prompted the Ministry of Defence last year to recommend the Trident-1 system instead.

It is expected, however, that the United States will decide to go ahead, especially now that President Reagan is in the White House, and the new 19,000-ton Ohio submarine, which is being built, will be able to carry both kinds of missile.

The Ministry of Defence is studying whether Britain, too, should not at least keep its options open, particularly as the four-boat force is planned to keep going as Britain's deterrent until about the year 2020.

Ideally the ministry would like to opt for a British-built submarine, whose missile compartment would have a diameter of 42 feet, like that of the Ohio, although it would not be as large in other respects because it would not need to carry the Ohio's complement of 24 missiles.

How many missiles the British submarines will carry is still under consideration, and it might well be more than the 16 announced last year. It is understood, however, that it will certainly not be as many as 24.

One argument in favour of changing to the D5 missile is that its timing might suit Britain better. As it is, Britain will probably have to buy the C4 before the submarines are ready, which means that the United States will have to store the missiles, and will charge for the privilege.

A fatter submarine than the Resolution class, which carries Polaris, would suit the Royal Navy because the shape would improve its underwater performance. The Navy's other hunter-killer nuclear-powered boats are already moving towards that kind of configuration for hydrodynamic reasons.

The main decision on submarine design will be made later this year, which will still leave the ministry with the choice of sensors, defensive weapons to protect it and a nuclear power plant. So far all that is known is that the hulls will be built of conventional materials.

Meanwhile work on designing a warhead for the missiles is already under way at the Atomic Weapons Research Establishment, Aldermaston. The programme began in the mid-1970s, while work was still continuing on the new Chevaline warhead for Polaris.

At least some of the seven nuclear tests that Britain has carried out since 1974 at the United States underground test site in Nevada, were connected with the new system, long before last year's decision to buy the Trident, it was learnt this week.

By the end of the present financial year the Trident programme will have absorbed about £4m, rising to £60m by April, 1982. Bulk spending will not start, however, for several more years.

So far the Ministry of Defence is confident that the cost of the package, even if it opts for a wide hull, can be kept around the £5,000m estimated last year. A fifth submarine, which is a remote possibility, would add an additional £600m, including missiles. Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, is understood to be anxious to keep the total cost from rising far above the estimate.

Mr Nott, said yesterday that he would "negotiate very hard indeed" with the Treasury to write off this year's £200m "overdraft" at the ministry.

He denied accusations of being a hatchet man brought in by the Prime Minister to cut defence spending. Instead she had asked him to continue where his predecessor, Mr Francis Pym, had left off.

In 1980-81 the ministry was spending £4,100m with British industry, compared with £3,600m in 1979-80 and £3,500m in 1978-79. The Trident package would cost only £5,000m of a total equipment bill of £80,000m to £90,000m during 15 years.

Prison for disabled killer

Michael Symons, a disabled man weighing 20 stones, was jailed for five years yesterday for the manslaughter of Mr Melvyn White, aged 45, a bread roundsman.

He stabbed Mr White four times last November, when he shielded Jennifer Burge, aged 16, a friend of Mr Symons. The girl ran to Mr White's van after Mr Symons attacked her with a table leg in his car, it was stated at Exeter Crown Court.

It was stated that Mr Symons, aged 36, was self-conscious and unattractive to the opposite sex after childhood poliomyelitis and realized that he could never marry the girl. Both came from Bishop's Hull, Somerset.

Mr Symons was cleared of murder but found guilty of manslaughter without diminished responsibility.

Calvo denial of armed forces' veto on plan for coalition in Spain

From Richard Wigg
Madrid, March 6

Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo found himself obliged today to deny that he had become Prime Minister of a democracy that would always have to bear in mind the prevailing mood of Spain's armed forces.

Giving his first press conference this evening since taking office, he was repeatedly tackled by worried Spanish journalists on this sombre theme and the possibility of fresh coup attempts.

Señor Calvo Sotelo, though he looked characteristically serious throughout, sought to reply resolutely and to try to inject some optimism and leadership to raise public morale.

Asked if he felt there was a sword of Damocles hanging over him, he said: "In no way. I do not have the sensation I am Prime Minister of a democracy that is being kept under vigilance, but of a democracy which is itself vigilant and valiant. I have not the least impression of a menace hanging over our democracy."

He emphasized a personal conviction that the democratic system the Spanish people had given themselves would emerge strengthened by the experience of the attempted coup. Pessimism had to be fought by information, he said, and though Spain had been through grave days it was now recovering.

The new Government, he said did not intend to give special attention to the armed forces and it was the first in Spain in 40 years which did not have a military man in the Cabinet.

Speaking after a Cabinet meeting which analyzed the abortive coup the Prime Minister said the Government was now convinced that only a minority of the armed forces were involved "in the context of a general loyalty to the King, the constitution and liberty".

"If there had been some perplexity among certain units initially, this had been overcome as the lines of command were established."

Señor Calvo Sotelo denied a suggestion he had been debarred from accepting a coalition government with the Socialists by a secret veto from the armed forces.

The decision to continue with a Centre Democratic Union Government had been a personal one based on the view Spain would be helped to greater stability by a single-party government.

But he indicated that the Government was to look more closely into two matters causing particular concern to Spain's military men—terrorism and the devolution process.

Two small groups of ministers are to study legal measures to strengthen the fight against terrorism and to define more precisely powers retained by central Government within a framework of regional autonomy.

Señor Calvo Sotelo said the Suárez Government's policy of not negotiating with Basque terrorists would continue and he did not forsee the armed forces being directly involved in the Basque country. The police would be strengthened

The Prime Minister also pledged his Government to continue combatting ultra-right wing terrorism in the Basque country. He urged the Socialists and other political forces to collaborate.

But he avoided any reference to Spain's entry into Nato, possibly a gesture to the Socialists who have already announced they would oppose such a step in the interest of greater national cohesion in the present crisis.

Murder claim: The military wing of the Basque separatist organization ETA today claimed responsibility for the murder of a national police officer in Bilbao, while Señor Calvo Sotelo, was widely praised for flying to northern Spain to attend the funeral service for the victim (Harry Debelius writes from Madrid).

Señor José Luis de Raimundo Noya, aged 58, who was shot in the back of the head while walking home from his office yesterday, was the first policeman to be killed by extremists since Señor Calvo Sotelo was sworn-in last week.

Señor Calvo Sotelo's gesture was especially significant because it was in contrast to the practice of Señor Adolfo Suárez, his predecessor, who as a general rule stayed away from such funerals.

The Prime Minister said on his arrival in Bilbao last night: "This is no time for statements. I've come to pay homage to a man who gave his life for the Basque country and for Spain".

He returned to Madrid after attending a requiem Mass for Señor Noya, but before doing so he found time to visit Señor Francisco Torres Gil, another policeman, who was wounded when he was caught in an ambush by ETA last Sunday.

A number of newspapers praised Señor Calvo Sotelo's prompt decision to go to Bilbao. Escalating terrorism, particularly of the military kind known to have led to last week's coup attempt and there is no sign of a let-up in the violence.

Señor Calvo Sotelo during his press conference.

New EEC initiative in fisheries deadlock

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, March 6

Mr Gaston Thorn, President of the European Commission, will fly to London and Paris on Monday for talks aimed at easing the deadlock over the future of the EEC fisheries policy.

Mr Thorn's tour, announced here unexpectedly today, will include meetings with Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, and M Raymond Barre, the French Prime Minister.

Community Agriculture Ministers, who were due to resume their long running discussions on a new fisheries policy in Brussels on Monday, will now meet on Tuesday, apparently to allow Mr Thorn time to complete his Anglo-French reconnaissance.

Although fisheries will be the main topic of conversation, it is understood that Mr Thorn will also want to discuss the agenda for the next EEC summit meeting on March 23 and 24 in Maastricht, Holland.

A particular point Mr Thorn may raise is the reported wish of Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, to have the issue of state aid to the steel industry discussed at Maastricht.

The Bonn Government is under pressure from its steelmakers to tax what are alleged to be heavily-subsidized imports of steel from other EEC countries.

Since the death of Mr Finn Olav Gundelach in January, responsibility for fisheries policy has been in the relatively inexperienced hands of Mr George Kontogeorgis, the new Greek EEC Commissioner.

Mr Thorn's decision to intervene personally in the complicated fisheries dispute is seen here as an attempt to impart a new political impetus to efforts to reach agreement in the hope of clearing the decks for negotiations on EEC farm prices and the planned reform of the Community's finances.

The most serious obstacle to agreement is the question of access to British coastal waters for French trawlers.

Paris wants the right to reserve waters within 12 miles of its coast mainly for its own fishermen (but subject to the "historic rights" enjoyed there by the French and others) until 1993, when the position would be reviewed.

In addition, the Commission proposes that in "sensitive zones" off the North of Scotland and in the Irish Sea the access of vessels above a certain size should be controlled

Escaped French prisoner found

Paris, March 6.—Gerard Dupré, one of two French prisoners who made a spectacular helicopter break-out last week, was recaptured here tonight by police.

It is believed that M Dupré and a policeman were shot before the former was taken into custody. Another man and a woman were also arrested.
—Agence France-Presse.

El Salvador's four-man ruling junta (left to right): Dr Ramón Navarrete, Colonel Jaime Abdul Gutiérrez, President José Napoleón Duarte and Dr José Antonio Morales Erlich. They had signed a decree authorizing an electoral council.

Salvadorean church speaks out against the left

From Michael Leapman
San Salvador, March 6

In what appears an important shift of position for the Roman Catholic Church in El Salvador, the acting archbishop yesterday blamed left-wing guerrillas for causing more hardship than right-wing terrorists.

Most Rev Arturo Rivera y Damas, who took over as leader of the church when Archbishop Oscar Romero was assassinated last March, said he thought this was an important reason why the guerrillas seem to be losing popular support.

"The people have abandoned the guerrillas because of the guerrillas' signs of communism, because of their sabotage and because a majority of the displaced are not the ones who have been displaced by government", he said.

Most refugees fleeing from army or right-wing terror were in church refugee camps, he said, and these numbered about 6,000. Against this, he estimated the number of those displaced by the leftists at 50,000.

Talking to reporters in San Salvador he said the social and agrarian reforms carried out by President Duarte's Government had further weakened the cause of the left. It was the job of the church to reflect the feeling of the people.

"There would be more pressure for an insurrection if the reforms were not carried through; but now I think the tension has been removed. There is more chance of a negotiated settlement now than before... I am persuaded that the insurrection, at least in the short run, will not succeed".

Archbishop Romero, a churchman respected throughout Latin America, was a passionate advocate of reform and was regarded as sympathetic to the left. His killer is assumed to have been a right-wing gunman.

The rightists have long regarded the church as an opponent and several church people have been killed, including four American nuns shot last December, an incident that provoked President Carter to halt American arms aid to El Salvador for a time.

Talking of his own safety the acting archbishop, a grave man with heavy spectacles and receding black hair, said: "I have received no threats. He believed most of the attacks on priests and nuns were the work of the security forces and the ultra-right.

He was not satisfied with the progress of the Government's investigation into Archbishop Romero's murder and criticized the regime's record on human rights. "There was a lot to be desired", he said.

Yet the overall tenor of his remarks, implying a measure of support for the centre-right junta must be highly pleasing for the Americans in their attempt to get international acceptance of their military and economic help to the Duarte junta. The acting Archbishop's blessing should help this endeavour.

Washington welcomed: The Reagan Administration today counterbalanced some of its more bellicose recent statements about El Salvador by welcoming that country's announced preparations for general elections next year (David Cross writes from Washington).

In a prepared statement, a State Department spokesman said that the move represented a "major step" to take the tiny Central American republic towards peaceful and democratic rule.

The Salvadorean Government yesterday announced the formation of an electoral council to update the lists of eligible voters for elections in 1982.

The spokesman also welcomed accompanying promises by Salvadorean Government leaders that they would support the presence of an independent team of observers to monitor the elections and that they would abide by the results.

Army takes control: The Salvadorean army said today it had control of Jutiapa, 30 miles east of the capital, after 24 hours of fighting in which at least 30 guerrillas died. It added that guerrilla activity appeared to be slackening off.

In Guatemala, the right-wing Government accused Nicaragua and Cuba of being the main suppliers of arms to left-wing guerrillas trying to overthrow it.

It said that both countries had encouraged the unification of Guatemala's four chief militant leftist groups.—AP and Reuter.

Four more dissidents arrested in Poland

Warsaw, March 6.—Four anti-Communist Polish dissidents were formally charged tonight with seeking the violent overthrow of Poland's constitutional system, an offence which carries the maximum penalty of death.

Indictments against the leaders of the self-styled Confederation of Independent Poland appeared to be further evidence of a clamp down on dissent, after Wednesday's Soviet-Polish summit in Moscow. The charges were reported by the official news agency PAP.

PAP said the four were Mr Robert Moczulski, aged 51, Mr Romuald Szeremietiew, aged 36, Mr Tadeusz Stanski, aged 33, and Mr Tadeusz Jandziszak, aged 39.

Yesterday police arrested Mr Jacek Kuron, Poland's most prominent dissident leader, and tried unsuccessfully today to serve Mr Adam Michnik, another well-known dissident, with a summons.

Solidarity, the independent trade union movement, called an emergency meeting for tomorrow to protest against the detention of Mr Kuron, and Solidarity officials in the south-western city of Wroclaw announced that they had placed Mr Michnik under the protection of workers' guard.

Both Mr Michnik and Mr Kuron are co-leaders of the dissident Self-Defence Committee (KOR), which has close ties with Solidarity.

KOR members played a key role in the strikes last summer which led to the creation of Solidarity and some KOR leaders now serve as union advisers.

The arrests prompted the Warsaw branch of Solidarity, responding to what it called increased secret police activity, to advise its members of their rights and how to behave under questioning.

In its latest bulletin, Solidarity said many Warsaw University students had been called in for questioning recently and some received propositions to become paid informers.

It told its members that according to the legal code they need not answer questions in cases involving themselves or relatives and should insist that all inaccuracies in the interrogation report be corrected before they sign.—Reuter and AP.

Effort needed: "Poland has reached the limits of the possible in terms of the demands put forward; now it must concentrate on putting these demands into practice," according to Professor Wladyslaw Bartoszewski, who is visiting London (Richard Davy writes).

Professor Bartoszewski is secretary of the Polish PEN Club, professor of history at the Catholic university in Lublin, a co-founder of the persecuted "flying university", former resistance fighter, former prisoner of the Nazis and the Communists, and now part of the circle of Catholic intellectuals from which the new unions draw their advisers.

A concerted effort is now needed by everyone, he says, to incorporate the gains of the past few months.

The root of the trouble in the past was that bad information destroyed trust, concentrated social tensions, and produced unreal plans based on false statistics. Now there is a chance of healthy development through open debate and criticism.

Investment plans, page 17

UN call for sanctions against Pretoria likely to be vetoed by the West

By David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent

Britain will oppose economic sanctions against South Africa, together with other members of the five-nation "contact group" on Namibia. A western veto in the United Nations Security Council now seems likely after yesterday's moves by the General Assembly to impose sanctions.

The General Assembly, without division, called on the Security Council to "convene urgently to impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa" to force it out of Namibia.

Two resolutions containing that provision were among 10 that the Assembly adopted at the end of a five-day debate on Namibia.

One of the resolutions was adopted by a vote of 114-0 with 22 abstentions and the other by 125-0 with 13 abstentions.

The first affirmed that the South-West Africa People's Organization, "is the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people."

The other said that: "In the event of the Security Council's inability to compel South Africa to withdraw from Namibia, the Assembly itself would urgently consider necessary action in accordance with the charter."

Sir Anthony Parsons, Britain's representative at the United Nations, earlier told the General Assembly that "the cause of independence for Namibia will not be advanced by measures designed to drive South Africa further into isolation."

Speaking on behalf of the five countries in the contact group —the United States, Britain, Canada, France and West Germany—Sir Anthony said they considered it was only through negotiations that Namibia could begin its life as a truly independent sovereign state. "We are not therefore prepared at this time to commit our Governments to a specific course of action in the future"

That statement was taken to be a clear indication that the five countries would veto a call for sanctions in the Security Council, which the African and other developing countries at the United Nations are determined on.

The Western decision to use the veto has not been spelt out and would be a last resort.

But it is clear that the Western group is sticking together, and will continue its efforts to reach a negotiated solution.

Expulsion "a mockery": Mr Pieter Botha, the South African Prime Minister, said today that the expulsion of his country from the General Assembly earlier this week was a "mockery of justice" (Nicholas Ashford writes from Johannesburg).

Mr Botha was particularly critical of Baron Rüdiger von Wechmar, the West German chairman of the Assembly, who was responsible for ruling that South Africa could not participate in the debate on Namibia.

West Germany has rejected South African allegations that Baron von Wechmar consciously prevented South Africa from getting a hearing during the debate on its expulsion.

Leading article, page 15

Inquiry into violence in Zimbabwe

From Stephen Taylor
Salisbury, March 6

A commission of inquiry is to investigate the causes of the disturbances at military barracks and former guerrilla camps in Zimbabwe last month in which more than 200 people were killed.

The commission's brief will be to establish the reasons for the factional violence among former Zipra and Zanla soldiers at barracks at Ntabazinduna, Connemara and Glenville and clashes at the Zanla and Zipra camps in the township of Entumbane in Bulawayo.

A spokesman for the Cabinet Office said today that the commission would also attempt to identify "the persons and organizations responsible for planning or inciting the disturbances" and make recommendations to resolve the problems identified.

In parliament this week, Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, who is supported by the Zanla forces, blamed Zipra followers of Mr Joshua Nkomo, his coalition partner, for the violence. He gave a warning that any further trouble would be crushed by any means at his disposal.

The commission chairman will be Mr Justice Dumbutshena who was appointed to the bench after independence.

Greece modifies Aegean air traffic controls

From Mario Modiano
Athens, March 6

The Greek Government today announced the modification of certain air traffic arrangements in the Aegean which had been the cause of friction with Turkey.

It is understood that these are related to the elimination of an air corridor known as Whisky-14, running from northern Greece to the Dodecanese, which obstructed Turkish flights between the Anatolian mainland and the international air space of the Aegean.

This unilateral Greek move eliminates most, though not all, the differences between the two countries over air traffic control in the Aegean, which is under Greek responsibility.

Death sentence rulings revive controversy

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, March 6

It is highly improbable that any of the seven men now under sentence of death in French prisons will be executed before the presidential elections. The spectre of the guillotine has already withdrawn from two of them.

The Cour de Cassation yesterday quashed the death sentences on Muhammad Chara, aged 21, and Jean-Luc Rivière, aged 24, which were passed last October by the Assizes of the Pas-de-Calais, for the murder of a woman and her five-year-old daughter.

The court, on technical grounds—it never rules on points of substance, but only on points of procedure—sent the two men for retrial before another court. It based its decision on the fact that the jury, when asked whether there were extenuating circumstances, replied "No", without any indication of the way the vote went.

The Code of Criminal Procedure requires that a decision unfavourable to the accused must be carried by at least 8 votes out of 12. In other words no one can be sentenced to death except by an absolute majority.

This verdict has revived the controversy as to whether the criminal chamber of the Cour de Cassation is abolitionist in spirit, systematically finding procedural grounds for quashing death sentences.

Racially mixed rugby is issue in S African poll

From Nicholas Ashford
Johannesburg, March 6

The South African election campaign formally began this evening with an opening speech by Mr Pieter Botha, the Prime Minister, in his own constituency of George, in the Cape.

But even before the electoral contest really got under way it was clear that the question of participation in a racially mixed schools rugby tournament was going to be the issue which would symbolize the division between the ruling National Party and its right-wing opponents and even within the National Party itself.

The tournament is known as Craven Week and provides an opportunity for schoolboy players to show off their skills to the selectors of provincial and national teams. Last year the Government was almost split asunder because a Coloured exhibition side was invited to take part.

Yesterday 15 schools on the East Rand announced that they would not be taking part ostensibly for "educational reasons", although it was clearly because three Coloured sides were participating in Craven Week.

Dr Andries Treurnicht, who represents the extreme right wing of the National Party, told a political rally last night that he took his hat off to the schools which were boycotting the tournament. This is hardly likely to endear him to the Prime Minister with whom he fell out badly last year over the same issue.

But Dr Treurnicht is aware that it is the Government's "integrationist" policies, such as racial mixing in sport, which are provoking large-scale defections by white voters to the ultra-right wing, Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP) and other conservative parties.

The HNP is campaigning on the theme that the Government's "reformist" policies will eventually lead to political integration as in Zimbabwe

However, while right-wingers are applauding the schools' boycott of the rugby tournament, more moderate politicians and sports administrators have expressed concern that the boycott will undermine possible changes in Britain's attitude towards sporting ties with South Africa.

Yesterday Mrs Margaret Thatcher told Parliament that she would consider revising the Gleneagles Agreement (laying down the Commonwealth's attitude towards sporting links with South Africa) if a greater amount of multiracial sport was allowed in South Africa.

All escape as man bungles his plane hijack

Los Angeles, March 6.—A bungling hijacker who demanded a $3m (about £1,375,000) ransom while his hostages escaped, surrendered to FBI agents without firing a shot last night. The last to escape was an air stewardess.

Most of the passengers and crew escaped when a stewardess in the Boeing 727 of Continental Airlines noticed an automatic rifle in the man's hand-luggage.

One of the FBI agents said the man was very calm. Aviation authorities said there was no sign of the explosives which the hijacker was said to have had but they were unable to explain how he had got his rifle past their electronic scanning devices.—Agence France-Presse.

Sir R. Welensky leaving Africa

Salisbury, March 6.—Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland from 1957 to its dissolution in 1963, is to leave Zimbabwe to live in Britain this summer.

Aged 75, Sir Roy has been urged by his doctor for the past three years to live at sea level because of the condition of his heart. He will be accompanied to Britain by his wife and two children.

Nobel prize man joins human rights protest

From Our Correspondent
Buenos Aires, March 6

Señor Adolfo Perez Esquivel, the Nobel peace prize winner, and about 200 relatives of missing people demonstrated yesterday against the arrests by the military Government last week of six human rights activists.

It was a peaceful demonstration and was held in Plaza de Mayo, the square facing Government House, under discreet police surveillance. The demonstrators included a group of women known as the "Mothers of Plaza de Mayo" who applauded Señor Perez Esquivel when he appeared in the square 15 minutes after the demonstration began.

The demonstrators held hands and sang the national anthem before being asked to leave by police who spoke to several of the women as the demonstration broke up.

Slimming cure for Eiffel Tower

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, March 6

The Eiffel Tower is to undergo a face-lift and slimming cure. It will lose more than ten per cent of its present weight, according to M. Bernard Rocher, president of the company which operates the tower on behalf of the owner, the city of Paris.

By 1983, this second most popular tourist attraction of the capital (after the Pompidou Centre) will be completely rejuvenated and in good shape to celebrate its centenary, six years later. It will cost the tidy sum of 190m francs (£17m).

The Paris Council has given the green light for work to start. Contrary to some reports, the tower will not be closed while it is in progress.

M. Rocher told a press conference that a group of experts commissioned by the Paris Council to examine the tower found that it was overloaded; that it operated badly; and that it was ill adapted to its vocation of a symbol of Paris. The first priority therefore was to relieve it of miscellaneous structures which had mushroomed on it in the course of nearly a century, especially on the first floor, and even suspended under the first floor.

They constituted a fire hazard, because gas was still used in some of them, notably the kitchens of the restaurant, he said.

An important part of the renovation will be to relieve the tower of 1,000 tons of assorted steel and other metal structures which weigh it down excessively—the total weight of the building is 7,000 tons—and to replace them with three buildings made of lighter metals. At the same time, there will be reconstruction of the arcades surrounding the first floor, which were part of Eiffel's original design, and were replaced in the 1930s with a rather ugly flat-roofed gallery.

But two thirds of the cost of renovation will be swallowed by the installation of four electric lifts between the second and the third floors of the tower, in place of the original hydraulic ones which are still in service. Their capacity is limited, and at the height of the tourist season the queue of visitors waiting to go up to the summit sometimes stretches right round the first platform. In addition, the safety norms of 1889 no longer come up to modern standards.

The stairs to the third floor, M Rocher said, were such a hazard that those bold enough to use them needed to be roped like mountaineers. The new electric lifts would make it possible to double the present capacity. But they would not be the American high-speed type. The cabins would retain that old fashioned "nautilus" character of the existing ones, with big plate glass windows which enabled passengers to enjoy the view and gave them that slightly sinking feeling in the stomach, which was part of the charm of the ascent, or rather the descent.

As it was now, the Eiffel Tower was ill adapted to its vocation. It should, M Rocher insisted, be a high point of the capital not only in altitude but also in gastronomy, which was not the case at present.

At the same time, for those tourists who wanted a simpler, cheaper meal, nothing was provided at present. So on the first floor, which had an area of 4,000 square metres, there would be a brasserie type restaurant, a congress hall, and a third building housing all the souvenir shops and an audio-visual museum.

In 1982, M Rocher hoped to inaugurate the new gastronomic temple on the second floor, but he could not give the name of the lessee. He would certainly be one of the top names in French cuisine.

Last year 3,614,000 visitors went up the Eiffel Tower, often after much queueing and waiting. But only 5 per cent of them were Parisians. The ambition of M Rocher is to make the tower more attractive to the natives of the capital, and one way to attract them is through the pleasures of the table.

By the centenary in 1989, the tower must be able, he said, to cope with over four million visitors; and by the year 2000, with five million.

Not the least attractive side of the renovation which would require a million man-hours of work (everything about the Eiffel Tower is on a large scale) is that it would be no burden on the taxpayer. It would be financed to the tune of £13m by a 20-year loan and the balance would come from entrance fees.

Anglo-Guatemalan talks on Belize show progress

By David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent

Progress continued to be made yesterday in the negotiations between Britain and Guatemala on the future of Belize. The talks will resume in London on Monday.

Yesterday Señor Castillo Valdez, the Guatemalan Foreign Minister, was host at a lunch for the British and Belizean delegates, which would seem to indicate a fairly friendly atmosphere. The working sessions chaired by Mr Nicholas Ridley, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, were described as useful.

Each side, it appears, has set out its position, with the Guatemalans explaining their long-standing national aspirations to Belize, and Mr George Price, the Belizean Premier, emphasizing his country's determination to achieve independence.

But it seems that both sides are also emphasizing their wish to contribute to neighbourly relations and general prosperity in the region.

Lawsuit over theory of evolution

From Ivor Davis
Los Angeles, March 6

Every day the small, 48-seat Sacramento courtroom is crowded to overflowing with press and public reporters who cannot get seats have to watch the trial on television screens in an adjoining room. One Sacramento newspaper carried the front page headline: "Monkey Trial Replay".

The media interest is being generated by a trial without a jury at which a San Diego-based fundamentalist group, called the Creation Science Research Centre, claims that the teachings of evolution as the sole theory of development of life on Earth violates the religious rights of children who believe in biblical creation.

It is, of course, a case reminiscent of the historic 1925 John Scopes "monkey" trial which pitted the theory of evolution against the theory of creation. The San Diego group claims that it is unconstitutional for California schools to exclude divine creation, and teach only evolution in science classes.

At the very outset Judge Irving Perluss noted that he viewed the trial as a classic case showing "the tragic tension" between the prohibition of the Government-established religion and the right of citizens to practise religion freely.

Mr Robert Tyler, California's Deputy Attorney-General, contended that the state has the right to make an "educational decision" about teaching evolution instead of divine creation.

In an opening statement Mr Richard Turner, the lawyer representing the San Diego plaintiffs, declared: "It is not a showdown at high noon between creation and evolution. It is not religion versus science. We are trying to sneak the Bible into the classroom, or any other religious doctrine. The real issue here is that of religious freedom under the United States constitution."

He said he was not trying to prove "what mechanism caused man" but rather to seek protection for the belief that "God created man as a man, not a blob."

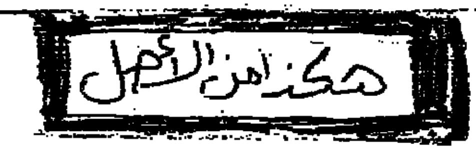
Some view all the ballyhoo generated by the case as a storm in a teacup. Others say it is a signal of things to come, with more and more fundamentalist groups trying to flex their new-found muscle and influence in schools across the country.

In one of the most dramatic days of testimony, Kasey Segrave, aged 13, the son of the director of the San Diego Research Centre, was called as a witness and said that he was taught in a San Diego state school that man evolved from apes, a concept which was contrary to his religious beliefs.

"I believe that God created man as man and put him on the earth", he said.

After almost a week of testimony Judge Perluss said no one was asking the state not to teach evolution or teach the dogma of creation. "The courts are not going to do anything to restrict the teaching of evolution in state schools", he noted, pointing out that the United States Supreme Court had already settled the issue.

He said it all boiled down to whether to amend or qualify one sentence in the California Board of Education's science framework outlining the board's education policy on permissible subjects in science courses.



Iran defence council rejects terms for ceasefire in Gulf war

From Tony Allaway
Tehran, March 6

A prominent Iranian religious leader today confirmed Iran's rejection of the Gulf war ceasefire plan proposed by a special Islamic mission.

"All members of the Supreme Defence Council rejected it", Hojatoleslam Ali Khamenehi, a member of the council and a senior member of the powerful Islamic Republican Party, said, adding: "We are not tired of the war."

After two visits to both Tehran and Baghdad, the high-level Islamic mission, representing seven Muslim states and the PLO, proposed a ceasefire on March 12, to be followed a week later by a month-long Iraqi troop withdrawal.

The Iranian religious leader's statement at a Friday prayers ceremony he holds in Tehran, was the first outright rejection of the proposal by Iran, although President Abdalhassan Bani-Sadr, who is also the head of the defence council, indicated as much in a speech yesterday.

In a gibe at the mission's constant references to Islamic values in seeking peace, the hojatoleslam said: "Peace is not an absolute value according to Islam. When the United States, with the help of reactionary governments in the area . . . attacks us, it doesn't become us to ignore the rights of the two Iraqi and Iranian nations."

Iran believes that Washington encouraged the Iraqis to launch the Gulf war, with the principal aid of Saudi Arabia and Jordan, in retaliation for the taking of the American hostages. There is also a deeply held conviction here that the regime of President Saddam Husain of Iraq has no popular support and is close to collapse, one factor which explains why Iran is not keen to end the war.

Hojatoleslam Khamenehi said: "If we negotiate without the punishment and trial of Saddam's regime, what will we answer the parents whose children have been martyred, the war refugees?

"I am not going to accuse (the mission) of malevolence, but as a member of the Supreme Defence Council I say: We will not accept any solution that is imposed on us."

In his speech, Hojatoleslam Khamenehi also attacked yesterday's violence at a rally held by Mr Bani-Sadr at Tehran University. Official reports today stated that 45 people had been treated in hospital for injuries suffered when supporters of the President attacked Muslim fundamentalists, who were trying to disrupt the rally.

He accused both radical political groups and moderate politicians involved in the rally of creating artificial violence in an attempt to defame the revolution.

Describing yesterday's incidents as a "disaster", the hojatoleslam bitterly denounced attempts to show that the troublemakers came from the Revolutionary Guards and security forces, which are dominated by Muslim fundamentalists. Identity cards from such organizations were found on many of those arrested yesterday and the President himself showed some to the crowd.

Ayatollah Moussavi Ardebili, the Prosecutor-General, was summoned to the university campus this morning to end a sit-in by a group protesting about the arrest of fundamentalist supporters

'Admission' by Syrian soldiers on jail killings

From Alan McGregor
Geneva, March 6

Jordan today submitted to the United Nations Human Rights Commission two statements, described as "confessions", attributed to Syrian soldiers, who were said to have taken part in a military operation at Palmyra prison, Syria, in which 500 Muslim Brotherhood members are alleged to have been massacred.

Akram Ali Basbani and Issa Ibrahim Fayyad were described as two of the five men who were arrested after entering Jordan for the purpose of killing the Prime Minister. Both men were said to be from the Syrian Army's special defence battalions.

Mr Bishani is cited as saying they went to the prison early on June 26, the day after an unsuccessful attempt—attributed to the Brotherhood—to assassinate President Assad of Syria. Awakened and told to assemble in full battledress with weapons, they were taken in 10 helicopters from Damascus to Palmyra.

At the prison, dividing into parties, they opened dormitory doors and machine-gunned the prisoners. On returning to Damascus, they were told that the operation must remain a secret.

The other alleged confession quotes Mr Fayyad, as stating: "After the soldiers left the prison, some of them were stained with blood." There had been bombing as well as shooting.

Romantic rendezvous: Chia Chia, the giant panda, receiving bamboo shoots from Dr Brian Bertram, the curator of mammals at London Zoo on his arrival in New York.

Chia Chia arrived in the United States on Thursday for a romantic springtime rendezvous with Ling Ling, the female panda in Washington. Chia Chia, who had been dosed with valium before his flight, was given a big welcome at Kennedy airport. The panda, still tranquil, was taken to Washington Park Zoo, where he will be paired with Ling Ling, whose name means "cute little girl". If they produce an offspring, they will be the first giant pandas to do so in captivity.

Dr Bertram travelled to New York with Chia Chia and a supply of fresh green bamboo, Chia Chia's favourite food was provided for an in-flight meal. Chia Chia, whose name means "the very best", will be paired off for three months with Ling Ling. A British Airways spokesman said: "With spring in the air and London wedding bells in the offing, we hope this will all go well for a meeting of the giant pandas".

Big political reshuffle in Chinese hierarchy

Peking, March 6.—China announced a big political reshuffle today, with 12 ministers appointed in a series of changes that have been expected since last September.

The New China news agency said that the appointments were endorsed today at the end of a nine-day meeting of the National People's Congress (the Chinese parliament).

Mr Geng Biao, one of China's Deputy Prime Ministers, is to take charge of the Defence Ministry. His predecessor, Marshal Xu Xiangqian, who is 79, was expected to be retired. Aged about 79, Marshal Xu had given up his post as a Deputy Prime Minister last September.

A new secretary-general of the State Council (Cabinet) was appointed and four senior officials — including Mr Li Qiang, the Foreign Trade Minister—were named advisers to the council.

Diplomatic sources said that the appointment of Mr Geng, who is also secretary-general of the powerful Military Commission of the Communist Party Central Committee, appeared to be a move to further consolidate the power of Mr Deng Xiaoping, the Vice-Chairman and effective ruler of China.

Mr Geng, who is 72, takes up the defence portfolio at a time of military budgetary cutbacks and reports of discontent in the ranks of the People's Liberation Army.

The new minister is a veteran of the 1934-35 "Long March" in which the communists broke out of nationalist encirclement. He has served as Ambassador to Albania, Sweden, Pakistan and Burma.

In other moves, Mr Yuan Baohua was made minister of the important State Economic Commission. He replaces Mr Kang Shien, who was named as head of the Petroleum Ministry, which has been without a permanent head since Mr Song Zhenming was dismissed last year for covering up an oil-rig disaster.

Mr Han Guang, aged 69, was promoted to Minister of the State Capital Construction Commission. He takes over from Mr Gu Mu, aged 67.

Mr Lin Hujia, aged 65, the former Mayor of Peking, took over as Minister of Agriculture from Mr Huo Shilian, who had earlier been appointed party head of the troubled north Chinese province of Shanxi.

Mrs Hao Jianxiu, aged 45, described by the news agency as a "nationally known model woman worker", was named to head the Textile Ministry, where she had been a deputy minister. She replaces Mr Qian Zhiguang, aged 80, in a ministry which is receiving top priority in economic planning.

Mr Li Peng, aged 52,, was named to replace Mr Liu Lanbo, who is 74, as Minister for the Power Industry. Mr Rao Bin was appointed Minister of the First Ministry of Machine Building in place of Mr Zhou Zijian. The ministry supervises production in such areas as agricultural and general industrial equipment.



Mr Geng Biao: Receives the Chinese defence portfolio

Mr Peng Deqing, who was once the Deputy Commander of the East China Sea Fleet, was promoted Minister of Communications, replacing Mr Zeng Sheng, aged 70.

Mr Wen Minsheng, a former party secretary in the north-eastern province of Heilongjiang, was named Minister of Posts and Telecommunications in place of Mr Wang Zigang.

Mrs Chen Muhua, China's only woman Deputy Prime Minister, was appointed Minister in charge of the State Family Planning Commission. She is already Minister in charge of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries.

Mr Huang Zhen, a veteran diplomat and the former head of the Chinese Liaison Office in Washington before Sino-American relations were normalized in 1979, lost his post as Culture Minister. Instead, he was named Minister in charge of a new Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

Mr Du Xingyuan, aged 66, relieved Mr Ji Pengfei as secretary-general of the State Council. Mr Ji heads the important Communist Party International Liaison Office, a position once held by the new Defence Minister.

The four new advisers to the State Council are Mr Qian Zhiguang, Mr Liu Lanbo, Mr Zeng Sheng, and Mr Li Qiang.

The New China news agency said that the standing committee of the Congress endorsed an economic programme calling for further cuts in government spending in an effort to balance the budget and combat inflation.

The committee also adopted regulations on paid leave for workers and office staff living away from their families and dissolved the Financial and Economic Committee to strengthen government control over the economy and to improve efficiency.

Two new commissions were established—a State Family Planning Commission and a Commission on Foreign Cultural relations.—Reuter.

American business interests appear to have gained the upper hand

Washington changes course on conservation

From Trevor Fishlock
Delhi, March 6

The Americans are emerging with a damaged reputation from a meeting here of the 1973 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (Cites). Their actions have raised doubts about their intentions, and business interests appear to have won the upper hand over conservationists.

Trade in rare and exotic furs, skins and oils, and in live animals and birds, is a large, growing and profitable business in the United States, as elsewhere.

Parallel with the restricted legal dealing in wildlife products is a rich and rapidly expanding black market relying on poaching, smuggling and forgery. The scale of destruction of animals, birds and plants is so great that conservationists estimate that up to a fifth of the world's species may be extinct within 20 years.

The convention which has been signed by 67 governments, is one of the most important regulators of the trade and a prime weapon against the illegal business.

It aims to find the middle ground between fur and feather business interests and the conservation lobby, so that a controlled legal trade can continue without threat to the survival of the creatures and plants upon which, ultimately, man himself depends.

Much of the work of the convention, illustrated by its third conference, which ends here on Sunday, is painstaking analysis and application of myriad regulations. Debate centres on whether new species should be added to the Convention's Appendix 1, which bans trade in species, or Appendix 2, which strictly controls killing and trading.

What is emerging is the pressing need for more information about wildlife and the nature of the threats. There is also some impatience with the convention's development as an administrative body spinning red tape.

Inevitably there is conflict between businessmen and the conservationists. The starkest example at this conference was an attempt by the United States, backed by Canada, to have the convention amended so that it would be easier to remove species from the protected list and more difficult to have new ones added.

The attempt was fought so strongly that the Americans withdrew the proposal. But for many conservationists the American attempt was a warning that values and perceptions were changing.

Mr Grenville Lucas, one of the British delegates, said that if the American moves had succeeded "they would have wrecked the convention."

He said: "Their attitude to conservation seems to be changing and they seem to want Cites bent to suit their regulations, rather than changing their rules to come up to Cites standards. Sadly, this sort of thing puts the fur traders and others in the legal wildlife business, who should be our allies, against us."

Dr Wayne King, the director of the Florida State Museum, and a leading conservationist, said: "I am afraid that there is a change in the thinking in the United States about conservation. There is a business view that if there is a resource it should be used to the full.

It was clear to the conference from that start that American attitudes were changing. The composition of the United States delegation, chosen last November, was changed in January and several conservationists were removed.

Whaling ban: The meeting voted overwhelmingly today to ban trading in three species of whale—the sperm, sei and fin (Reuter reports from Delhi).

Japan and the Soviet Union, the world's biggest whaling nations, voted against the proposal and the United States, Norway and Paraguay abstained.

Mr Moshe Dayan speaking in Tel Aviv yesterday beneath a portrait of David Ben-Gurion, Israel's first Prime Minister.

Mr Dayan sets out centre party

From Christopher Walker
Tel Aviv, March 6

Mr Moshe Dayan, the Israeli war hero and former Foreign Minister, today took a big step towards formally launching a new centre party which could have a crucial effect on determining the outcome of Israel's general election in June.

Although refusing to commit himself, Mr Dayan presented an 11-page document outlining the proposed party's key point of foreign policy, which will be the immediate granting of autonomy to the 1,200,000 Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Standing symbolically under a large colour portrait of David Ben-Gurion, Israel's first Prime Minister, Mr Dayan told 200 members of an all-party discussion group that the solution of the Palestinian problem was the main issue facing the next Government.

He bitterly attacked the solutions offered by both the ruling Likud coalition and the opposition Labour Party, and pledged a definitive statement of his intentions on April 2.

Looking fit and determined, the former military commander, who is 65, spoke for nearly an hour, setting out the importance of continuing the Camp David process. He claimed this could only be done by granting the Arabs autonomy in local affairs while maintaining overall Israeli control of the region.

Explaining his ideas later, Mr Dayan said: "I cannot see why the Israeli Minister of Education should be in charge of what West Bank Arabs learn about the Koran."

He scathingly dismissed the Labour Party's platform of territorial compromise with Jordan as part of a step by step move towards an eventual peace treaty. "I will do my best to see that they do not get that mandate", he promised.

Mr Dayan was flanked by the senior politicians expected to form the core of his party, Mr Yigael Hurwitz, the former Finance Minister, and Mr Yisrael Katz, the present Labour Minister. They later outlined the economic and social programme which a centre party would adopt.

Even before today's meeting, it was clear that Mr Dayan's political manoeuvres are causing serious concern to Labour, which had earlier been expected to win a landslide victory. Some commentators are now talking of a Dayan party returning sufficient Knesset members to hold the balance of power in forming the next Government.

Questioned about the delay in formally launching the party, one of Mr Dayan's lieutenants cited the gradual process of launching the new Social Democracy Party in Britain. Mr Dayan replied, with a grin: "There is no hurry. Three months is more than enough for me to take part in an election campaign."

It is understood that more than 50 prominent Israelis, including politicians, businessmen, generals, and at least one Israeli Arab have now been selected as candidates for the proposed centre party list.

Thais ask Russia to work for Kampuchea solution

From David Watts
Singapore, March 6

Thailand has called on the Soviet Union to ensure that its financial assistance to Vietnam is used for peaceful ends and to encourage an early end to the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea.

In a commentary on Radio Free Asia, which is supported by the Thai Government and aimed at socialist countries of South-East Asia, Bangkok appealed to Moscow to use its influence as a principal power and as a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council to seek a political solution to the Kampuchean problem through an international conference, sponsored by the United Nations.

The commentary appears to be a response to a Soviet appeal to Thailand, which was also sent to other members of the association of South-East Asian Nations (Asean).

Russia wants the Asean nations to attend a regional conference with the countries of Indo-China. The conference proposal was first made at a meeting of the Foreign Ministers of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam in Ho Chi Minh City (Saigon) last January. The Soviet appeal urged the Thais to "show political realism".

The proposal from the Indo-Chinese countries, however, made no mention of the subject to be discussed, and it was quite clear from other comments made at the time that Kampuchea would not be asked to attend. Vietnamese policy is that Kampuchea is not a "problem" and therefore does not need to be discussed.

The Asean countries view any demand for such a conference as an attempt to seduce them into de facto recognition of the Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea through sitting with its representatives at the same conference table.

Recent Thai intelligence estimates have claimed that the Soviet Union is giving Vietnam £2.7m a day in aid to support the Vietnamese economy and the occupation of Kampuchea.

Tigers booming

Moscow, March 6.—Tigers are thriving in the Soviet Union. Fifty years ago there were no more than 30 but according to latest official figures there are 200 today mainly in forests of the extreme eastern Soviet Union.

Qantas strike ends

Sydney, March 6.—Qantas, Australia's national airline, is expected to resume normal services within 24 hours after today's decision by airport ground staff to end their three-week strike, a spokesman said.

Cabinet resigns after S Korea inauguration

From Our Correspondent
Seoul, March 6

Mr Nam Duck Woo, the South Korean Prime Minister, and his cabinet resigned today in a move which was expected in the wake of the inauguration of President Chun Doo Hwan, on Tuesday.

Mr Chung Chong Taik, the Agriculture Minister, was the only cabinet minister who had to resign because he had announced his intention of standing for Parliament.

A major reshuffle will be deferred until after the elections, which are scheduled for March 25, according to political commentators here.

Obote opponents condemn threat against UN staff

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, March 6

A spokesman claiming to speak for one of the underground groups in Uganda has condemned the threats made recently against United Nations staff in the capital.

Speaking by telephone, he said the Movement for the Struggle for People's Rights (Mospor), which claims to have 5,000 men under arms in Uganda, wanted to dissociate itself from such "acts of terrorism". They had no quarrel with foreign workers in Uganda, who were serving Ugandans as a whole, not President Obote, he said.

The threats were made in the name of the Uganda Liberation Group, which had not previously been known there.

Nairobi lifts the curfew imposed on bandit area

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, March 6

The curfew imposed on Kenya's north-eastern province in November, after six Kenyan officials were killed by Shifta, Somali bandits, has been lifted, the Kenya Gazette announced today.

The curfew was partially lifted a few weeks ago, but remained in force in Garissa district, where the November killings took place.

Officials say there has been an improvement in the security situation,

In some cases, the attacks appear to be the work of Somali guerrilla fighters who have been operating in neighbouring areas of Ethiopia. In others, the attackers are believed to have come from Somalia.

Last appearance of 'most trusted man in US'

From David Cross
Washington, March 6

As Walter Cronkite, America's best known and most loved television personality, prepared to read tonight's evening news for the last time, painters prepared their brushes to touch up the somewhat weather-beaten stage-set he has used for the last 18 years.

The whole atmosphere with its slightly untidy background rather reminiscent of a newspaper reporter's office is considered a little too shabby for Mr Cronkite's successor, the clean-cut Dan Rather, whose youthful looks belie his 49 years. Moreover, the new blue and grey background will contrast better with Mr Rather's ruddy complexion than the beige setting which has highlighted Mr Cronkite's paler skin and silvered temples for so many evening news broadcasts.

The news that Mr Cronkite, who combines the pontificating functions of the late Richard Dimbleby with the news-presenting tasks of Richard Baker on American television, is stepping down as anchor-man of the CBS television network's evening bulletin at the age of 64, has been known for months. But in the crazy world of commercial television where every extra viewer means additional dollars in advertising revenue, the actual date of his departure was kept as secret as possible by CBS to confuse the opposition.

The original idea was to let Mr Cronkite "anchor" his last bulletin in the middle of March but when it was discovered that next Friday happened to fall on the thirteenth of the month, it was decided that no chances should be taken. Tonight's farewell appearance by Mr Cronkite will undoubtedly attract a record number of viewers

In the millions of words that have been written and spoken about Mr Cronkite in the media during the past few days, analysts of his immense success have concurred that he is probably the most trusted man in America.

As well known as presidents and not subject to the whims of the electorate, his avuncular, almost permanent presence on the screen has provided reassurance for a generation of television viewers who lived through the agonies of the Vietnam war and Watergate.



Walter Cronkite: Avuncular screen presence.

His well-known enthusiasm for space exploration provided some of the few occasions when he allowed his emotions, albeit briefly, to get the better of him. "Go, baby, go", he exclaimed when Apollo 11 was leaving the launch-pad amid a cloud of smoke and flame

Trained as a journalist (he has always said he feels most comfortable in the atmosphere of a news agency or newspaper office), Mr Cronkite joined CBS as a reporter in 1950, when television news was still a novelty. During the 1950s his face became most familiar to millions of Americans when he "anchored" the 1956 presidential convention for CBS.

When he was eventually promoted to the regular evening news slot in 1962 he was already one of television's most respected news personalities.

His departure from the evening news—he will still make special programmes—is regarded with some trepidation by CBS executives who are undoubtedly concerned that Mr Rather's less relaxed presence on the screen may not be as appealing as Mr Cronkite's stolid charm.

Law Report March 6 1981 — Court of Appeal

No conspiracy to injure Lonrho

Lonrho Ltd and Another v Shell Petroleum Co Ltd and Another

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Eveleigh and Lord Justice Fox

An alleged agreement between Shell and BP to take oil into Rhodesia in breach of sanctions imposed following the Unilateral Declaration of Independence in 1965 which resulted in loss to Lonrho, in that it sustained the illegal regime in Rhodesia, was held not to give rise to a cause of action in conspiracy as it was not aimed at or made with the intention of injuring Lonrho.

The Court of Appeal dismissed an appeal by the claimants, Lonrho Ltd, and Companhia Do Pipeline Mocambique Rhodesia Sarl, from the determination by Mr Justice Parker (The Times, December 2, 1980) of six questions contained in the case stated in the arbitration in which Lonrho sought damages from the respondents, Shell Petroleum Co Ltd and British Petroleum Co Ltd.

The claim arose out of the closure of Lonrho's pipeline which supplied oil to a refinery in Rhodesia, following the Southern Rhodesia (Petroleum) Order, 1965, which made it a criminal offence to supply oil to Rhodesia without licence.

Lonrho received leave o appeal to the House of Lords, and the hearing is likely to be in May.

Mr Jonathan Parker, QC, and Mr Timothy Lloyd for Lonrho; Mr Peter Curry, QC, Mr Brian Davenport, QC, Mr Gordon Langley, Mr Nicholas Stadlen and Mr Timothy Warmington for Shell; Mr Robert Alexander, QC, Mr Roger Buckley, QC, Mr Jonathan Sumption, Mr Stephen Ruttle and Mr Charles Hollander for BP.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that the claimants in the arbitration were Lonrho and a Mozambique company in which Lonrho held a majority of the shares. The respondents, Shell and BP, were members of a group of oil companies which in 1962 entered into the agreements under consideration. Under the first agreement a refinery was to be built at Umtali in Rhodesia. It was to be supplied with crude oil by the participating oil companies, and it was expected that the crude oil would be transported to the refinery through pipelines from Beira.

Under the second agreement a pipeline was to be constructed from Beira to the refinery by Lonrho, who were bound to transport through the pipeline all the petroleum products the oil companies brought in by sea for the refinery. But there was no express stipulation that the oil companies would bring in any petroleum products by sea so as to keep the pipeline in use.

Lonrho sought to imply into the second agreement terms to the effect that neither Shell nor Bp, nor any of their associated companies would bring petroleum products into Rhodesia except through the pipeline or to do anything to prevent or impede the use of the pipeline.

As his Lordship read the agreements, each side hoped and expected that, during the foreseeable future, the oil companies would bring crude oil into Beira and transport it by the pipeline to the refinery, and that in that way Lonrho would be remunerated for the use of the pipeline But neither side committed themselves expressly to any obligation except that, if the oil companies did bring in petroleum products by sea, they agreed to transport it by the pipeline.

In order to support the implied terms Mr Parker relied on the authorities which showed that when the defendant was under an express obligation to pay money on a certain event, there was an implied understanding by him that he would do nothing of his own motion to prevent that event arising.

That principle, however, had no application in the present case. There was no obligation on the oil companies. They did not promise to bring in any oil by sea. The case came within another line of cases which showed that where the plaintiff had only a hope or expectation of earning commission or other reward the defendant was not liable simply because he did something which meant that the commission or reward never became payable. Accordingly, there were no implied terms such as those alleged.

Next, Lonrho alleged that Shell and BP, through their associates, were guilty of a breach of the Southern Rhodesia (Petroleum) Order, 1965, which gave rise to a civil action for damages. That depended on the object and intent of the order. If it had been passed for the protection of the public at large, it might have been argued that a person who suffered particular damage from a breach of it could sue in the civil courts. If it had been passed for the protection of private rights and interests, it might have been argued that any private individual who had suffered by the infringement of it, could sue in the civil courts.

But his Lordship could see no public or private right which was intended to be protected by the order. It imposed restrictions on United Kingdom companies preventing them from taking oil into Rhodesia without giving any right to anyone. It would be absurd to suppose that anyone damaged could bring a civil action.

Although the breach of the sanction order did not give rise to a civil action, nevertheless it was alleged in the points of claim that a conspiracy to break the order gave rise to a civil action. It was alleged that, before the Unilateral Declaration of Independence and after it, Shell and BP agreed together to break the order —by taking oil into Rhodesia— and thus helped to create or prolong the illegal regime and thus caused damage to Lonrho.

In R v Jones ((1832) 4 B & Ad 345) Lord Denman, Chief Justice, gave a pithy definition of a conspiracy as "an agreement of two or more to do an unlawful act or to do a lawful act by unlawful means"

In the civil law the classical definition of conspiracy was in need of modification. It was not every agreement to do an unlawful act which gave rise to a civil action if it caused damage. There was no difficulty when the unlawful act was one which itself gave rise to a cause of action, such as a tort or a breach of a statutory duty. In such cases there was no need, and no place, for an action for conspiracy.

The problem only arose when the unlawful act was one which did not itself give rise to a cause of action but it was sought to make it actionable by reason of an agreement by two or more to do it. That was anomalous anyhow. One powerful person alone could commit an unlawful act and do as much damage as two or more acting together.

Yet a similar anomaly already existed when there was an agreement to do a lawful act—when the two or more had a predominant intent to injure. That gave rise to a cause of action if it caused damage. Was there not something similar where there was an agreement to do an unlawful act?

His Lordship would suggest that conspiracy to do an unlawful act, when there was no intent to injure the plaintiff and it was not aimed or directed at him, was not actionable, even though he was damaged thereby. But if there was such an intent it was actionable. The intent to injure might not be the predominant motive. It was sufficient if the conspiracy was aimed or directed at the plaintiff and it could reasonably be foreseen that it might injure him and did in fact do so.

In the present case the agreement to take oil into Rhodesia by South Africa was not done with the intent to injure Lonrho, nor was it aimed or directed at them. So it was not actionable.

The result was that no cause of action was disclosed by the specified paragraphs of the points of claim. The appeal should be dismissed.

LORD JUSTICE EVELEIGH, concurring, said that Mr Parker had submitted that the tort of conspiracy originally did not require proof of an intention to injure the plaintiff or direct the conspiracy against him and that that element was only introduced in the second half of the nineteenth century when it was recognized that injury suffered as a result of acts done by people acting in combination could give rise to a cause of action in the absence of an act unlawful in itself provided an intention to injure the plaintiff could be shown to exist as the defendants' predominant intention. His Lordship could not accept that.

The tort of conspiracy, as the law had developed today, consisted of the agreement of two or more persons to act in order to injure the plaintiff without justification and where in pursuance of that object something was done whereby the plaintiff suffered damage. Justification might be found in self-protection or in the advancement of the personal interests of the defendants where such was the predominant object of the combination. However, justification could not be established where the defendants agreed to resort to an unlawful act.

Lord Justice Fox delivered a concurring judgment.

The appeal was dismissed.

Solicitors: Cameron Markby; Slaughter & May; Linklaters & Paines.

Motivating powers of Clough will undergo severe examination

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

Tottenham Hotspur believe the omens are smiling, Ipswich Town are bent on the "double", Everton have nothing to fear after beating three first division teams, and Middlesbrough, one of the strongest home teams in the country, play a side of notoriously reluctant travellers. Today's sixth round of the FA Cup could favour those four, but defying logic is a characteristic of the competition and its abiding attraction.

In unromantic terms the signs are that home advantage, which was so decisive in the fifth round, will again act as a guiding influence, although reservations must be voiced in the case of Nottingham Forest who have such an onerous tie against the league leaders, Ipswich. The sixth round tends to cut through fanciful plans, and with only one non-first division club, Exeter City, surviving, the heavyweights are in a dominating position.

Exeter, a mid-table third division club, are not in the least under-estimated after beating Newcastle United 4—0 in the last round, but their opponents, Tottenham, are reading the tea leaves and feel that their name is pencilled on the trophy. So far luck has been with them, the draws keeping them in London. Indeed, in two seasons they have played 14 cup ties in the capital.

For the second time this season the focal point of the round is the City Ground where Forest block Ipswich's view of the "double". In the fourth round they had to dislodge Manchester United when a considerable weight of opinion suggested they had slipped too far beneath the peak of their European Cup winning form. It must be said, however, that Ipswich are a much more threatening side than United and they have beaten Forest twice in the league this season.

Although Ipswich are playing superbly, who would minimize the ability of Brian Clough and Peter Taylor to pull off another feat of motivation? And who would argue too vehemently against the Ipswich forward, Brazil, when he says that the winners here will win the Cup?

Considering the strength of Osman and Butcher in the Ipswich defence, Francis will need to be at his dazzling best. The temptation is to predict that Mariner, Brazil and Wark will upstage his scoring ability, but often enough we have seen Burns become a bulwark against permanent pressure. Ipswich may look for satisfaction in a draw and be caught by a twinkling moment of Francis's speed.

Beattie, whose career has been dogged by injuries, is unable to play in the Ipswich defence. This time he has hurt his right knee so McCall comes into the side, probably meaning that Francis will be faced by Butcher whose limited turning circle he may exploit.

Exeter's hopes were raised when a specialist said that one of their dependable defenders, Roberts, should be ready to play at Tottenham despite a leg injury. Brian Godfrey, the manager, said the news encouraged the whole team. He said: "We know Tottenham are a very good outfit and full of stars, but if we work hard as we did against Newcastle, then we can run them very close and may be surprise them."

Tottenham's skilful midfield players, Ardiles and Hoddle, should deprive Exeter of options in close marking, but Perryman, who usually does so much of the toil, is likely to be moved into the centre of the defence because Lacy has a damaged thigh. Mazzon, a 20-year-old who has appeared in a cup game before, will probably play in midfield, leaving Perryman to keep watch over Kellow, the Exeter forward, whose goalscoring achievements have spread his reputation far beyond the west.

Everton's journey towards Wembley has been a feat of endurance that has left Arsenal, Liverpool and Southampton out of breath and is likely to continue. Despite a commendable recovery in the league, Manchester City may not have the drive to come through a testing tie at Goodison Park. There is an unspectacular solidness about Everton, sufficient to keep City's new zest under control.

Hutchison's lithe athleticism may cause Everton's defence some problems, which is why the City manager, John Bond, will risk including him and probably reserve him for what cup ties may remain after today. This elegant player has a pelvic strain and has not trained for 10 days. Power, so aptly named, and the ever reliable goalkeeper, Corrigan, have recovered from injuries and Tueart keeps a place, ensuring that the attack benefits from having width.

The quiet confidence in Middlesbrough is based on a home record of only one defeat this season and an overall impression of a sound, improving team with more imagination than in the past. Their opponents at Ayresome Park, Wolverhampton Wanderers, have such indifferent away form that the combination of records alone points to satisfaction for Middlesbrough.

This being the Cup, records do not always oblige. With Hodgson likely to be missing from the home attack, the game could be close. Richards and Gray ought to be a more formidable partnership than they sometimes appear and Wolves have previously been rescued by important goals from their substitute, Bell. Everton, Middlesbrough, Nottingham Forest and Tottenham Hotspur are my choices to reach the semi-final round.

Forest make a move to recapture Birtles

Dave Sexton, the Manchester United manager, has rejected an approach from Nottingham Forest to buy back Garry Birtles amidst growing speculation that Mr Sexton may be replaced at Old Trafford by Lawrie McMenemy, the Southampton manager.

Today Birtles, whose departure from the City Ground cost United £1.25m, attempts to score his first league goal since the move, coincidentally at the Dell. Mr Sexton believes that Birtles, now settled in at a new home in the Manchester area, will soon find his old touch.

Brian Clough, the Forest manager, had suggested that the return of Birtles to Nottingham would correct his team's problems in front of goal, which have not been solved by the signings of Wallace and Ward. Equally, United would then have money to spend on a new player to ease the pressure on Mr Sexton's position as manager. Yesterday Mr McMenemy promised to thrust Ball, aged 35 and who was asked to resign as player-manager of Blackpool in midweek, straight into first division combat against United.

Ball and Mr McMenemy arrived back from a break in Spain with the Southampton manager saying: "Alan is playing, that's what I bought him for. As long as you have got the ability, it doesn't matter how old you are. That's the mistake too many people make—they're too concerned with age and they forget about skill."

Aston Villa can move level with Ipswich at the top by beating Sunderland at Roker Park. Victory would put Ron Saunders's team in the right frame of mind for next week's match against Ipswich at Villa Park. Villa will be unchanged but Sunderland, troubled by injuries to Elliott, Chisholm, Arnott and Brown, choose from a party of 17 that includes 16-year-old Deacon, who stands by for his debut after only four reserve team appearances.

Birmingham are unlikely to have the services of Curbishley, their England B and Under-21 player, for the remainder of their league programme. He has missed the last four weeks with a knee injury and, after visiting a specialist yesterday was told he would need further rest.

John Lyall, the West Ham United manager, announced yesterday that Alan Devonshire, the club's commanding midfield player, should be fit to play in the League Cup final against Liverpool at Wembley next Saturday. Devonshire suffered knee and ankle injuries against Dynamo Tbilisi on Wednesday but Mr Lyall said: "There is every chance he will be fit. There is no swelling, just soreness. With two or three days of intensive treatment, he should be ready to start training again by the middle of next week."

Allen, who replaced Devonshire in the second half of the European Cup Winners' Cup match, will keep his place for today's home game against Newcastle United, provided he recovers from an ankle knock sustained in training yesterday. Pearson and Brush complete the party.

Despite the 4—1 defeat by the Russians, Mr Lyall insists that his side's morale remains high. "They looked good in training," he said yesterday, "and will be all out for two more points tomorrow."

Yesterday's results

Second division

Swansea (1) 3 — Wrexham (1) 1
R. James, L. James (pen), Stevenson — McNeil
12,105

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
West Ham U	32	21	7	4	62	26	49
Notts C	31	14	13	4	37	29	41
Sheffield W	31	15	7	9	42	31	37
Swansea	32	13	10	9	44	37	36
Grimsby	32	12	12	8	35	26	36
Blackburn	31	12	12	7	33	25	36

Fourth division

Scunthorpe (0) 1 — Bournem'th (1) 1
Partridge (pen) — Mooney
2,392

Stockport (1) 1 — Northampton (1) 2
Sunley — Phillips, Cooke
1,943

Rugby Union

CLUB MATCHES: Bedford 23, RAF 3; Gloucester 22, Northampton 7; Neath 13, Pontypool 11; Pontypridd 17, Bristol 9; Rosslyn Park 39, Esher 7.

The need to win FA Cup is greater than in other years

Spur for Tottenham to progress

They had to find a brand new X from somewhere at Tottenham to include in the name of Exeter City that informs passers-by of the opposition at White Hart Lane today. The whiteness of that letter is conspicuous among the shabby state of all else that surrounds that tatty headboard next to the club's main entrance, not least the other grimy characters that appear to have been bonded together by sticky tape.

Not far behind are the Portakabins, the scaffolding and the cranes that are all evidence of the rebuilding operation that will give Tottenham Hotspur the most expensive stand in Britain and, they trust, transform the current delapidation for a more ostentatious approach.

Their wish is that come the start of next season that stand will be filled to capacity by 7,500 spectators, some of them in 72 private boxes, all of them wanting to see the FA Cup winners. That desire gives them an extra reason for wanting to progress beyond the sixth round of the competition for the first time in three successive attempts and in so doing prevent Exeter from becoming only the sixth third division side to reach the last four.

For their decision to go ahead with such a construction at the time of recession, Tottenham have come in for their share of criticism. The disparaging comments have left their manager, Keith Burkinshaw, unmoved. "If clubs don't try to improve facilities for their spectators' comfort they get criticized and now we're still getting brickbats for doing something positive", he said. "People seem to think that we'll end up paying for our stand the way Chelsea did. It seems that you just can't win."

Tottenham's need to win the cup is therefore acute. It is that much greater than in all the other years ending with the digit one when they have carried off the trophy. They have done so at 20 year intervals since 1901, except in 1941 when the war intervened. Mr Burkinshaw claims that life is too short for him to start losing sleep over fear that the sequence may end under him; pressure, he says, is an overused word.

He feels that with sustained effort his players will at least dispose of Exeter. "They're professionals," he said, "so there shouldn't be any danger of complacency but there may be a subconscious feeling of them thinking 'We're the first division side, we should beat this lot.' Before you know where you are, you've got problems, then." Hull City, also from the third division, extended Spurs in the fourth round but then it was their goalkeeper and not the wrong attitude that took Tottenham so long to assert their superiority.

Ultimately on that occasion, as on so many others this season, it was a goal by Archibald that secured Tottenham's victory. One of two strikers bought during the close season for £1.5m, the Aberdonian and Crooks, from Stoke City, have made that part of team selection so much more simple for Mr Burkinshaw.

The manager has also been pleasantly surprised by the emergence of two youngsters, Roberts and Galvin, who have established themselves, as well as a third Brooke who is invariably ready to step on for the last 20 minutes, more often than not with a goal, when fatigue gets the better of Ardiles.

They may all help Tottenham make sure that 1981 is indeed the year of the cockerel which is their motif, in spite of the fact that Old Moore's Almanac makes a contradictory prophesy by stating it is the year a third division side will have their name inscribed on the cup.

Nicholas Harling

Wales have only a faint hope of victory

From Gerald Davies
Paris, March 6

Only an eternal optimist would be prepared to predict a Welsh victory at Parc des Princes tomorrow afternoon. Even at the Arms Park, usually a source of comfort and support for the home team, the atmosphere has been one of hope rather than celebration. In a period of rebuilding the team has lacked its customary conviction. Therefore the prospect of an away win is remote.

The Welsh pack dominated the tight phases in the past two home fixtures and overall enjoyed the territorial advantage, but Wales have managed only one try in the past four outings. Apart from the 1961-62 season when the team failed to register any, no other Welsh side this century has recorded such a low try tally.

Tomorrow afternoon they will be eager to avoid such a dubious distinction in their centenary year. It will be a daunting task to achieve this in what will be a strange environment for almost half of the Welsh XV who have not played at Parc de Princes before. It can be done, as was shown in 1975 when five tries were scored with six new caps in the team, but they went on to score nine tries in the other three championship matches.

Equally it can be said that France are not at their best either but they do have the home advantage. Jean-Pierre Rives is still smarting after the disappointment last year when his hopes were high of the first French victory on Welsh soil since 1968 and he is eager to avenge that defeat.

As the fount of further inspiration they have Fouroux, a former French scrum half, as their coach. Those Welshmen familiar with the style of Clive Rowlands in the seventies will appreciate the influence Fouroux has on his team. Their styles of captaincy were not dissimilar and not for nothing was the Frenchman known as the Little General.

The strength of the two teams lies in different departments. The Welsh scrummage remains powerful and, provided Martin can overcome the indifferent form which is his habit away from home, he and Wheel should gain a fair share of possession at the lineout. Neither Imbernon, now past his best, nor Revallier is especially dominating. They are cynically referred to by the locals as "les tracteurs"—less for their power and industry in the tight than for their plodding efforts about the field.

The problem for Wales again will be to convert the possession into points. The return of Richards to the centre and the selection of Rees on the wing may improve capacity but they are unlikely to change the overall pattern of Welsh play. It is the tight game that Wales are good at, with the style and tempo determined by Gerald Williams, the scrum half, and the back row.

The crucial area for France will be in the loose where often in the past Rives's shock of blond hair has been so obviously apparent at the point of breakdown. If his speed and energy still appertain then they could prove to be the springboard from which they will launch their more talented backs.

France, therefore, have a wider variety of options at their disposal in the three-quarters but for these to be put to effect, their scrum half, Berbizier, will have to play with greater confidence and efficiency than hitherto. Of these contrasting styles, I fancy France will come out on top.

The Welsh captain, Jeff Squire, will be given a pain killing injection before the start of the match, his 21st international. He has been troubled by the shoulder he injured near the end of Wales's victory over Ireland a fortnight ago.



Formidable: The French pack to face Wales today (back row): the new cap, Lacans, Joinel and Rives; (middle), Imbernon and Revallier; (front), Paparemborde, Dintrans and Dospital.

England's pack must discover top form to leap Irish hurdle

From Peter West
Rugby Correspondent
Dublin, March 6

On a nice soft Irish day, as we move towards the climax of a championship in which it has been even harder than usual to predict results, England know that, regardless of what happens in Paris, a victory over Ireland at Lansdowne Road tomorrow must leave them at last with a chance of sharing the title. The stakes are less high for a home team whose chances this season were quietly fancied on our side of the water but who now find themselves with a nil return from two matches, against France and Wales. The Irish, however, are always capable of firing themselves for a supreme effort—as witness their demolition of Wales last March—and they know, just as England do, that defeat tomorrow would leave them with precious little to celebrate.

There has been no disposition in the English camp to alter a view formed before the championship began, that this visit to Dublin would present them with their toughest hurdle. Recent history suggests that it may be a realistic assessment. In the past two decades and more, England have managed only three narrow victories at Lansdowne Road. Only once in that period has the winning margin for either side been more than five points.

The five surviving members of an English pack which played in the last match of the series, ought to be sustained by memories of a resounding performance at Twickenham and they may be encouraged too, by the evident set piece superiority of the Welsh forwards over Ireland a fortnight ago.

Six members of the present Irish pack—all of them playing again today, with Paddy Whelan and Willie Duggan now added to their number—contributed fire and fury to the beating of Wales last March. Yet it cannot be denied that in both their matches this season the Irish forwards have run out of steam by the finish. All of them, save John O'Driscoll, are now over 30, if not by much, so there is the suspicion that they are getting a little long in the tooth. Alternatively, it may be that they have all been around a long time, and thus may find it more difficult to fuel the flames.

The why and wherefores are not easy to resolve. But England are prudent to believe that Fergus Slattery, now winning his 48th cap, and a pack in which Moss Keane is making his 38th successive appearance and Phil Orr his 27th must still pose a formidable threat.

In their two matches this year England's forward platform at the set pieces has not been what it was last season, and the chairman of selectors, "Budge" Rogers, is right to insist that the pack—notably the front five as a unit—must now produce the controlled goods at a third time of asking. The key here may lie in the performance at lock of Maurice Colclough, who has not been looking the force he was last year, for his country or for the Lions.

A revitalized Colclough would contribute invaluably to the lineout, where the presence of Bill Beaumont at the front and of Nick Jeavons and John Scott at the tail, ought to produce some useful dividends. David Cooke clearly has a big responsibility for putting a tight rein on the mercurial little Irish stand-off, Tony Ward. In this duty he will have the assistance of Huw Davies, a stand-off not reluctant to do his defensive chores.

It is an especially daunting experience for a young full back to make his international bow away from home and no vivid imagination is needed to predict that, from an early stage in the proceedings, Ward's boot will be examining the positioning and security of Marcus Rose under Gary Owens, descending from a great height, pursued by dervishes in green. Rose will have the experienced support of the English wings to sustain him and, if he emerges unscathed, he has the confidence as well as the vision and strength to make an exciting impact in other ways.

Spring seemed sprung in Dublin yesterday as, unexpectedly, the sun beamed down out of a cloudless sky. If the weather holds, the pitch should be in good order and it is conceivable that we shall see a higher-scoring match than usual over here. It has been a long time in the series since both teams had as high a regard for the potential of their backs. Both are entitled to feel satisfied about the quality of tries recently contrived.

I am taking a loyal and chauvinistic view in predicting that England will win, but only on an assumption that their forwards establish a decent measure of control. Given that, a Lions three-quarter line brimming with confidence, primed by Davies, reinforced by Rose, and above all wanting the ball so that they can run with it, might be exciting their supporters once again. The last time four English three-quarters played five games in a row together was back in 1959, when the line-up was Peter Jackson, Malcolm Phillips, Jeff Butterfield and Peter Thompson.

Today's teams at Parc des Princes and Lansdowne Road

France			Wales	
S. Gabernet (Toulouse)	15	Full Back	G. Evans (Maesteg)	15
S. Blanco (Biarritz)	14	Right wing	C. F. W. Rees (London Welsh)	14
R. Bertranne (Bagnères)	13	Left centre	R. W. R. Gravell (Llanelli)	13
D. Codorniou (Narbonne)	12	Right centre	D. S. Richards (Swansea)	12
L. Pardo (Bayonne)	11	Left wing	D. L. Nicholas (Llanelli)	11
G. Laporte (Graulhet)	10	Stand-off	G. P. Pearce (Bridgend)	10
P. Berbizier (Lourdes)	9	Scrum half	G. Williams (Bridgend)	9
P. Dospital (Bayonne)	1	Prop	I. Stephens (Bridgend)	1
P. Dintrans (Tarbes)	2	Hooker	A. J. Phillips (Cardiff)	2
R. Paparemborde (Pau)	3	Prop	G. Price (Pontypool)	3
D. Revallier (Graulhet)	4	Lock	A. J. Martin (Aberavon)	4
J.-F. Imbernon (Perpignan)	5	Lock	G. A. D. Wheel (Swansea)	5
J.-P. Rives* (Toulouse)	6	Flanker	J. R. Lewis (Cardiff)	6
J.-L. Joinel (Brive)	8	No. 8	J. Squire* (Pontypool)	8
P. Lacans (Béziers)	7	Flanker	R. C. Burgess (Ebbw Vale)	7

* Captain

Referee: A. Welsby (England)

REPLACEMENTS: D. Sanarruzu (Bayonne), 16: J.-P. Wolff (Béziers), 17: R. Pérlssans (Bayonne), 18: J. Gallion (Toulon), 19: P. Mesny (Grenoble), 20: A. Caussade (Lourdes), 21.

REPLACEMENTS: A. J. Donovan (Swansea), 16: W. G. Davies (Cardiff), 17: M. Douglas (Llanelli), 18: G. Williams (Swansea), 19: S. P. Jones (Pontypool), 20: C. E. Davis (Newbridge), 21.

Ireland			England	
H. P. MacNeill (Trinity College)	15	Full back	W. M. H. Rose (Cambridge University)	15
F. P. Quinn (Old Belvedere)	14	Right wing	J. Carleton (Orrell)	14
D. G. Irwin (Queen's University)	13	Right centre	C. R. Woodward (Leicester)	13
S. O. Campbell (Old Belvedere)	12	Left centre	P. W. Dodge (Leicester)	12
A. C. McLennan (Wanderers)	11	Left wing	M. A. C. Slemen (Liverpool)	11
A. J. P. Ward (Garryowen)	10	Stand-off	G. H. Davies (Cambridge University)	10
J. C. Robbie (Greystones)	9	Scrum half	S. J. Smith (Sale)	9
P. A. Orr (Old Wesley)	1	Prop	C. E. Smart (Newport)	1
P. C. Whelan (Garryowen)	2	Hooker	P. J. Wheeler (Leicester)	2
M. P. Fitzpatrick (Wanderers)	3	Prop	P. J. Blakeway (Gloucester)	3
M. I. Keane (Lansdowne)	4	Lock	W. B. Beaumont* (Fylde)	4
B. O. Foley (Shannon)	5	Lock	M. J. Colclough (Angoulême)	5
J. B. O'Driscoll (London Irish)	6	Flanker	N. C. Jeavons (Moseley)	6
W. P. Duggan (Blackrock College)	8	No 8	J. P. Scott (Cardiff)	8
J. F. Slattery* (Blackrock College)	7	Flanker	D. H. Cooke (Harlequins)	7

* Captain

Referee: J.-P. Bonnet (France)

REPLACEMENTS: G. A. J. McLoughlin (Shannon), 16: J. L. Cantrell (Blackrock College), 17: C. C. Tucker (Shannon), 18: P. J. McGrath (Wanderers), 19: P. P. McNaughton (Greystones), 20: J. Murphy (Greystones), 21.

REPLACEMENTS: W. H. Hare (Leicester), 16: N. J. Preston (Richmond), 17: N. C. Youngs (Bedford), 18: A. Simpson (Sale), 19: G. A. F. Sargent (Gloucester), 20: P. Moss (Orrell), 21.

Butler puts lower servants in their place

By Alan Gibson

Gloucester 22 — Northampton 7

It had been a long time since I had seen the black, green and gold of Northampton, a splendid club which I tend to remember by Jeeps, Jacobs, Butterfield and Cannell, all of whom played for England in the championship side of 1956-7. It was not, perhaps, the best evening to recall those handsome days, for it was damp, with more rain constantly looming from the clouds coming up the Bristol Channel. The kick-off was half an hour later, because Northampton were hung-up on the motorway. The clubhouse seemed to have advance notice of the delay, since they did not open on time either.

In the first quarter, Northampton were nearly always in the Gloucester half, although they did not come very near to a try. Elsworth missed, not by much, with a long drop at goal, and then, after 23 minutes, kicked a long penalty. The Gloucester pack could not pull itself together.

For a while the game was a kicking contest between Page and Butler, Wodehousian names, in which Gloucestershire's Jeeves did not come off so well as the balding underling. But after 35 minutes, Butler levelled the score, with a penalty from about 40 yards. Wilcox, in the Northampton back row, had to go off because of an injury, and was replaced by Cox. Almost on half time, Butler kicked another penalty. Gloucester had been beginning to put a few moves together, but I did not feel that they deserved to lead.

In the second half Butler did more to put the lower servants in their place. He scored a try on the left, joining the line after Pryce had made a good break, and was supported on the inside by Mogg, who intelligently passed outside again. Almost at once Northampton replied with a try, through Elsworth.

It was a dashing move, although aided by some fumbling Gloucester defence. Neither try was converted, although neither kick was far away. This was a cheering flurry of imagination after the earlier dullness.

In the final 10 minutes Gloucester at last unleashed their full potential with two first class tries, the first from their lock forward Boyle, who charged over from a scrum five yards out, and the second by the wing three-quarter Mogg after the best Gloucester passing of the game. Butler converted both scores.

GLOUCESTER: P. Butler; P. Conway, P. Taylor, S. Parsloe, R. Mogg; C. Pryce, S. Baker; M. Preedy, K. White, S. Ashmead, S. Boyle, J. Fidler (capt), J. Gadd, M. Teague, P. Wood.

NORTHAMPTON: C. Mackaness; K. Parker, W. Underwood, G. Benstead, P. McGuckian (captain); M. Elsworth, J. Page; J. Macielewski, J. Raphael, G. Pearce, V. Cannon, C. Folwell, G. Wilson, G. Poole, G. Wilcox (rep. J. Cox).

Referee: D. Lewis (Warwickshire).

French adopt a stricter code of conduct

Paris, March 6.—Peace has been declared in France's rugby war. Union and League chiefs have signed a stricter code of conduct to end poaching. But the "Bourret affair" and other recent incidents which have prompted accusations of illegal transfers have not yet been shelved.

The peace formula, reached last night after heated discussions under the aegis of the Sports Ministry, bans players of all divisions from changing codes after they have reached the age of 18. Under the old code non-first division players were allowed to change sides.

The agreement was signed by the Union president, Albert Ferrasse, and the League chief, René Mauries, in the presence of a top official of the Sports Ministry. Both federation leaders solemnly reaffirmed the amateur status of their organizations and their statements were formally recorded by the Ministry.

After the three-hour meeting M Ferrasse and M Mauries said that certain matters remained unresolved. These include the case of the centre three-quarter, Jean-Marc Bourret, who is alleged to have been transferred from the League club Pia to the Union club Perpignan for a fee of 200,000 francs (about £18,000). The allegation has been denied by M Ferrasse, although he says that if evidence is produced he will ban Bourret and the Perpignan chairman for life.

The sports Ministry have asked both presidents to resolve the case of Bourret and that of the Union player, Serge Costal — who has switched to the League club, St Estève—as soon as possible. No meeting has been fixed between them but M Ferrasse may be anxious to clear things up before the International Rugby Board meeting in Cardiff next week when he can expect to answer questions on the "Bourret affair".

Weekend fixtures

Kick-off 3.0 unless stated

FA Cup: Sixth round
Everton v Manchester C
Middlesbrough v Wolves
Nottingham F v Ipswich
Tottenham v Exeter

First division
Brighton v Coventry
Leicester v Arsenal
Southampton v Manchester U
Sunderland v Aston Villa
West Bromwich v C Palace

Second division
Bristol C v Grimsby
Cambridge U v Bristol R
Chelsea v Bolton
Notts C v Luton
Preston v Orient
QP Rangers v Blackburn
Sheffield W v Derby
Shrewsbury v Oldham
Watford v Cardiff
West Ham v Newcastle

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division: Barry v Cheltenham; Bedworth v Corby; Bridgend v Taunton; Bromsgrove v Cambridge City; Gloucester v Banbury; Merthyr Tydfil v Wellingborough; Milton Keynes v Enderby; Redditch v Minehead. Southern division: Addlestone and Weybridge v Basingstoke; Aylesbury v Crawley; Canterbury v Hastings; Chelmsford v Dartford; Dunstable v Tonbridge; Fareham Town v Salisbury; Folkestone v Bognor Regis; Gosport v Andover; Hounslow v Margate; Poole v Dover; Waterlooville v Ashford.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Buxton v Burton Albion; Gainsborough v Tamworth; Goole v Oswestry; King's Lynn v Lancaster; Macclesfield v Worksop; Matlock v Marine; Morecambe v Workington; Runcorn v Mossley; South Liverpool v Netherfield; Witton Albion v Gateshead.

Third division
Burnley v Fulham
Carlisle v Walsall
Charlton v Barnsley
Chester v Swindon
Chesterfield v Portsmouth
Colchester v Huddersfield
Gillingham v Blackpool
Newport v Brentford (3.15)
Oxford U v Hull
Plymouth v Sheffield U

Fourth division
Aldershot v Hartlepool
Bury v Peterborough (3.15)
Crewe v Bradford C
Halifax v Torquay
Lincoln v Doncaster
Mansfield v Southend
Port Vale v York
Wigan v Rochdale
Wimbledon v Tranmere

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Barnet v Bangor City; Bath v AP Leamington; Frickley v Gravesend; Maidstone v Altrincham; Nuneaton v Scarborough; Stafford Rangers v Boston United; Weymouth v Telford; Yeovil v Kettering.

IRISH LEAGUE: Ballymena v Ards; Bangor v Cliftonville; Coleraine v Glenavon; Crusaders v Linfield; Glentoran v Larne; Portadown v Distillery.

FA VASE: Sixth round replays: Irthlingborough Diamonds v Basildon United; Guiseley v Willenhall; Windsor and Eton v Alma Swanley.

LONDON SENIOR CUP: Third round: Carshalton Athletic v Cheshunt; Hayes v Bishop's Stortford; Hitchin Town v Harrow Borough; Staines Town v Barking.

MIDDLESEX SENIOR CUP: Third round replay: Hillingdon Borough v Kingsbury Town.

SURREY SENIOR CUP: Second round replay: Merstham v Sutton United.

ARTHURIAN LEAGUE: Old Ardinians v Old Chigwellians.

Scottish Cup: Fifth round
Dundee U v Motherwell
Morton v Clydebank
Rangers v Hibernian

Scottish premier division
Aberdeen v Hearts
Airdrie v Partick
St Mirren v Kilmarnock

Scottish first division
Ayr v Dunfermline
Hamilton v Raith
St Johnstone v Falkirk
Stirling v Dundee

Scottish second division
Alloa v Albion
Arbroath v Brechin
Clyde v Forfar
Cowdenbeath v Meadowbank
Montrose v Stenhousemuir
Queen of South v East Fife
Stranraer v Queen's Park

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Boreham Wood v Dagenham; Croydon v Woking; Enfield v Wycombe Wanderers; Harlow Town v Tooting and Mitcham; Hendon v Slough Town; Leytonstone and Ilford v Dulwich Hamlet; Walthamstow Avenue v Bromley. First division: Aveley v Wokingham Town; Farnborough Town v Finchley; Hampton v Billericay Town; Hertford Town v Clapton; Metropolitan Police v Tilbury; Oxford City v Kingstonian; St Albans City v Lewes; Walton and Hersham v Maidenhead United; Ware v Leatherhead and Lovell; Wembley v Camberley Town. Second division: Corinthian Casuals v Harwich and Parkeston; Dorking Town v Letchworth GC; Egham Town v Barton Rovers; Epping Town v Hungerford Town; Horsham v Rainham Town; Molesey v Hemel Hempstead; Southall v Hornchurch; Tring Town v Eastbourne United; Worthing v Willesden.

ARTHUR DUNN CUP: Semi-final round (12.30): Old Carthusians v Old Reptonians; Lancing Old Boys v Old Malvernians.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Burnham v Edgware; Chertsey v Welling; Harefield v Fleet; Haringey Borough v Alton; Leyton-Wingate v Pinner Manor; Marlow v Hoddesdon; Uxbridge v Chalfont St Peter; Woodford v Redhill. League Cup Semi-final round: Banstead v Grays.

Hockey
LONDON LEAGUE: Cambridge University v Hounslow; Cheam v Hawks; Dulwich v Blackheath; Hampstead v Slough; Maidenhead v Guildford; Old Kingstonians v Richmond; Reading v Spencer; St Albans v Bromley; Southgate v Wimbledon; Teddington v Beckenham; Tulse Hill v Surbiton.
REPRESENTATIVE MATCHES: Army v Mid-Surrey (at New Malden); RAF v Purley (at Vine Lane, Uxbridge).
WOMEN: International match: Scotland v England (at King's College, Aberdeen). County match: Middlesex v Wiltshire (at Chiswick Polytechnic). Representative Match: Oxford Electras v WRAF (at Oxford).

Athletics
Cosford open meeting (at RAF Cosford).

Badminton
Middlesex Open championship (at Stamford Hill); Cumbria Open (at Carlisle); Hearts of Oak Northants Open (at Wellingborough).

Canoeing
Shepperton Slalom (at Shepperton Weir); Inter-Services wild water championship (on River Nith, Dumfriesshire).

Cross-country
National championship (at Parliament Hill); English schoolgirls' championship (at Exeter).

Fencing
Martini International (at de Beaumont Centre, West Kensington).

Race walking
Southern 10 miles championship (at Battersea Park); Northern 10km championship (at Sheffield).

Real tennis
Amateur singles championship (at Queen's Club, West Kensington).

Snooker
Yamaha Organs trophy (at Derby).

Squash rackets
ISPA championship (at Bangor, co Down); Bude invitation tournament.

Rugby Union
INTERNATIONAL MATCHES: Ireland v England (at Lansdowne Road); France v Wales (at Parc des Princes).
B INTERNATIONAL MATCH: Scotland v France (at Ayr, 2.45).
INTER-SERVICE TOURNAMENT: The Army v Royal Navy (at Twickenham).
CLUB MATCHES: Bath v Camborne; Birmingham v Roundhay; Blackheath v Moseley (2.45); Broughton Park v Loughborough Students; Cambridge University v Metropolitan Police; Cheltenham v Harrogate; Durham City v Sheffield; Fylde v Langholm; Hawick v Jedforest; Heriot's F P v Leith Academicals; Huddersfield v Wakefield; Jordanhill v Stewart's Melville F.P.; Kilmarnock v Selkirk; Leicester v Harlequins; Liverpool v Northern; Manchester v Morley; Middlesbrough v West Hartlepool; Nottingham v Headingley; Richmond v London Scottish; Rugby v Oxford University; Sale v Gosforth; Saracens v Nuneaton; Wasps v Coventry; Waterloo v North of Ireland; Watsonians v Hartlepool Rovers; West of Scotland v Ayr; Wilmslow v Orrell.

Lacrosse
NORTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: First division: Heaton Mersey v Old Hulmeians; Mellor v Timperley; Old Stopfordians v Sale; Old Waconians v Sheffield University; Urmston v Stockport. David Beesley Cup final: Birmingham University v Sheffield University A (at South Manchester).
SOUTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: First division: Buckhurst Hill v Hampstead; Croydon v St Helier; Kenton v Lee; London University v Purley.
WOMEN: International match: Wales v England (at Cwmbran).

Tomorrow

Football
THIRD DIVISION: Millwall v Reading.
FOURTH DIVISION: Bradford City v Rochdale; Darlington v Hereford United.
SCOTTISH CUP: Fifth round: Celtic v East Stirling.
ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Bangor City v Wealdstone.

Hockey
COUNTY MATCHES: Warwickshire v Leicestershire (at Coventry & NH).
REPRESENTATIVE MATCHES: Hawks v RAF (at Wheeler Village); London Indians v Oxfordshire (at Surbiton).
WOMEN'S COUNTY MATCHES: Berkshire v Staffordshire (at Bracknell School, Bracknell); Durham v Nottinghamshire (at Billingham).

Rugby League
FIRST DIVISION: Barrow v Castleford (3.30); Halifax v Featherstone Rovers (3.30); Hull v Workington Town; Leigh v Bradford Northern (3.30); Oldham v Warrington; St Helens v Hull KR (3.30); Wakefield Trinity v Widnes (3.30).
SECOND DIVISION: Dewsbury v Hunslet (3.30); Doncaster v Blackpool Borough; Fulham v Keighley; Huyton v Batley; Swinton v Bramley; Whitehaven v Huddersfield (3.30); Wigan v Rochdale Hornets.

Rugby Union
CLUB MATCHES: London Welsh v Public School Wanderers; Newbridge v Penarth.
KENT CUP: Semi-final round: Dartfordians v Old Brockleians (US Chatham, 2.30).
NOTTS, LINCS & DERBYS CUP: Semi-final round: Moderns v Stamford (2.30).
SOMERSET CUP: Semi-final round: Oldfield OB v Old Redcliffians; Weston-super-Mare v St Bernadette's OB.

Lacrosse
WOMEN: Representative Match: Welsh President's XII v Celtic XII (at Monmouth).

Athletics
WAAA indoor pentathlon, AAA pentathlon and relays (at RAF Cosford); Luton open (at Stockwood Park).

Badminton
Middlesex open championships (at Stamford Hill).

Canoeing
Shepperton Slalom (at Shepperton Weir); Inter-Services wild water championships (on River Nith, Dumfriesshire).

Cross-country
Medway AC races (at Mote Park, Maidstone); Wessex League (at Bournemouth).

Fencing
Martini International (at de Beaumont Centre, West Kensington).

Ice Hockey
Oxford University v Cambridge University (at Streatham).

Real Tennis
Amateur singles championships (at Queen's Club, West Kensington).

Road Running
London RR club 10km (at Battersea Park); Cambridge & Coleridge AC 10-mile open (at Huntingdon).

Squash Rackets
ISPA championships (at Bangor, co Down); Bude invitation tournament.

Moorcroft's calibre has to extend to nine miles

By Paul Harrison

In a year in which there is no obvious favourite to take the individual title in the national cross-country championships, sponsored by Provincial Insurance, at Parliament Hill Fields, Hampstead, today the appearance of David Moorcroft adds a little lustre to the proceedings.

Moorcroft, the 28-year-old Commonwealth Games 1,500 metres champion and an unlucky Olympian in Moscow, has had a good spell in the Antipodes. The Coventry Godiva runner has competed in the national before, but his name has been made on the track. Although there is no questioning his calibre, the doubt is whether he will conquer the nine-mile course, which is likely to be soft, muddy and hilly.

If Moorcroft is the wild card, Nick Rose is the missing ace. The champion will not defend, as he is competing in the American championships in Louisville, Kentucky, where he now lives. However, the selectors will take into account Rose's performance when they pick the nine members of the English team to defend the team title in the world championships in Madrid. Considering that Rose was the best-placed Briton in Paris last year, and led for much of the race, a merely reasonable run is likely to assure him of a place.

At Parliament Hill Fields the individual title race seems surprisingly open. The first eight home from among the 2,200 or so competitors from nearly 250 teams are likely to go to Madrid with Rose. With that peculiarly English habit of making things even more difficult than they should be, the men who churn uphill through mud today in the English cold will be running on March 28 under a Spanish sun on a flat, probably firm course, one more suited to the track greyhound than the cross-country carthouse. Still, that is the way it is.

IAC seek legal advice: The International Athletics Club have sought counsel's advice in an attempt to rescind the Amateur Athletic Association's last weekend to reject open athletics. The IAC claim the vote at the AAA's extraordinary general meeting in London was unconstitutional and want another meeting to reintroduce the issue.

In a solicitor's letter delivered yesterday to the AAA, the IAC set a 5.0pm Tuesday deadline for a reply and said: "The IAC is particularly concerned about this matter since its own membership has been and is strongly in favour of the proposal that athletics should go open, which it believes to be in the best interest of the sport as a whole."

If the IAC does not receive an "acceptable response" by Tuesday it will "institute such proceedings in the High Court as are appropriate without further notice."

A fierce baptism of Barbadian fire awaits the young Athey

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Bridgetown, March 6

The next stage of England's return to normality, a four-day match against Barbados starting here tomorrow, may see Bill Athey within 24 hours of arriving from Australia, being given an early chance to win a Test place. He is among those from whom the England side will be chosen.

Everyone, of course, wants to play, there being none of the staleness which would be taking its toll by now had the tour run an ordinary course. In 1967-68, for example, MCC could have done with a rest when they came to play Barbados. Under the captaincy of Tom Graveney, who won the toss, Boycott, being tireless, was sent to the wicket with instructions to bat for as long as he liked. He was out around tea time on the second day for 243, 18 fewer than he made on the same ground seven years ago against a President's XI.

Only Dilley is not fully fit in the present England party and even he is bowling again after being struck on the foot by Garner in Berbice last week. Jackman gets his first game tomorrow and Athey, if he plays, will open the innings with Boycott. Knowing what an interminable flight it is from Sydney to Barbados, it would be asking a lot of Athey to pitch him straight into the battle; but if he misses tomorrow's match he will have no other chance to stake a claim for next week's Test—and after that there are only four matches left.

Although, for once, they are not the Shell Shield champions, Barbados are very strong. Of their squad of 13, nine have played for West Indies. Of the others, the Reifer brothers and Trotman are the next generation of West Indies Test batsmen. To be chosen for Barbados takes almost as much doing as getting into the West Indian side. Nowhere in the world is there a higher standard of club cricket than in Barbados, which is the size of the Isle of Wight. On one primitive little ground after another it is possible to see faster bowlers than England possess and batsmen playing the most exotic strokes.

In the 70 years for which England, while on tour, were called MCC, they beat Barbados only once—by one wicket in 1953-4 when Moss and Trueman scored the last 12 runs towards a target of 196. The hard game which they are now bound to be given is just what they need to bring them back to reality. There is no difference in make-up and not much in quality between the Barbadian and West Indian attacks. Rather than facing Holding, Croft, Roberts and Garner, England will be up against Garner, Marshal, Clarke and Daniel, the last three of them trying to outpace each other as well as the opposition. It could be a fierce introduction for young Athey, if not quite as fierce as Colin Cowdrey's when he flew to Perth in December, 1974, straight from an English winter, to tackle the fury of Thomson and Lillee.

On England's last tour of West Indies, Denness's side reached their lowest ebb in the match against Barbados, being outplayed and heavily beaten. Morale is better this time, despite all the various setbacks, though on paper at any rate the side is not as good as it was seven years ago. To have any chance of recovering from the loss of the first Test in Trinidad, and of so much cricket, we must hope this weekend for a good batting pitch, the continuation of a week of perfect weather and a healthy score from someone outside the leading trio of Boycott, Gooch and Gower.

England won yesterday's 50-over one-day match when they beat Barbados by 11 runs here.

ENGLAND: 207 for six wickets (G. Gooch [illegible]).
BARBADOS: 196 (G. Reifer 55, C. King 45; I. Botham 4 for 50, G. Stevenson 4 for 38).


Bill Athey: chance of a Test place.

Sportsview, page 14

Boxing

Southpaws contest WBC junior title

Stockton, California, March 6.—Cornelius Boza-Edwards, the London-based Ugandan, faces a fellow southpaw when he attempts to take the World Boxing Council's junior lightweight title from Rafael Limon of Mexico here on Sunday.

Boza-Edwards, 24, has won 29 of his 31 contests. A cut caused him his loss against Des Gwilliam and his only other defeat was an eighth round stoppage after he had met Alexis Arguello at short notice in America last August. It was when Arguello vacated the title after moving up to lightweight, that Limon succeeded him. He took the championship in Los Angeles last December with a 15th round knockout of Ildefonso Bethelmi of Venezuela in the 15th round.

Boza-Edwards, who added the second part of his name out of respect for the Englishman, Jack Edwards, who brought him to England in 1974, has been in hard training since December. He feels confident he can cope with the tough 27-year-old Mexican. At the beginning of his professional career the Ugandan tried to finish his opponents as quickly as possible, which often led him into trouble, as against Arguello, but he now says he has learnt to stalk his man through 15 rounds. His biggest decision, however, was the one he made to continue boxing after his wife died suddenly 18 months ago.

In Limon he faces a bustling, aggressive fighter with a powerful left hook that has brought him most of his 44 wins. He has suffered 10 defeats and drawn his other two bouts.

Sugar Ray Leonard, warned by the World Boxing Council that he would be stripped of his welterweight title if he did not defend it three times this year, fulfils one of those conditions by meeting a fellow American, Larry Bonds, here on March 28. Leonard had already signed to face the World Boxing Association's light middleweight champion, Denmark-based Ayub Kalule, of Uganda, on June 19.

COPENHAGEN: Ten round light middleweight contest: A. Kalule (Uganda) beat P. Hallacy (US), points.

Golf

LAUDERHILL: Inverrary Classic, first round: 65: L. Ziegler, J. Nicklaus. 67: C. Coody. 68: C. Strange. 69: A. Bean, T. Kite, G. Gilbert, M. Hatalsky, B. Thompson, J. Chancey, D. Frickey. 70: D. Towell, G. Burns, J. Miller, D. Barr (Canada). Other foreign scores: 73: J. Nelford (Canada), J. Newton (Australia). 74: D. Smyth (GB), M. Ozaki (Japan). 75: K. Brown (GB). 76: M. James (GB).—Reuter.

HUMBERSIDE: Aer Lingus schools championship, qualifying round: 1, Hymer's College, Hull 238; 2, Immingham Comprehensive, South Humberside 242; 3, Archbishop Holgate's GS, York 244. Best individual: D. Mann (Scarborough College) 76.

Racing

Treat in store even without Anaglogs Daughter

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Anaglogs Daughter, the brilliant Irish mare, has been declared to run in the Timeform Steeplechase at Haydock Park today in error. Bill Durkan her trainer, told me yesterday that when yesterday's card at Haydock was abandoned on Thursday he took that to mean that the whole meeting was off and never bothered to take his brother's steeplechaser out at the overnight forfeit stage. "But she'll definitely be over for Cheltenham", Mr Durkan assured me.

He went on to say that Anaglogs Daughter could not have taken her most recent race at Leopardstown last Wednesday better and that he is confident that we will see her at her best in the Queen Mother's Champion Steeplechase on the second day of the National Hunt festival. Even in her absence, today's race at Haydock should be an absorbing affair because both Little Owl and Wayward Lad have stood their ground along with Mr Kidd and Fairy King. Little Owl is currently the third favourite for the Tote Gold Cup at Cheltenham; Wayward Lad is likely to be the choice of many to win the Sun Alliance Steeplechase there. Wayward Lad was impressive when he won his last race at Ayr and over only two and a half miles he may be too sharp for Little Owl who is basically an out and out stayer.

With Night Nurse, Midnight Court, Straight Jocelyn and Spartan Missile all dropping by the wayside the Greenall Whitley Brewery Steeplechase has changed face dramatically. Spartan Missile runs instead in the Hattons Hunters Steeplechase which looks at his mercy. As for the Greenall Whitley it is wide open now that the weights have gone up by as much as 19lb but that ought to help The Engineer who was given only 8st 11lb in the long handicap.

Had the top weights stayed put The Engineer would still have had to shoulder 10st. As it is he will now carry only 10st 1lb and meet his other rivals as the handicapper intended. That means that he will be meeting Sparkie's Choice on 16lb better terms than when they last clashed at Newcastle where the margin between them was only three lengths. Bregawn will need to brush up on his jumping if he is to survive the rigours of Haydock where the fences are still among the stiffest in the land.

Midnight Court misses Haydock to run nearer his home at Newbury in the Geoffrey Gilbey Memorial Steeplechase. With Dramatist, Henry Kissinger and Two Swallows all due to receive between 10lb and a stone from Midnight Court this race ought to tell us whether another victory in the Gold Cup at Cheltenham is still no more than a fanciful dream. Fred Winter was satisfied with the way Midnight Court ran in his last race at Lingfield where he finished third to Straight Jocelyn and Beacon Light but others harboured reservations. Now that he is running over 2½ miles again, Henry Kissinger could be the one they all have to beat.

With £8,000 added to the sweepstakes the Philip Cornes Saddle of Gold Hurdle at Newbury is the final and most valuable race of the series. Easy Fella who made such an impact when he romped away with his qualifying heat at Kempton in January, is as well as he looks, according to Nicky Henderson, his trainer.

Although the opposition today is far stiffer than it was at either Kempton or at Cheltenham before that Easy Fella is a confident selection. Two of his galloping companions Classified and Letter Box finished first and third in the second division of the Whatcombe Novices Hurdle at Newbury yesterday. Classified, who by all accounts fell away to nothing after winning a bumper's race at Plumpton a year ago, excelled on what was his first appearance of the season because Beggar's Bridge looked uncatchable when he established such a commanding lead at the beginning of the straight. In the earlier division Brown Chamberlain just managed to pip Golden River.

Sam Morshead enjoyed an easy winning ride on Celtic Rambler in the Bath Road Handicap Hurdle. This was his first ride in public for a week and Celtic Rambler's performance could have only made him feel better.

Satilla is the one to beat

Satilla, who improved steadily last year after being bought out of a claimer for £8,500 in May, should beat the British-trained pair, Saint Jonathan and Gilded Vanity, in the £12,037 grand prix du Conseil General des Alpes-Maritimes over one and a half miles at Cagnes-sur-Mer tomorrow. The filly, who will be ridden by Freddy Head, will be all the better for her second place to the useful Hortensio at Maisons-Laffitte last Friday. Tolstoy is the only other British representative in a field of 19.

Akkad and Red Flash, two recent winners trained by Charles Milbank, may dominate the £5,556 Prix de Tunis over one and a quarter miles, in which Sulzano and Ring Bidder are the British hopes. Ring Bidder's trainer, Clive Brittain, won the £2,315 Prix des Claireuils at Cagnes yesterday with Marcello, a 7-1 chance, who beat Sulzano's stablemate, Stand Easy, by a head. It was the ninth British success at the meeting.

STATE OF GOING (official): Newbury, good to soft. Haydock Park, soft. Hereford, soft. Market Rasen, soft. Windsor (Monday), soft. Sedgefield (Monday), soft.

Triumph Hurdle

WITHDRAWALS (at first forfeit stage): Barrymollips Disco, Bayal, Cutama, Cyprus Sky, Gerrysgold, Hello Kripney, Hal's Northern, Hold On, Jubilee Lights, Karati Rhythm, Stick, Royal Cassis, Run of Diamonds, Sarasossa, Sheavender, Slim Boy, Studio Copy, Tray's Special, Wash All, What A Sham. (To be run over 2m at Cheltenham on Thursday, March 19).

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS: William Hill Lincoln Handicap, Doncaster: End of War (4pm March 4).

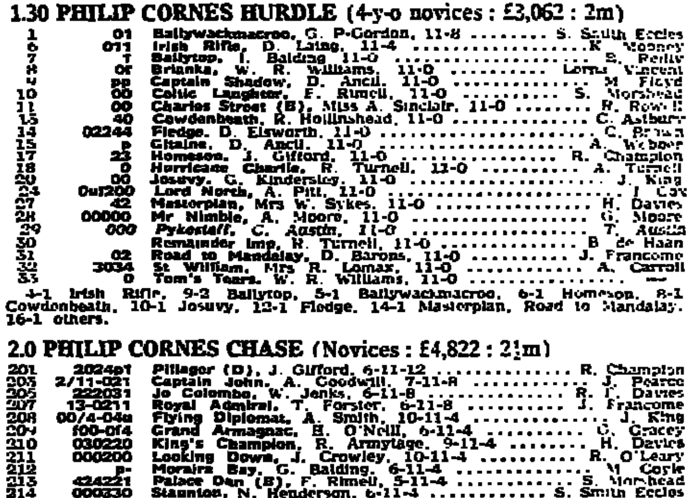
Browne's mount

The Irish trainer Liam Browne's Browne Eclipse will be partnered by the trainer's son Dermot Browne in the Daily Express Triumph Hurdle at Cheltenham. Vincent O'Brien's Storm Bird is among 56 entries for the Group III Gladness Stakes over seven furlongs at The Curragh on April 4. Pat Eddery rode the colt this week and said he is very pleased

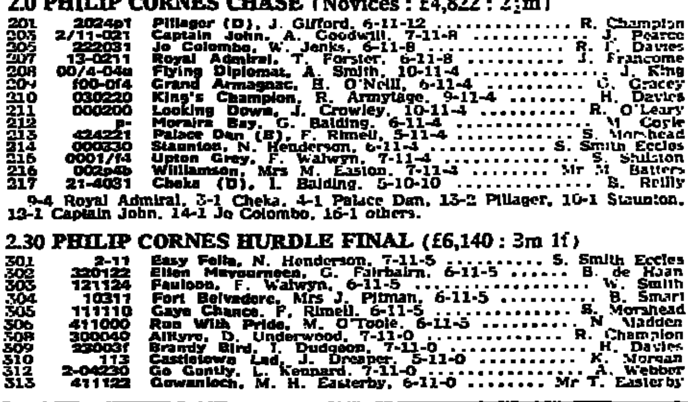
Newbury programme

[Television (BBC 1): 1.30, 2.0 and 2.30 races]

1.30 PHILIP CORNES HURDLE (4-y-o novices: £3,062: 2m)

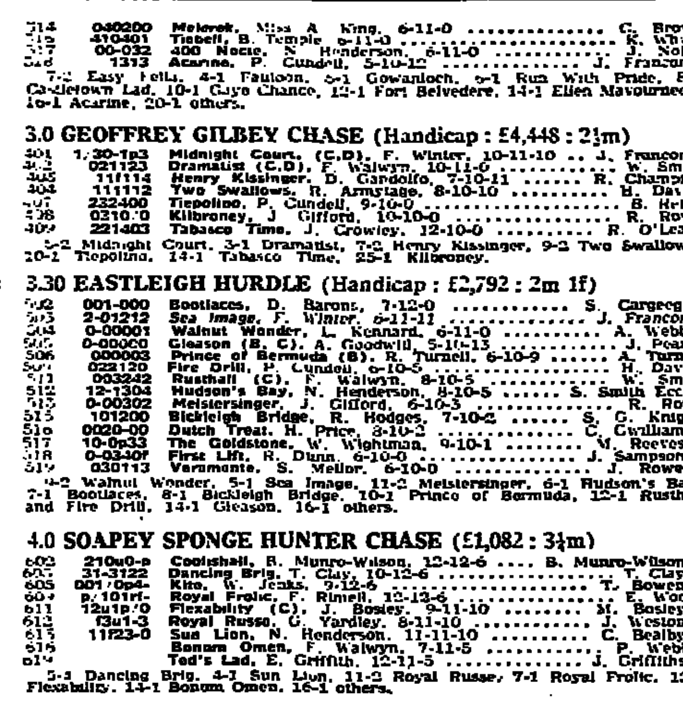


1 01 Ballywackmacroo, G. P-Gordon, 11-8 .... S. Smith Eccles
6 011 Irish Rifle, D. Laing, 11-4 .... K. Mooney
7 1 Ballytop, I. Balding 11-0 .... S. Reilly
8 0f Brianka, W. R. Williams, 11-0 .... Lorna Vincent
9 pp Captain Shadow, D. Ancil, 11-0 .... M. Floyd
10 00 Celtic Laughter, F. Rimell, 11-0 .... S. Morshead
11 00 Charles Street (B), Miss A. Sinclair, 11-0 .... R. Rowell
13 40 Cowdenbeath, R. Hollinshead, 11-0 .... C. Astbury
14 02244 Fledge, D. Elsworth, 11-0 .... C. Brown



314 040200 Melerek, Miss A. King, 6-11-0 .... C. Brown
315 410401 Tiebell, B. Temple, 6-11-0 .... K. White
317 00-032 400 Nocie, N. Henderson, 6-11-0 .... J. Nolan
318 1313 Acarine, P. Cundell, 5-10-12 .... J. Francome
7-2 Easy Fella, 4-1 Fauloon, 6-1 Gowanloch, 6-1 Run With Pride, 8-1 Castletown Lad, 10-1 Gaye Chance, 12-1 Fort Belvedere, 14-1 Ellen Mavourneen, 16-1 Acarine, 20-1 others.

3.0 GEOFFREY GILBEY CHASE (Handicap: £4,448: 2½m)



401 1/30-1p3 Midnight Court, (C.D), F. Winter, 10-11-10 .. J. Francome
402 021123 Dramatist (C.D), F. Walwyn, 10-11-0 .... W. Smith
403 111114 Henry Kissinger, D. Gandolfo, 7-10-11 .... R. Champion
404 111112 Two Swallows, R. Armytage, 8-10-10 .... H. Davies
407 232400 Tiepolino, P. Cundell, 9-10-0 .... B. Reilly
408 0210/0 Kilbroney, J. Gifford, 10-10-0 .... R. Rowe
409 221403 Tabasco Time, J. Crowley, 12-10-0 .... R. O'Leary

517 10-0p33 The Goldstone, W. Wightman, 9-10-1 .... M. Reeves 7
518 0-0340f First Lift, R. Dunn, 6-10-0 .... J. Sampson 7
519 030113 Veramonte, S. Mellor, 6-10-0 .... J. Rowe 4
9-2 Walnut Wonder, 5-1 Sea Image, 11-2 Meistersinger, 6-1 Hudson's Bay, 7-1 Bootlaces, 8-1 Bickleigh Bridge, 10-1 Prince of Bermuda, 12-1 Rusthall and Fire Drill, 14-1 Gleason, 16-1 others.

4.0 SOAPEY SPONGE HUNTER CHASE (£1,082: 3¼m)

602 210u0-p Coolishall, B. Munro-Wilson, 12-12-6 .... B. Munro-Wilson 4
603 31-3122 Dancing Brig, T. Clay, 10-12-6 .... T. Clay 7
605 001/0p4- Kite, W. Jenks, 9-12-6 .... T. Bowen 7
609 p/101rf- Royal Frolic, F. Rimell, 12-12-6 .... E. Woods
611 12u1p/0 Flexability (C), J. Bosley, 9-11-10 .... M. Bosley 7
612 f3u1-3 Royal Russe, G. Yardley, 8-11-10 .... J. Weston 4
613 11f23-0 Sun Lion, N. Henderson, 11-11-10 .... C. Bealby 7
616 Bonum Omen, F. Walwyn, 7-11-5 .... P. Webber
619 Ted's Lad, E. Griffith, 12-11-5 .... J. Griffiths 7
5-4 Dancing Brig, 4-1 Sun Lion, 11-2 Royal Russe, 7-1 Royal Frolic, 12-1 Flexability, 14-1 Bonum Omen, 16-1 others.

Newbury selections

1.30 Ballytop. 2.0 Royal Admiral. 2.30 EASY FELLA is a confident selection. 3.0 Henry Kissinger. 3.30 Walnut Wonder. 4.0 Dancing Brigg.

Gavaskar lays foundations with the utmost caution

Christchurch, March 6.—The Indian captain Sunil Gavaskar won the toss and then featured in a century opening stand at the start of the second Test against New Zealand today.

After some reckless Indian batting in the first Test, which they lost by 62 runs, Gavaskar and Chetan Chauhan batted with the utmost care and extended their partnership well in the afternoon. With doubts that the pitch will last five days, batting first may prove a considerable bonus. Certainly Gavaskar and Chauhan were careful not to waste the opportunity in their stand of 114.

India finished the first day on 168 for two, play having been restricted by interruptions for bad light shortly before tea and at the end when 90 minutes were lost. Gavaskar appeared to have one lucky escape when in Richard Hadlee's sixth over he survived a well-supported appeal for a catch at the wicket. Hadlee gained a measure of revenge when he had Gavaskar caught at the wicket for 53, the Indian captain finally being tempted into an indiscretion outside the off stump. It was Hadlee's 150th Test wicket.

The same combination of Hadlee and Ian Smith, the wicketkeeper, accounted for Chauhan, who also played a loose off-side stroke after staying 266 minutes for his 78. During his innings, Chauhan achieved the unprecedented feat of passing 2,000 Test runs without scoring a century.

INDIA

S. M. Gavaskar, c Smith, b Hadlee	53
C. P. S. Chauhan, c Smith, b Hadlee	78
D. B. Vengsarkar, not out	32
G. R. Viswanath, not out	0
Extras (l-b 4, n-b 1)	5
Total (2 wkts)	168

Y. Sharma, S. Patil, K. Dev, K. D. Ghavri, S. M. H. Kirmani, D. R. Doshi, R. Shastri to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—114, 2—163.

BOWLING: Hadlee, 15.5—3—31—2; Troup, 15—3—43—0; Cairns, 19—6—47—0; Snedden, 12—1—32—0; Coney, 5—2—10—0.

NEW ZEALAND: *G. P. Howarth, B. A. Edgar, J. G. Wright, J. F. Reid, J. V. Coney, G. N. Edwards, I. D. S. Smith, R. J. Hadlee, B. L. Cairns, G. B. Troup, M. C. Snedden.—Reuter.

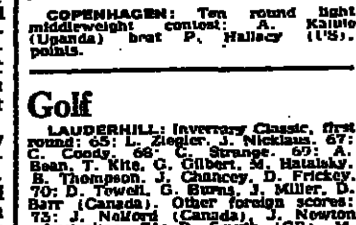
Hogg favours a change of atmosphere

Warwickshire, with Bob Willis recovering from a cartilage operation, are to seek a special registration for the Lancashire fast bowler, Willie Hogg.

Hogg, aged 25, sent written acceptance of Warwickshire's offer while he was playing in Australia last month. He confirmed his intention to change counties after returning home this week. The Warwickshire manager, David Brown, said yesterday: "I believe we followed the correct procedure in our negotiations but judging by my discussions with Lancashire, I am sure they are not entirely happy.

"They will be able to make any comment when we send the registration forms for their approval. Willie's decision is not infuenced by money. There is nothing much between our offer and Lancashire's terms. He was just not happy with them."

Mr Brown says Hogg is not seen as a replacement for the injury-prone Willis. "We are confident that Bob will be fit to bowl for us





Ice skating

Hamilton hides a big heart in a little frame

From John Hennessy
Hartford, March 6

It seemed highly unlikely, 19 years ago, that Scott Hamilton, a three-year-old toddler at Bowling Green, Ohio, would eventually win a world title of any description. He stopped growing at the age of three and was diagnosed as suffering from a malabsorption ailment. Parts of his intestines were paralysed and, at the age of nine, his parents were warned that he had only a few months to live.

Happily those funereal fears were confounded and special treatment, allied to the therapeutic effects of the damp atmosphere of a skating rink, produced a remarkable improvement. He is still no great figure of a man, only 5 feet 3 inches and 7st 12lbs, but he has developed into a superb figure skater, with something of the power of Robin Cousins in his jumps, both in height and distance. He was, indeed, nominated by Cousins as the next Olympic champion. Last night suggested that Hamilton may be able to hold his own in the three years leading up to Sarajevo, 1984. He won the world championship here from a fellow American, David Santee, and Igor Bobrin, of the Soviet Union.

The free skating was a gripping occasion, with the huge stadium almost filled to the roof and the spectators generously offering their applause to all and sundry. Naturally, they specially befriended their own and Hamilton's performance was rapturously received. By then three of his principal challengers had come and, most significantly, gone. Simond, of France, was a sad disappointment after a strong start; the Japanese Igarashi, ran out of steam after four minutes of pure magic; and Bobrin, an histrionic performer, has not quite the technical equipment of the others.

Only the two Americans remained, both with a chance of the gold. But Hamilton, uplifted from the start by a glittering triple lutz which electrified his followers, knew no superior this night. Altogether he did five triple jumps, of three different varieties, suffered one setback, when he fell "through getting too excited" on an innocent passage near the end.

The judges felt so little of the lapse that he had nothing below 5.8 for technical merit. The British judge, Geoffrey Yates, alone pushed him down to 5.7 for artistic impression, which may be a hangover from the standards set successively at home by John Curry and Cousins.

Santee, as he said afterwards, would have "to skate out of my skin" to hold on to the lead he had established after the short programme, but an over-aggressive opening triple toe salchow caused him to stumble and he knew then that the silver was the summit of his ambition.

There was a proliferation of triple jumps but only Orser, of Canada, attempted the triple axel, a jump from a forward take-off that therefore requires three and a half rotations. We have seen it twice before in international competition but on both occasions there was an element of doubt about the landing. Orser accomplished it with such precision that one wondered where the difficulty lay. There lies genius.

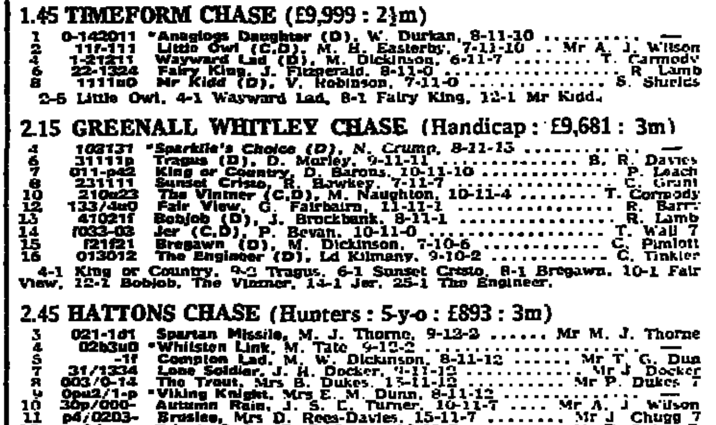
The women's short programme in the afternoon was a severe disappointment, as is often the case. The exercise is so full of pitfalls that the skaters with any hope of winning are consumed with nerves and fail to show their best form. This was the case, alas, with Deborah Cottrill, of Britain, among others and she dropped from second place to fourth on 4.4 points, behind Claudia Kristofics-Binder (Austria), 3.0; Denise Biellmann (Switzerland), 3.2, and Kristina Wegelius (Finland), 3.8. This was all the more disappointing for the fact that the British girl led both the Austrian and the Finn at the corresponding stage of the European championships, but she was eighth in yesterday's short programme.

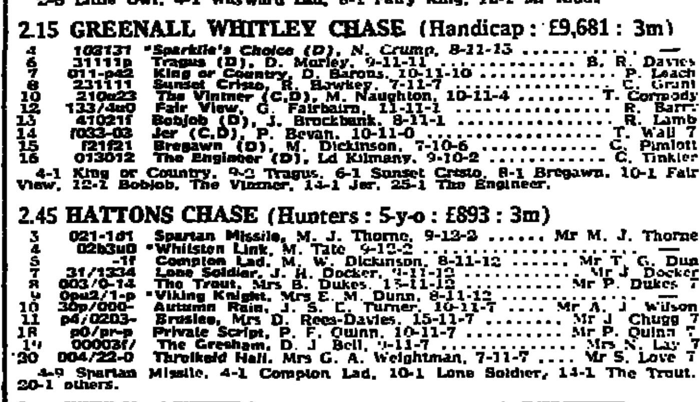
The title is now there for Miss Biellmann's taking, given her powers of free skating, but her temperament is so suspect that she has a travelling psychiatrist here to still her nerves.

MEN'S FINAL STANDINGS: 1, S. Hamilton (US), 3.8pts; 2, D. Santee (US), 5.4; 3, I. Bobrin (USSR), 6.6; 4, F. Igarashi (Japan), 8.4; 5, J.-C. Simond (France), 8.6; 6, B. Orser (Canada), 12.8; 7, N. Schramm (WG), 14.0; 8, B. Pockar (Canada), 16.0; 9, V. Kotin (USSR), 20.0; 10, R. Wagenhoffer (US), 31.2. British placing: 17, C. Howarth, 34.0.

Haydock Park programme

[Television: (BBC 1): 1.45, 2.15 and 2.45 races]

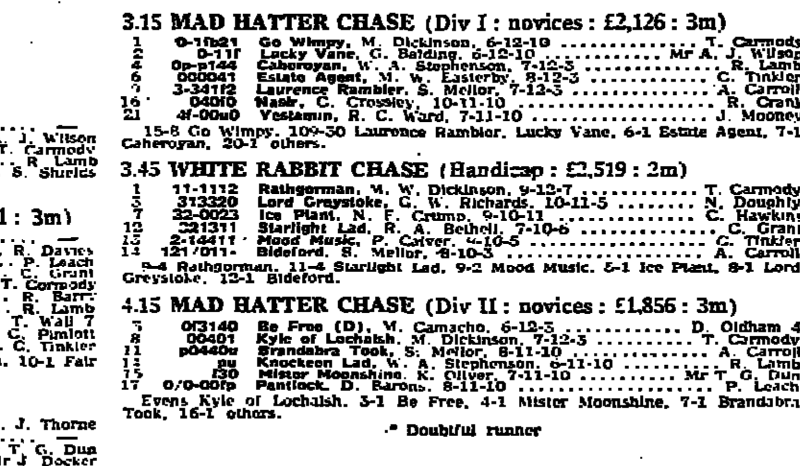




15 f21f21 Bregawn (D), M. Dickinson, 7-10-6 .... C. Pimlott
16 013012 The Engineer (D), Ld Kilmany, 9-10-2 .... C. Tinkler
4-1 King or Country, 9-2 Tragus, 6-1 Sunset Cristo, 8-1 Bregawn, 10-1 Fair View, 12-1 Bobiob, The Vintner, 14-1 Jer, 25-1 The Engineer.

2.45 HATTONS CHASE (Hunters: 5-y-o: £893: 3m)

3 021-1f1 Spartan Missile, M. J. Thorne, 9-12-2 .... Mr M. J. Thorne
4 02b3u0 *Whilston Link, M. Tate, 9-12-2 .... —
5 -1f Compton Lad, M. W. Dickinson, 8-11-12 .... Mr T. G. Dun
7 31/1334 Lone Soldier, J. H. Docker, 9-11-12 .... Mr J. Docker
8 003/0-14 The Trout, Mrs B. Dukes, 13-11-12 .... Mr P. Dukes 7
9 0pu2/1-p *Viking Knight, Mrs E. M. Dunn, 8-11-12 .... —
10 30p/000- Autumn Rain, J. S. C. Turner, 10-11-7 .... Mr A. J. Wilson
11 p4/0203- Brusiee, Mrs D. Rees-Davies, 15-11-7 .... Mr J. Chugg 7
18 p0/pr-p Private Script, P. F. Quinn, 10-11-7 .... Mr P. Quinn 7
19 00003f/ The Gresham, D. J. Bell, 9-11-7 .... Mrs N. Lay 7
20 004/22-0 Threlkeld Hall, Mrs G. A. Weightman, 7-11-7 .... Mr S. Love 7
4-9 Spartan Missile, 4-1 Compton Lad, 10-1 Lone Soldier, 14-1 The Trout, 20-1 others.



3.15 MAD HATTER CHASE (Div I: novices: £2,126: 3m)

1 0-1fb21 Go Wimpy, M. Dickinson, 6-12-10 .... T. Carmody
2 0-11f Lucky Vane, G. Balding, 6-12-10 .... Mr A. J. Wilson
4 0p-p144 Caheroyan, W. A. Stephenson, 7-12-3 .... R. Lamb
6 000041 Estate Agent, M. W. Easterby, 8-12-3 .... C. Tinkler
7 3-341f2 Laurence Rambler, S. Mellor, 7-12-3 .... A. Carroll
16 040f0 Nasir, C. Crossley, 10-11-10 .... R. Crank
21 4f-00u0 Yestamin, R. C. Ward, 7-11-10 .... J. Mooney
15-8 Go Wimpy, 100-30 Laurence Rambler, Lucky Vane, 6-1 Estate Agent, 7-1 Caheroyan, 20-1 others.

3.45 WHITE RABBIT CHASE (Handicap: £2,519: 2m)

7 32-0023 Ice Plant, N. F. Crump, 9-10-11 .... C. Hawkins
12 221311 Starlight Lad, R. A. Bethell, 7-10-6 .... C. Grant
13 2-14411 Mood Music, P. Calver, 4-10-5 .... C. Tinkler
14 121/011- Bideford, S. Mellor, 8-10-3 .... A. Carroll
9-4 Rathgorman, 11-4 Starlight Lad, 9-2 Mood Music, 6-1 Ice Plant, 8-1 Lord Greystoke, 12-1 Bideford.

4.15 MAD HATTER CHASE (Div II: novices: £1,856: 3m)

3 0f3140 Be Free (D), M. Camacho, 6-12-3 .... D. Oldham 4
8 00401 Kyle of Lochalsh, M. Dickinson, 7-12-3 .... T. Carmody
11 p0440u Brandabra Took, S. Mellor, 8-11-10 .... A. Carroll
13 pu Knockeen Lad, W. A. Stephenson, 6-11-10 .... R. Lamb
15 f30 Mister Moonshine, K. Oliver, 7-11-10 .... Mr T. G. Dun
17 0/0-00fp Pantlock, D. Barons, 8-11-10 .... P. Leach
Evens Kyle of Lochalsh, 3-1 Be Free, 4-1 Mister Moonshine, 7-1 Brandabra Took, 16-1 others.

* Doubtful runner

Haydock Park selections

By Our Racing Correspondent

1.45 Wayward Lad. 2.15 The Engineer. 2.45 Spartan Missile. 3.15 Go Wimpey. 3.45 Starlight Lad. 4.15 Kyle of Lockalsh.

Rugby League

Widnes decide against taking risks

By Keith Macklin

For those clubs with eyes on both cup and championship honours the time has come for mounting pressures to take their toll. Tomorrow several teams take the field with injured personnel and with the prospect of further injuries before next weekend's quarter-final ties in the Challenge Cup.

Warrington, who visit Oldham, are without their front row forward Case and their winger Thackrey, although they will have the services of their second row forward Martyn, who returns after suspension. The leaders, Wakefield Trinity, are without their full back Box and Fletcher, a winger, both with serious fractures for the home game with Salford. Widnes, who are mounting another big challenge in the cup, are not risking the aggravation of injuries to their front row forward Lockwood and their utility back Myler, so they sit on the substitutes' bench with Bentley and Smith starting the game.

The third placed club, Hull Kingston Rovers, have Rose available after suspension at St Helens, and Robinson returns to full back.

Hockey

Preparation is much more to Southgate's liking

By Sydney Friskin

Another attempt will be made tomorrow to play the two postponed matches in the quarter-final round of the national club hockey championship, sponsored by Rank Xerox. The semi-final round will be held at Guildford on April 4 and the final on the following day.

Olton and West Warwickshire, who defeated Bromley last Sunday, and Slough have reached the last four. Olton await the outcome of the match between Southgate and St Albans, and Slough will meet Gloucester City or Neston. If the ground at Waterfall Road is waterlogged the next choice for the match between Southgate and St Albans is the all-weather pitch at Millhill School. There is also another choice—the Astroturf pitch at Crystal Palace on which St Albans have declined to play. So, there may be some interesting developments before this deadlock is resolved.

Southgate do not need reminding that on January 3 St Albans beat them 1—0 in the London League. This time there is no England training weekend to rob Southgate of some of their talent and they have in their side, captained by Alistair McGinn, five members of the England under-21 squad—Spray, Craig, Kerly, Driver and Batchelor. Owen, Duthie, Brookeman and Imtiaz make up the hard core of experience. Craig and Kerly are also in the England senior squad.

The Spa ground at Gloucester City on which two attempts to play their match against Neston failed because of excessive water on the surface, is again the venue for this match but the organizers have been told that they must provide an alternative pitch. Neston, with half the Cheshire side at their disposal, are expected to win.

There are no surprises in the England squad for the two matches against Poland on March 18 and 19. Barber who was unable to go to Karachi for the Champions Trophy tournament, is back and to make way for him and Kerly, Wallace and Francis have been omitted.

ENGLAND PARTY: I. C. B. Taylor (Slough), J. A. Hurst (St Albans), P. J. Barber (Slough), D. Craig (Southgate), J. L. Duthie (Southgate), N. Hughes (Wakefield, capt), S. Kerly (Southgate), S. S. Khehar (Slough), M. Precious (Oxford University), D. G. Westcott (Oxford University), R. A. Leman (East Grinstead), R. H. Brookeman (Southgate), K. S. Bhaura (Hounslow), M. D. Wilkinson (Neston), C. Rule (Beckenham).

For the record

Tennis

DAVIS CUP: Sweden lead Japan 2—0 (at Yokohama): K. Johansson beat T. Fukui, 7—5, 6—3, 6—4; P. Hjertquist beat J. Kamiwazumi, 6—3, 7—5, 8—6. New Zealand lead South Korea 2—0 (at Seoul): R. Simpson beat Jeon Chang-Dai, 6—3, 6—3, 2—6, 6—1; C. Lewis beat Joon Yung-Dae, 6—1, 6—2, 6—2. India lead Indonesia 2—1 (at Jakarta): S. Menon (India) beat A. Wiyono (Indonesia), 6—3, 8—10, 6—2, 6—3; Y. Tarik (Indonesia) beat A. Amritraj (India), 11—9, 6—4, 5—7, 7—9, 6—1; Amritraj and Menon (India) beat Tarik and T. Wigowo (Indonesia), 3—6, 7—5, 11—9, 6—4. West Germany lead Argentina 1—0 (at Munich): U. Pinner beat J. L. Clerc, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3, 6—1. Australia lead France 1—0 (at Lyon): P. McNamara beat Y. Noah, 4—6, 8—6, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3. Czechoslovakia lead Switzerland 1—0 (at Zurich): I. Lendl beat H. Guenthardt, 6—3, 7—5, 6—0.

LOS ANGELES: Women's tournament second round (United States unless stated): B. J. King beat L. Sandin (Sweden), 7—5, 6—4; A. Jaeger beat A. Smith, 6—2, 6—3; B. Potter beat Z. Garrison, 6—4, 6—4. Quarter-final round: S. Hanika (WG) beat J. Harrington, 6—0, 6—4; B. Bunge beat J. Russell, 6—0, 6—1.

SALISBURY (Maryland): WCT tournament (United States unless stated): E. Dibbs beat B. Teacher, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3; H. Solomon beat M. Orantes (Spain), 6—7, 6—2, 6—3; W. Scanlon beat V. Amritraj (India), 6—4, 6—3.

Skiing

ASPEN (Colorado): Men's World Cup downhill: 1, H. Weirather (Austria), 1min 52.31sec; 2, S. Podborski (Canada), 1:52.49; 3, F. Heinzer (Switzerland), 1:52.59; 4, I. Buergler (Switzerland), 1:53.84; 5, P. Müller (Switzerland), 1:53.05; 6, G. Pfaffenbichler (Austria), 1:53.20.

LAHTI (Finland): World Cup (15km cross country): 1, O. Braa (Norway); 2, O. Aunli (Norway).

Real tennis

Angus faces his biggest test

By Roy McKelvie

The form of Howard Angus, the world champion, is the leading question to be answered at the amateur real tennis singles championship which began at Queen's Club yesterday. He has won the title for the past 15 years and has not often been threatened but last November he was hit in an eye by a rackets ball, has suffered double vision since then and has had little match practice.

Angus, moreover, defends his world title here in mid-April against Christopher Ronaldson of Hampton Court or a challenger from the United States. He has little time to prepare for such an event that, because of its length, is a test of stamina and fitness as well as skill.

Alan Lovell, runner-up five times, should prove his chief rival and, perhaps he now has his best chance of beating Angus in this amateur championship. He has come near to winning once or twice but Angus has always managed to climb out of the pit.

Michael Dean, a Radley schoolmaster, won the best of the early matches, beating Andrew Windham, a left-hander, by 3—6, 6—4, 6—3, 6—0. At one time, with Windham going for his shots and bringing off some excellent coups, this had all the hallmarks of a close five-setter. But it fizzled out.

FIRST ROUND: F. Robinson beat T. M. Brudenell, 6—0, 6—1, 6—1; W. R. Boone beat T. D. J. Warburg, 6—0, 6—1, 6—2; M. T. Dean beat A. G. Windham, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3, 6—0; P. C. Nicholls beat J. A. S. Edwardes, 6—0, 6—1, 6—2.

Latest European snow reports

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Piste	Conditions Off piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)	°C
Crans Montana	75	150	Good	Varied	Fair	Snow	2
New snow on good base							
Flaine	170	520	Good	Crust	Good	Snow	3
Good skiing on piste							
Kitzbühel	70	205	Good	Varied	Good	Cloud	5
Powder on north facing slopes							
Les Arcs	100	250	Fair	Varied	Fair	Snow	0
New snow on good base							
Sauze d'Oulx	25	75	Fair	Varied	Worn	Snow	2
Good skiing above 2,000m							
Verbier	50	230	Good	Fair	—	Snow	2
Good skiing on upper slopes							
Wengen	70	170	Good	Varied	Good	Snow	2
Excellent skiing conditions							

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports have been received from other sources:

FRANCE

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
Avoriaz	80	250	—	—	—
Alpe d'Huez	180	100	—	—	—
Chamonix	110	700	—	—	—
Isola 2000	50	75	—	—	—
La Clusaz	120	320	—	—	—
Le Corbier	150	280	—	—	—
Les Contamines	90	390	—	—	—
Les Menuires	160	390	—	—	—
Megève	130	200	—	—	—
Méribel	120	290	—	—	—
Pra-Loup	20	80	—	—	—
St Gervais	40	235	—	—	—
Superdévoluy	120	130	—	—	—
Tignes	165	260	—	—	—

Market Rasen programme

[Television (ITV) 1.30, 2.0 and 2.30 races]

1.30 BOWIE JEANS HURDLE (Novice fillies: £2,847: 2m)

130 Bishops Bow, 5-11-7 ... Holder 7
100 Loyal and Regal, 5-11-7 ... Maddison 7
020 Midsummer Girl, 5-11-7 ... Barton
135 Brown's Babu, 4-11-0 ... Stringer 7
0p0 Cherchez La Femme, 5-11-0 ... Milliman 7
00 Covette, 5-11-0 .... Brennan 7
000 Dame Sue, 5-11-0 ...... Jobar
315 Jane Roy, 4-11-0 .... Tuck
01b Ladywood, 4-11-0 .... —
410 Lambrusca, 4-11-0 .... Atkins
004 Meggies Dene, 5-11-0 Johnson 7
022 Rachel Street, G. Vergeik, 5-11-0, Harris 7
022 Rachel Street, 5-11-0 ...... —
00 Silver Tongue, 5-11-0 Andrews 7
00 Supertramp Girl, 5-11-0 ... Bradley 7
00 Aladyat, 4-10-7 .... A. Brown
0f0 Dance Little Lady, 4-10-7 ... Charlton
p00 Lady Frampton, 4-10-7 Charles 4
00 Lydia Rose, 4-10-7 .... —
0 Milly Kelly, 4-10-7 .. Bastard 4
202 Mirthful, 4-10-7 .... Flint
Moor of Streets, 4-10-7 ... Mrs Rees 4
00 Pluskelly Blues, 4-10-7 Earnshaw
7-2 Mirthful, 4-1 Brown's Babu, 5-1 Bishops Bow, 6-1 Jane Roy.

2.0 COX MOORE CHASE (Handicap: £2,407: 3m)

231 Kenilis, 10-11-9 .... Bradley 7
p11 Master Brutus, 9-10-13 Earnshaw
05/ Brown Barman, 9-10-8 ... McIntyre 4

110 Our Bara Boy, 11-5 .. McCourt
040 Mi Dad, 10-10 ...... A. Brown
324 Roander, 10-10 .. Harrington 7
p3 Welsh Display, 10-10 .. Murphy
4-7 Our Bara Boy, 5-2 B and K Emperor, 12-1 Welsh Display, 16-1 Roander.

3.0 MARSHALL GRIMSBY MOTORS HUNTER CHASE (Land-Rover Championship qualifier: £834: 3m)

12-1 Mr Mellors, 8-12-7 .. Miss King
11 Honourable Man, 8-12-2 Fowler
32-2 Master Melody, 10-11-7 Kirkby
045- Scort, 11-11-7 .... Bowlby
2p-0 Spartan Lace, 11-11-7 .... Tarry
10-11 Honourable Man, 6-4 Mr Mellors, 12-1 Master Melody, 20-1 Spartan Lace, 25-1 Scort.

3.30 VICTOR LUCAS HURDLE (Novices: £1,891: 3m)

113 Happy Voyage, 6-12-10 Bradley
032 His Reverence, 5-11-12 Stringer
01 Prince Bal, 5-11-12 .... Tuck
f00 Auchencatt, 7-11-9 .... Murphy
0- Calandrino, 7-11-9 .... Brennan
404 Courtneigh, 6-11-9 .... Warner
bp0 Emmabel, 7-11-9 .... —
000 Kitchen Boy, 7-11-9 .. McCourt
u04 Loch Spartan, 7-11-9 .. Fowler
000 Ninth Addition, 6-11-5 .. Atkins
0-00 Three No Trumps, 6-11-9 ... T. Davies
000 Two Jacks, 6-11-9 ...... Hives
014 Julard, 5-11-7 ...... A. Brown
000 Keep Trying, 5-11-7 Mr McIntyre
200 Novus King, 5-11-7 .... —
f0p Rugby Royal, 5-11-7 .. McNally
6-4 Happy Voyage, 2-1 Prince Bal, 4-1 His Reverence, 12-1 Courtneigh, 14-1 Loch Spartan, 16-1 others.

4.0 BARROW CHASE (Novices: £1,141: 2m)

401 Saint Fillans, 7-11-9 .. A. Brown
230 Artimarval, 8-11-2 .. G. Holmes
0 Brotherton Bell, 7-11-2 Bradley
003 Cole Porter, 6-11-2 .. McCourt
f40 Moneyl In, 7-11-2 .... McNeill
104 Pistol Pukka, 6-11-2 .. Barton
330 Poker Player, 6-11-3 .... Tuck
u5 Reformina, 8-11-2

Newbury results

Hereford programme

Television (ITV): 1.45, 2.15 and 2.45 races

1.15 ST DAVID'S HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £414: 2m)

7-4 Hot Tomato, 9-4 Kabeau, 6-1 Feud, 6-1 Just Jake, 7-1 Pipe Band, 12-1 Bowhead

3.15 HARRY ISAACS HURDLE (Handicap: Novices: £886: 2½m)

302 Pretty Hopeful, 6-11-5 .. Carrol
035 Corrib Lad, 6-10-11 ... Mr Thomson Jones
000 Jack Anthony, 8-10-10 ... S. Davis
430 Sea Cargo, 6-10-9 .. Scudamore
440 Farmer Fred, 5-10-8

212 Just Jake, 12-11-2 .. Mr Crozier
313 Kabeau, 11-10-11 .... —
FP Feud, 10-10-6 ...... Mr Richards
2F00 Pipe Band, 7-10-0 .... —
040U Bowhead, 8-10-0 .... May

HEREFORD SELECTIONS: 1.15: Kandacombe. 1.45: Cartrall. 2.15: Wild Gamble. 2.45: Kabeau. 3.15: Double Negative. 4.15: Tularowena.

Saturday Review

Shelley unlocked

by William St Clair

When news arrived in the summer of 1822 that Percy Bysshe Shelley had been drowned off the coast of Italy at the age of 29 there were no respectful obituaries in the English newspapers. His reputation as dangerous revolutionary, corrupter of morals and despiser of religion was virtually unchallenged.

Shelley's widow, Mary, left desolate with a baby son in Italy, sought consolation (and money to live on) in preparing Shelley's unpublished poems for publication, and two years later, in her preface to Shelley's *Posthumous Poems*, she offered the world a different view. "The wise, the brave, the gentle, is gone for ever. He is to them as a bright vision whose radiant track, left behind in the memory is worth all the realities that society can afford .... To see him was to love him."

It was a prophetic message. A generation later Shelley was to become the favourite poet of the Victorians, seen as one of the glories of English literature, an ethereal, spiritual, creature, "an ineffectual angel" in Matthew Arnold's phrase, too good for this world. But in 1824 the poet's father, Sir Timothy Shelley, shared the prevailing view. He was deeply ashamed of his only son who had defied his wishes from an early age and brought disgrace to the family name.

Mary was bluntly informed through lawyers that she must suppress *Posthumous Poems* or lose the allowance which Sir Timothy paid to her for the upbringing of her baby son. Since Mary had no other income, she reluctantly consented and the unsold copies of the book were withdrawn. As part of the settlement, she was obliged, as she explained in a letter, "to promise not to bring dear Shelley's name before the public again during Sir Timothy's lifetime". Since Sir Timothy was already over 70 years old, this condition seemed unlikely to cause much inconvenience.

Few people knew that Mary Shelley was the author of one of the most powerful and enduring novels of the time for *Frankenstein*, written when she was scarcely 19, had been published anonymously. Although the book was regarded as shocking, it had become an immediate popular success, and new books by "The Author of Frankenstein" might be expected to command a market.

Mary was already at work on a new novel, *The Last Man*, when Sir Timothy's prohibition arrived, but when it was published in 1826 (anonymously as her agreement required) his anger broke out again. She had included among her characters in the novel thinly veiled portraits both of Shelley and Byron: these were immediately recognized; and the name of the author was widely published.

Sir Timothy probably did not read the book (his advice to Shelley's younger brother was "Never read a book, Johnnie, and you'll be a rich man") but when he discovered that Mary had apparently broken her agreement an immediate stop was ordered to her allowance. It required the patient intervention of lawyers to establish that the fault for releasing the name of the author lay with the publisher and payment was resumed. But it had been a near thing. Mary could not survive without the money. Her son, Percy Florence Shelley, had to be educated, and her father, Godwin, and her stepmother seemed fated to an old age of poverty and misery.

At the end of 1826 came the death of Charles Shelley, the poet's son by his first marriage. By the terms of the entail on the property, Percy Florence now became Sir Timothy's heir, due to inherit the baronetcy; estates thought to be worth above £60,000 and an income of £5,000-£7,000 a year. The time had surely now arrived for the old man to relax his attitude, but all he would consent to was to increase Mary's allowance by another £100 a year by way of loan, to pay for Percy's education, the money to be repaid to the estate with interest on his death.

Sir Timothy clung desperately to the hope that "there may be some chance of her dying or her son before me". The cruel father-in-law whom Mary had never met seemed determined to continue the vendetta.

It was during these unhappy years of confrontation and frustration that Mary evidently decided on a new attempt to present her own view of her beloved Shelley to the world. The prohibition on "bringing dear Shelley's name before the public" could be technically avoided by using a pseudonym, but more camouflage would be necessary than she had applied in *The Last Man* if Sir Timothy's wrath was to be avoided. Mary hit on a device which she was to employ with increasing skill and confidence over the next few years.

She had already, before Sir Timothy's prohibition came into force, surreptitiously introduced portraits of Shelley in some of her stories under fictional names. In *Mathilda*, a novel written in 1819, she called her poet hero Woodville. In *Recollections of Italy*, published in 1824, Shelley is described under the pseudonym of Edmund Malville. It can now be seen that in the 1830s she took a decision to resume writing *romans à clef* under the same key. Her descriptions of Shelley are all written about characters whose names include variants of *ville*.

In writing successful *romans à clef* it is vital to separate clearly what is intended to be fact from what is intended to be fiction. You can write true stories about fictitious people or you can describe real people and put them in fictitious situations. To mix the two methods leads to confusion and tends to destroy the credibility of the whole exercise. Mary chose the second method—describing real people in fictitious stories—and it is only the descriptions of the characters with *ville* names which the reader should regard as true, not the story. This means that the relevant character sketches can be carefully buried where the unsuspecting reader might overlook them.

In *The Mourner* published in 1830 Shelley appears under the name Horace Neville. Then in *The Dream*, published in 1832, Mary herself appears as a beautiful lady emerging from a long grief, Constance Countess de Villeneuve.

But these are the preliminaries only. In 1832 Mary embarked on a new full-scale novel which was published in 1835 as *Lodore*. On this occasion she made no secret to her close friends that the novel contained "true" incidents, and it is possible to pick out a number with confidence. But under the convention which she had adopted the key begins and ends with descriptions of the characters.

Shelley had greatly admired the literary technique, invented by Mary's father, Godwin, of binding two characters in a story so closely together (usually in mutual hatred) that the reader comes to see that they are essentially only separated halves of a single personality. Mary herself had used the technique to marvellous effect in *Frankenstein*. What could be more appropriate therefore than to introduce two key figures, representing two aspects of Shelley, each with a different *ville*, Edward Villiers, and Horatio Saville?

This method gave Mary more opportunities for description and also allowed Shelley to be defended against a wider range of misapprehensions and misrepresentations. Only a few brief extracts can be included from the many in the book.

Edward Villiers is the young, confident, thoughtless, free-spending Shelley before his full genius matured.

"He was a young man—certainly not more than three and twenty. An air of London fashion . . . was combined with a most prepossessing countenance. He was light haired and blue eyed; ingenuousness and sincerity marked his physiognomy. The few words he had spoken were enforced by a graceful cordiality of manner, and a sliver toned voice that won the heart."

Horatio Saville is a different Shelley—melancholic, bowed down by worry, his health insecure and his moods unpredictable, yet still the same angelic figure that occurs in all Mary's descriptions.

"Resolute, aspiring and true, his noble purposes and studious soul, demanded a frame of iron, and he had one of the frailest mechanism. It was not that he was not tall, well-shaped, with earnest eyes, a brow built up high to receive and entertain a capacious mind: but he was thin and shadowy, a hectic flushed his cheek, and his voice was broken and mournful."

If Mary Shelley had been writing a novel in the full Godwinian tradition, she would have made the two men enemies, but that would have introduced a discordant element; so instead they are made complementary.

"Divided they are not either of them half what they were joined. Horace is so prudent so wise, considerate, so sympathizing; Edward so active and so kind hearted. In any difficulty, we always asked Horace what we ought to do; and Edward did the thing which he pointed out."

It was a bold stroke, and *Lodore* seems to have passed without complaint from Sir Timothy. But when application was made for an increase in the advance—Percy was about to go to Harrow—this was refused. Mary therefore began to compose another novel, which was published in 1837 as *Falkner*.

She had apparently already said most of what she wanted to say about Shelley, but in *Falkner* we have yet another version, Gerard Neville, "a poet and a dreamer", very young, persecuted, and hated by his father.

"Crazed he was not—every word he spoke showed a perfect possession of acute faculties—but it was almost worse to see so much misery in one so young. In person, he was a model of beauty and grace—his mind seemed formed with equal perfection; a quick apprehension, a sensibility, all alive to every touch; but these were nursed in anguish and wrong, and strained from their true conclusions into resentment, suspicion, and a fierce disdain of all who injured, which seemed to his morbid feelings all who named or approached him."

The final extract from near the end of the book is almost in the nature of a farewell.

"No one could see Gerard Neville without feeling that something angelic—something nobly disinterested—unearthly in its purity, yet beyond the usual nature of man, sympathetic, animated a countenance that was all sensibility, genius, and love."

With these sad descriptions of Shelley written 15 years after his death, Mary Shelley completed the series of idealised portraits of the poet under the *ville* key. Woodville (1819), Edmund Malville (1824), Horace Neville (1830), Edward Villiers and Horatio Saville (1835), and Gerard Neville (1837).

There is another *ville* character in *Lodore*—Mrs Greville, described as a "kind-hearted humane woman" but not otherwise characterized. The American background of her husband's family is outlined in considerable detail, and this gives a possible clue. Could she be intended to represent that shadowy figure Shelley's mother?

But what of Shelley's father, the mean old man whose ignorant malevolence had made all this mystification necessary? Was it anger and frustration at Sir Timothy which caused Mary in 1831 to choose the name M de Marville for "an aristocrat of the most bigoted species", in her story *The Swiss Peasant*? It seems likely, for in *Falkner* Mary took her revenge and this time she was blunt and merciless.

If anyone still doubts whether *ville* is a deliberate key and suspects that the proliferation of *ville* names may just be the fortuitous coincidences of a rather unimaginative and repetitive author, then Sir Boyvill Neville, the father of Gerard Neville in *Falkner*, surely provides knock-out proof. For Mary, in order to indicate that this character is a *ville* in his own right and not to be regarded by the reader just as the father of the key figure Gerard Neville, has had to give him a double-*ville* name and to invent a convincing forename unknown to the *Oxford Book of Christian Names*.

"Sir Boyvill was a man who made his presence felt disagreeably, even when it was limited to a few hours. Strangers acknowledged this; no one liked the scornful, morose old man; and a near connexion who was open to so many attacks, and sincerely loved one whom Sir Boyvill pretended most to deprecate, was even more susceptible to the painful feelings he always contrived to spread round him. To despise everybody, to contradict everybody with marks of sarcasm and contempt, to set himself up for an idol, and yet to scorn his worshippers; these were the prominent traits of his character, added to a galled and sore spirit, which was for ever taking offence, which discerned an attack in every word, and was on the alert to repay these fancied injuries with real and undoubted insult."

One of Sir Boyvill's descriptions of his son catches Sir Timothy's attitude to Percy Bysshe Shelley perfectly.

"Gerard is a very pleasant person; if I said he was half madman half fool, I should certainly say too much and appear an unkind father; but the sort of imbecility that characterizes his understanding is, I think, only equalled by his self-willed defiance of all laws which society has established; in conduct he very much resembles a lunatic armed with a weapon of offence, which he does not fear himself, and deals about on those unfortunately connected with him, with the same indifference to wounds."

Before *Falkner* was published, Mary had received an attractive offer from a publisher to prepare an edition of Shelley's works with a memoir. Sir Timothy naturally refused, but he appears to have been persuaded by his lawyer Gregson (who may be Mr Colville in *Falkner*) that no harm could be done, since public interest was already so high, by allowing publication of the works.

To Mary's joy she was allowed to prepare the edition of Shelley's poetry which she had longed to undertake ever since the suppression of *Posthumous Poems* in 1824, and in the event *The Poetical Works of Percy Bysshe Shelley* which appeared in 1839 was to ensure that Shelley was at last numbered among the English poets. It was a considerable achievement. Although, as agreed, there could be no memoir of the author, Mary included voluminous notes which explained the circumstances of the composition of many of the poems and incidentally provided a good deal of biographical information.

It was not the method Mary would have chosen, but to judge from other writings, it was probably more effective than the gushing, unconvincing and self-justificatory biography she would perhaps have written had she been free.

She has also succeeded beautifully at last in evading Sir Timothy's prohibition, and in 1840 she drove home her advantage. She published, as a companion to the poetical works, a volume entitled *Essays, Letters from Abroad, Translations and Fragments, by Percy Bysshe Shelley, edited by Mrs Shelley*, containing a miscellany of Shelley's prose works, some reprinted, some printed for the first time, and a large selection of personal letters. After publishing these volumes Mary never wrote another story or used the *ville* key again. She had, it seems, built her monument and no more secret devices were needed.

But who, if anyone, was the *ville* key intended for in the first place? If Mary was writing for herself alone, why publish (and run the risk of being discovered)? Why not commit her descriptions and feelings to her private journal? Or if her objective was to leave a record of her view of Shelley's character, could she not have written it carefully and openly at leisure, to be published after Sir Timothy's death. Did she fear that anything she wrote, unless it was committed to print during her lifetime, might not survive to be read by future generations, and that knowledge of the "true" nature of Shelley would be irretrievably lost?

This suggested explanation gains support when we try to account for another major *ville* character not so far mentioned. Among the most important characters in Volume 3 of *Lodore* is Clorinda who becomes the wife of Horace Neville, and unless the reader is on the look-out for the key, he will probably not remember that when first introduced at the beginning of Volume 2, she is described as "daughter of the Principe Villamarina" and the key-word is not repeated. For Clorinda is Emilia Viviani the lady to whom Shelley's poem *Epipsychidion* is addressed.

If we try to imagine Mary Shelley in 1833, morbidly anxious that the world would be misled by the evil reputation of Shelley and of his poetry, we can see that *Epipsychidion* presents a particular problem. The poem was published anonymously in 1821 and contains some of Shelley's most unambiguous statements of his philosophy of love and his rejection of marriage as an institution.

"I never was attached to
that great sect,
Whose doctrine is, that each
one should select
Out of the crowd a mistress
or friend,
And all the rest, though fair
and wise, commend
To cold oblivion, though it is
in the code
Of modern morals, and the
beaten road
Which those poor slaves with
weary footsteps tread,
Who travel to their home
among the dead
By the broad highway of the
world, and so
With one chained friend,
perhaps a jealous foe,
The dreariest and longest
journey go.
True love in this differs from
gold and clay,
That to divide is not to
take away."

The poem contains much that fits badly with Shelley's widow's wish to regard him as a model husband on the conventional pattern, including character descriptions of Mary herself and of the other women in Shelley's life, well-hidden under various metaphors and classical allusions. Most embarrassing of all, it is, at one level, apparently a straight-forward love poem directly addressed to Emilia:

"I never thought before my
death to see
Youth's vision thus made
perfect. Emily
I love thee; though the
world by no thin name
Will hide that love, from its
unvalued shame."

In *Lodore* Emilia's beauty is blown up and then deflated. There is much on the theme that Shelley had a concept of ideal beauty and ideal love which inadvertently was attached to Emilia. Most of all Mary was concerned to emphasize that (whatever a reader might think from *Epipsychidion*) Shelley's feeling for Emilia was not passionate love but the tender attachment of a brother:

"Saville pities her; he lamented her future fate among her unworthy countrymen; he longed to cherish, to comfort, and benefited her. His heart, so easily warm to tenderness gave her really a brother's regard. Others seeing the active benevolence and lively interest that this sentiment elicited might have fancied him inspired by a warmer feeling, but he well knew the difference, he ardently desired her happiness, but did not seek his own in hers."

But why *ville*? Obviously, from a technical literary point of view, it offers a multiplicity of plausible variations. But is there some direct connexion with Shelley? Shelley loved such mystifications and his poetry contains many personal allusions, notably in *Epipsychidion*. Mary's father William Godwin too had carried the art of names to subtle lengths in his novels, normally choosing second-order historical figures from seventeenth century England to give added point to his characters—Falkland in *Caleb Williams* for example, reminds the reader of Viscount Falkland, the over-chivalrous Secretary of State to Charles I.

During 1817 when Godwin was in close contact with the Shelleys he was at work on *Mandeville*, a name of which he was proud and which he wanted kept secret from the Shelleys until publication. The name is certainly well chosen according to Godwin's style for it not only echoes the Mandeville who wrote about man in society in *The Fable of The Bees*, but it has an appropriate suggestion of Man Devil. The book includes a debate which was seen by some at the time as a representation of the philosophic argument between Godwin and Shelley, and Shelley himself seemed to acknowledge some personal connexion with himself when he reviewed the book. *Mandeville* remains a puzzle. But about the origin of Godwin's other major *ville* character, there was never any doubt.

"Her step was airy and light as that of a young fawn, yet at the same time firm, and indicative of strength of body and vigour of mind. Her voice, like the whole of her external appearance, was expressive of undesigning, I had almost said, childish simplicity. Yet, with all this playfulness of appearance, her understanding was bold and correct. Her mind was well furnished with everything that could add to her accomplishments as a wife or mother."

Marguerite de Damville in Godwin's novel *St Leon* published in 1799 was universally recognized as an idealised portrait of Mary's mother, Mary Wollstonecraft, famous author of *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*, who had died tragically a few days after Mary's birth in 1797.

I would guess that she is the origin and the model for Mary Shelley's choice of the *ville* key. Shelley and Mary were fully familiar with the story of Mary's mother and with her writings. Had they not declared their love over her grave in St Pancras Churchyard? They also knew and admired Godwin's writings, and *St Leon* was a favourite, no doubt because of the lovable picture it presented of the famous mother that Mary Shelley had never known.

On 9 October, 1817, Mary's journal records that she and Shelley read *St Leon* aloud. At this time *Frankenstein* was being finalized for the printer and both Mary and Shelley played a part in the last stages, Shelley, for example, writing the Preface. The book begins and ends with a series of letters from Robert Walton, an explorer stuck in the ice near the North Pole which describes his meeting Frankenstein.

Walton is thus a pre-shadow (and after-shadow) of Frankenstein, almost as fanatical in his search for the pole as Frankenstein is in his pursuit of the secret of life and his chase of the Monster. Walton (who has been a poet) is a Shelleyan figure, as many critics have noticed.

But what significance should we attach to the fact that Walton's letters are addressed to his married sister in England called Margaret Saville? Does Margaret Saville signify Mary Shelley in some kind of private joke between Mary and Shelley, in which Godwin may have shared? There is no hint or clue anywhere among Mary's surviving letters or journals during the years when she might have been expected to have pointed out the key. After the publication of Shelley's poetical works in 1839 she must have decided to forget it altogether.

Sir Timothy Shelley lived on to die at last in 1844 aged 90. Percy Florence inherited the title and the estate, and for a few years Mary was both happy and financially comfortable. She died in 1851 at the age of 53, taking the secret of the *ville* key with her.



Shelley and Mary in St Pancras churchyard, by W. P. Frith, R.A.

هكذا من الاصل

Paperbacks

Radio

The treatment as before

In years of writing about radio certain topics keep on coming up: one is the *medium's continuing neglect of what might* be termed the "soft" sciences—those that try to discover what sorts of creatures we are and how we got to be that way: another is its apparent inability in several fields—drama, features, comedy—to exploit its own well-tried talents in the world of the imagination. Unless something quite unexpected happens, another of these topics is going to be its treat*ment of the threat of nuclear* war. Last October's *BBC Radio Nuclear Debate* was followed by November's *You the Jury* on the worse-than-uselessness of Britain's civil defence plans and both proved to be more interested in dramatic, irreconcilable confrontations between armers on the one hand, disarmers on the other than in anything else. Now *File on 4* has joined their number with last week's programme by Robert Fox about the revival of CND.

Recruitment, we were told, is once more on the up-and-up with membership standing currently at 14,000 and rising, while Labour in opposition has embraced unilateral disarmament as party policy. Well, *Labour entered into that* embrace before and then got out of it: what will it do when next faced with the realities of international affairs? CND revives presumably because the threat of nuclear war seems greater than it was, but does it in fact carry any more clout relative to that situation than it ever did when it was 50,000-strong? Last Wednesday evening's speakers for the Government gave no reason to believe that Britain has the least intention of disarming unilaterally. The process of official action and CND reaction may get us nowhere very much as it did before and both parties could still be in the same old state of confrontation if and when the missiles start to fly.

In which case what I want to know is not how dramatically irreconcilable they are but how I and as many others as possible might be able to survive the calamity if it comes. *Of course*, as Mr Fox in his this week's *Listener* piece remarks, merely to mention such a matter (ie, civil defence) is in the eyes of some to imply "accepting nuclear war as a probability". A saner point of view was put in one of this paper's leaders on January 19, 1980: "It is not alarmist to make reasonable preparation. Civil defence does not imply war any more than fire insurance implies arson. The present lack of preparation is a lethal failure of duty." By a curious irony I have that quotation at my fingertips courtesy of an item which has just come through my letter-box, an announcement of a forthcoming Brains Trust on nuclear shelters and how to *survive attack organized* by the Nuclear Protection Advisory Group. The heart of the irony lies in the fact that this is to take place just a stone's throw up the road from that Most Famous Address in Portland Place of whom I am *tempted to* ask what sort of failure of duty we are now witnessing in its role as public service broadcaster.

On the subject of calamity, it seems appropriate to consider Radio 3's new comedy *series, Patterson* by Malcolm Bradbury and Christopher Bigsby which, when it was announced two months ago, raised the faint hope that radio comedy might be about to take a much needed turn for the better. Thursday a fortnight back the waiting and the hoping ended: we heard the first of eight half-hour episodes on which our eponym took up a post as lecturer in English at one of the less ancient universities and was presented to his future colleagues: to wit, one voluble Welshman, one departmental vamp, one—wait for it—absent-minded professor and there were others. A week ago those of us who still had the stomach for it learnt of Patterson's atendance at the Vice-Chancellor's party and how he set a borrowed *dinner* jacket on fire (anyone been reading *Lucky Jim?*). At the time of writing I have yet to hear spasm 3 and am inclined to give it a miss. Why bore myself silly with another thirty minutes of a script which bears all the marks of having been desperately got together for laughs in the more or less complete absence of any ideas, lines or situations worth laughing at?

The *worst* is that, however *Patterson* may pretend to status, at a quite ordinary level it is incompetent. For example if most of the old hands contributing to comedy—such as it is—on Radios 2 and 4 had been asked to portray a professor who never quite manages to sustain a sentence to its end, they would have given some good actor at least a sprinkling of lines he could be grateful for. Messrs Bradbury and Bigsby with all their literary gifts do not bring off even that and Richard Vernon is to be heard struggling painfully with his part. As for writing something to take advantage of the comic possibilities of *radio*—not a glimmer.

So has radio done nothing in the week gone by? Oh yes, plenty. For one thing, Peter Everett produced *The Illustrated Orwell* in which he marched what Orwell found when he was down and out in London and when he took the road to Wigan Pier with the circumstances of today.

David Wade

Class of the British

Class and Corporation, by Graeme Salaman; Social Mobility, by Anthony Heath; Culture, by Raymond Williams (Fontana, £2.50 each)

A colleague told me recently of an excellent first year undergraduate who had come to see him in a state of some anxiety. Yes, he was quite sure he wanted to read sociology in his second and third years, was fascinated by the idea of understanding more about the society in which he lived, its beliefs and ideologies, customs, institutions, organizations. But, at the same time he was genuinely worried about *the attitude of his* fellow students: fearful that he would be regarded, however falsely, as someone who was selecting a "soft option", or who was harking back to the radical posturings which were so associated with the subject *in the late Sixties* and early Seventies.

There are no such doubts about the status of the subject among the three authors in this new Fontana series, no uncertainties at all about the value of recent sociological work *on* social mobility, corporate power, and culture.

In a tough-minded trio, it is Salaman who emerged as most cautious. For although his subject is the organization of corporate power in industrialized *societies, he spends little* time on any of the dramatic material which has been the stuff of so many recent headlines. So we hear little about British Leyland or the Steel Corporation or ICI, and instead are safely led backwards into a theoretical debate on the relative merits of Marx, Durkheim, and Weber. I am not sufficiently Philistine to subscribe to the view of one eminent British sociologist that there should be a tax placed on the use of such names in contemporary texts. But certainly a little more feel for the concrete immediacy of such issues as labour-discipline, bureaucracy, management, and workers control, would have given a welcome edge to this scholarly text.

Much of Salaman's argument is given over to an attack on the "managerial" view of industrial relations: with Marx close by his side, he is busily intent upon restoring a class analysis to our understanding of such matters. Heath's discussion of class mobility necessarily takes a different route. Not exactly away from class analysis but into the complications which the evidence about social mobility creates for any simple statement about the clarity or permanence of class divisions. This is a notoriously difficult area, with convoluted disagreements about how "*open*" *British society is, how* such openness might be measured, the exact impact of women's employment, the validity of comparing different societies. And even if Heath's conclusions are so qualified as to verge on the faint-hearted, *he writes with such care and* clarity that he can relax in the knowledge that his book must surely become a standard text on the subject.

Raymond Williams hardly needs any new laurels upon which to rest. But any initial suspicion that this latest addition to his long line of cultural analyses might be a rather lack-lustre revamping of previous work is quickly dispelled. Indeed, in places, Williams seems to have so many urgent things to say about the many meanings of the word "culture", the relationship between "cultural producers" and the society in which they live, the links between aesthetics and sociology, that the reader almost finds himself taking sympathetic gasps of breath on the author's behalf. No one who manages to hang on to Williams's coat-tails as he races up every highway and byway on the long journey from cave paintings to mass communication will ever again regard the sociology of culture as a marginal field of inquiry.

An excellent set of books to start this new series. Their thorough-going scholarship and tone of optimistic seriousness provide just the right sort of tonic for hesitant under*graduates and perhaps—dare* one say it—just one or two tutors.

Laurie Taylor

Den of prefects

The Inklings: C. S. Lewis, J. R. R. Tolkien, Charles Williams, and their Friends, by Humphrey Carpenter (Unwin, £2.95).

They picked the name up *almost by accident. It had been* left lying around by one of those evanescent undergraduate literary clubs of the early Thirties, where *members* read aloud their fledgling compositions. The dons Tolkien and Lewis were associates, and *when the club disappeared* they transferred the title to a more intimate group of their own. "It was *pleasantly* ingenious" said Tolkien, "suggesting people with vague or half-formed intimations and ideas, plus those who dabble in ink."

They got together, in rather offhand fashion, at lunchtime on Tuesdays in "The Eagle and Child" (known familiarly as "The Bird and Baby"), and on Thursday evenings in Lewis's *rooms* in Magdalen. Tea, and stronger beverages, were drunk. Arguments were propounded. Work in progress was unveiled and discussed—not least some of Lewis's "spiritual science fiction", large chunks of *The Lord of the Rings (inaudibly read by* the author), and Williams's Arthurian poems, which were by no means of the taste, or within the comprehension, of all the gathering.

The very informality of these meetings, however regular their occurrence, makes them an awkward subject for a book and Humphrey Carpenter meets the difficulty with some nicely judged informality of his own. Although for quite a lot of the time he has the cast in the middle of the scene in their Inkling costumes he works away at painting the flats all around them and he adds plenty of news from the wider world offstage. The work thus becomes a mixture of biography and literary comment, with excursions into the *marshy area of university polemics*. Much good use is made of unpublished material—especially the correspondence of Charles Williams and the diaries of C. S. Lewis's brother "*Warnie*"—and merely in its treatment of two such neglected characters it shows an appealing freshness.

At the centre of events though is the bulky figure of C. S. Lewis—host for so many Inkling meetings and the man who drew together a disparate and not by any means cohesive body of friends. At times one has a feeling that he is making up for his exclusion from the schoolboy coteries at Malvern (which he left after a single unhappy year). There is an air of the prefect's study about those Thursday meetings, with their staggishness and the boyish gusto of their arguments amid the uncomfortable furniture. And as subterranean rivalries emerged one might discern too the instability of adolescent alliances—except, of course, that youth has gone, and the dissolution of the Inklings came about through complex shifts of adult reaction. Religious differences, the contrasting claims of academic reserve and public success, the hints of personal jealousies all contributed to the break-up of the group, and through his discussion of these—the *peculiar* influence and the death of Charles Williams, say, or the *portrayal* of the sad division between Tolkien and Lewis—Mr Carpenter's book moves on to a different level from that of a merely parochial chronicle.

Brian Alderson



Heads in search of a paperback by R. P. Gossop from Treasury of Art Nouveau & Ornament by Carol Grafton (Constable, £2.50).

Pity and terror

Tragedy, by F. L. Lucas (Chatto & Windus, £2.95)

This study of serious drama in relation to Aristotle's *Poetics*, first published in hard covers 53 years ago, remains a marvellously enjoyable piece of pre-Leavisite, pre-Structuralist, old-fashioned literary criticism.

Il maestro di color che sanno wrote the 10,000 words of unpolished and unpublished lecture notes towards the end of his life, when Aeschylus had been dead for rather more than a century. The second *book dealing with Comedy and* other matters has been lost. In spite of the terseness and obscurity of *On the Art of Poetry*, it has had a greater influence on subsequent events than any other work of the ancient world. Single sentences of it *have given rise* to whole volumes. Castelvetro's vast commentary of 1576 was thirty times as long as its text. It also foisted on Aristotle the spurious concept of the Three *Unities, which shackled the* classical dramatists of the seventeenth century from Corneille and Racine to Jonson. Ideas like catharsis are still part of the jargon of Lit. Crit.

Few sentences in literature, outside theology, *have* contained a fiercer hornets' nest of undying, stinging, controversies than Aristotle's definition, which goes something like: Tragedy is a representation of an action, which is serious, complete in itself, and of a certain length; it is expressed in speech made beautiful in different ways in different parts of the play; it is acted, not narrated; and by exciting pity and fear it gives a healthy relief to such emotions.

Now steady on, dear old Stagirite, with your passion for classification. Can one *really* have too much pity so that one goes to the theatre to be purged of it? Should we think of poetry as the lava of the *imagination*, whose *eruption* prevents an earthquake? Aristotle's answers may be dark and out of date. But he had a genius for asking the right questions, which is why he is *still read and glossed and* argued about from China to Peru.

Mr Lucas, who died in 1967, was a Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and a critic and scholar of the old school: widely read in all the Euro*pean languages from Webster* to Hegel, sane, urbane, dry, a trifle anti-modernist. His book about tragedy is as full of felicities, apt collocations, and interesting ideas as *Hamlet* is full of quotations. From every page shines his love of the *theatre and his belief in its* importance.

It is not necessary to agree with Lucas or Aristotle about the answers to the big questions. What is the emotional effect of tragedy? Why do we enjoy on the stage things that would depress or horrify us in real life? What matters most for the playwright, plot, or the power to create a brave new world that has such *people* in it? It is important to carry on asking them; and to recognize that serious *drama on the* stage, or in the theatre between one's ears, remains one of the great consolations of the tragedies of life.

Philip Howard

Four-letter man

The Wilt Alternative, by Tom Sharpe (Pan, £1.25)

This is not so much an alternative as a post-requisite for Sharpe-hooters who have already read *Wilt*, the satirical farce about Henry Wilt, lecturer in Liberal studies at a provincial tech., whose life *would have been so boring had* Tom Sharpe not invented him. This time Henry (what's in a name?) is oppressed not only by a formidable wife, phoney colleagues, semi-literate students and the obtuse forces of law and order, but also by female quadruplets whose four-letter vocabulary rivals his own.

Mr Sharpe shares with James Thurber and *Private Eye* the ability to make me laugh, and with the second of these at least he has much else in common. His technique is to confront quite a well-drawn stereotype with a problem to which he/she applies a kind of blinkered logic. Among the characteristics of his anti-heroes is an inability to crack nuts without using a sledge-hammer. Thus Luitenant Verkramp in *Indecent Exposure*, concerned by the weakness for black girls among his South African police subordinates, puts them through a fearsome course of aversion therapy; thus Zipser, the grammar school product in *Porterhouse Blue, when anxious* to dispose of a crateload of contraceptives, inflates them at his gas fire and launches them via the chimney of his posh Cambridge college; and thus in *Wilt*, the eponymous Henry resenting his subjugation by *Eva can think of no simpler* solution than to murder her.

This is not his best book. At no point does it match the sharp observation of *Porterhouse Blue*, the hilarity of *Indecent Exposure* the outrageous, small-town salacity of *Wilt*. In the manner of a satirical cartoonist Mr Sharpe has made an art-form out of bad taste. But it does not, cannot, always work, and for the first half of *The Wilt Alternative* the obscenities are a tiresome substitute for comic invention. It improves as Mr Sharpe advances his plot towards the usual mayhem, but I was still left with the feeling that having resolved to capitalize upon the success of *Wilt*, he found himself struggling to extend the joke. I am sure that even terrorists can be made to seem funny, but these were simply unpleasant, and the Sharpe fell a little flat.

Perhaps I could end with a personal invocation to Tom Sharpe to return one of these days to the South African township of Piemburg, sleeping *under the sun and the uncom*prehending rule of Kommandant van Heerden? Van Heerden with his passion for Dornford Yates is a joke who, I think, could make me laugh again . . . and again.

Henry Stanhope

Let's do it

The British in Love: An Amorously Autobiographical Anthology, by Jilly Cooper (Penguin, £1.25).

Dear Jilly, if you will forgive that from an unmet reader: I see from the back cover blurb that you are dazzling, witty and glorious, and that John Betjeman, over your front portrait in a seeming orchard, calls you brilliant and adorable. What are you pictured holding, by the way? A passion fruit, or just Eve's naughty apple?

Those adjectives are a challenge to reviewers. Their fingers twitch to trigger them full of holes. So imagine my pain, after reading you and *your supporting quotations from* Britons with their stiff upper lips as melting as any lustful Latin's, on finding that I go along with the admiring language, and may add some of my own when we meet.

What are you doing in the spring?

You've certainly dug up some stuff here. I wish you'd had Mrs Robert Browning ('How do I love thee?") as well as Mr. But that's my captiousness. And you have found me new treasures. Funny ones as with Roger McGough's fantasy on a busload of commuters pairing and coupling at rumours that the Bomb will arrive at lunchtime. Joyful, as with T. S. Eliot to his wife, "To whom I owe the leaping delight, That quickens my senses in our wakingtime". Tender, innocent, sad. Truly sad and sadly true with George Herbert's perception of quickly lost loyalty to the beloved dead: "Who would have thought my shrivelled heart Could have recovered greenness . . . ?"

And unexpected. Wodehouse, for instance. Anthony Powell, who beats even Wodehouse when it comes to keeping love between the lines. Charlotte's *hopelessly aching letters to her* impersonal professor of French, spilling what you describe, in your guiding link, as "all the dark Brontë passion bottled up inside her" (I must read *Villette* again). Shared wonder, with your admirer, Betjeman, at love's universal lightning:

"Let us not speak, for the love
we bear one another—
Let us hold hands and look."
She, such a very ordinary little
woman;
He, such a thumping crook:
But both, for a moment, little
lower than the angels
In the teashop's ingle-nook."

It would be excessive, even from an admirer, for me to say that your links, your often *autobiographical* interjections, make the book. And hardly fair to Shakespeare, Milton, Byron, Blake. Yet in a way they do. Anthologies can be stultifying. Your breaking things up here with personal thoughts, memories, observations, often funny, often tender, sometimes shrewdly interpretative, relieve the pounding on one easily numbable spot.

And so far towards making me think it would be agreeable to exchange views on this whole mixed-up business one of these days. How about it?

Unfortunately, from what we get of your husband, he sounds pretty nice, too, damn it.

Basil Boothroyd

The game's afoot again

The Complete Sherlock Holmes (Penguin £2.95)

The profile on the cover is that of the only Englishman who is as universally identifiable as Mickey Mouse. Deerstalker, magnifying-glass, hooked nose, and hooked pipe (why never the clay or the long cherry-wood?) are instantly recognized symbols from Tokyo to Tahiti and Tibet. It is rather endearing that the most admired of our national heroes *should be a character from fiction*, but this only helps to show that myth is more potent than reality. In the same way, the only bits of history that every schoolboy knows are not who imprisoned Montezuma and who strangled Atahualpa *but things which never hap*pened, like Alfred and the cakes or Raleigh and his cloak.

But is Sherlock Holmes today more than the patriarch of detectives, to whose name a few quotations and misquotations have become attached? *Presumably he is, for he re*mains in print in many languages, and now here is the whole of him in one volume, just about a hundred years after it all started. (The events recorded in *A Study in Scarlet* took place in 1879: almost all the cases described in the *Adventures* and *Memoirs* in the 1880s.) This volume runs to over a thousand pages of close but legible print, and I have discovered that it is perfectly possible to read the whole lot through from beginning to end without *a trace of boredom*—never once reaching for my violin or hypodermic syringe. What other authors could pass a similar test?

The plots and atmosphere of the stories have lost none of their magic. I first read *The Hound of the Baskervilles* at the age of about eleven, when holidaying on Dartmoor, and hardly liked to go more than a hundred yards from the hotel even in daylight. Even now the strange cry which "came with the wind through the silence of the night, a long, deep mutter, then a rising howl, and then the sad moan in which it died away", is better read about indoors and well away from Dartmoor. Residences such as Pondicherry Lodge and Stoke Moran seem just as uninviting places in which to spend the night.

Nor did I find, as some do, *the later stories (His Last Bow* and the *Casebook*) notably inferior to the earlier ones, even when read immediately after them. Ronald Knox suggested that the post-Reichenbach stories might be written off as "clumsy travesties" patched together by Holmes's biographer after his mentor and wife had died, and he himself, like his unfortunate brother, had taken to drink. But that is going too far. *The Bruce-Partington Plans* and *The Problem of Thor Bridge*, for example, seem good second-class numbers, quite able to stand beside those of earlier vintage. What a rereading of the whole canon does do is to reinforce earlier impressions, such as, for example, what a much greater part in Holmes's life was played by masons than by identifiable Christians, let alone clergy, and what a lot of Australians there seem to have been a century ago who, having made a fortune in their native country, came to England to *enjoy or enlarge on it*.

Finally, of course, a rereading provides the opportunity for choosing a new favourite quotation. After much consideration I think for now it must be:

His dress was rich with a richness which would, in England, be looked upon as akin to bad taste. Heavy bands of astrakan were slashed across the sleeves and fronts of his double-breasted coat, while the deep blue cloak which was thrown over his shoulders was lined with flame-coloured silk and secured at the neck with a brooch which consisted of a single flaming beryl.

And a made-up tie, too, I shouldn't be surprised.

E. C. Hodgkin

Panorama of war

Confederates, by Thomas Keneally (Fontana, £1.95)

The business of *Confederates* is war, or, to zero in a little, the American Civil War. Not that Thomas Keneally is himself much addicted to zeroing in. He keeps his canvas as vast as possible and his concern is as much with the conscripts as with the captains; the volunteers get just as large a show as the likes of Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson. There are even peeks across the *enemy line to find out what* Abe Lincoln's men were doing about defending Washington against the great flanking movement which helped cost the South the war.

The crosscutting from scene to scene is as old as Hollywood itself, as the switch is made from the mighty and glorious to the scavenging and inglorious. And perhaps it is even older: Shakespeare used much the same technique in *Henry V*.

Keneally uses no narrator but himself, and an excellent one he is. Nor does he have a central character, unless it be Usaph Bumpass who begins as a Virginia farmer married to a young wife to whom he eventually returns, foul-smelling, lice-ridden, blood caked on him like bark on a tree; he is one of the very few survivors. Behind the plentiful history—and *Confederates* could use a much better map than the pretty but uninformative one supplied as a frontispiece—lies the squalor. There is much concern with dysentery and running sores, with amputations and insects which burrow and torment. This is the very stuff of war, yet so are the mists in the forests, the scent of the meadows before they are sown with the stumps of human limbs. Odours foul and sweet intermingle throughout these 400 pages and it is a fair guess that Mr Keneally walked the paths of Virginia as diligently as he delved into the books of the period before setting finger to typewriter.

There are failures including, dare it be said, The Man from *The Times*, the Hon. Horace Searcey, who does a little spying for the North before being apprehended and sent back to where he came from. It is probably such miscalculations which have three times cost Keneally the Booker Prize, when he must have come reasonably close to winning it. But these are the minor blemishes on a panorama of war, which has the sweep, the warmth, the integrity of John Ford filming at his best.

John Higgins

Once a Hungarian

Left in the gents at La Coupole as a baby by his absent-minded father (he was rescued some 24 hours later) pursued by a shark a mile across the bay as he swam in the direction of Southern California—a wealth of good stories pours from the life and times of Michael Korda, *author of Charmed Lives* (Penguin, £2.50) and son of Vincent Korda, the youngest of the three Korda brothers.

He tells the story of his father and his uncles, Alexander and Zoltan, all three of *whom worked* as founding fathers of the British film industry (now deceased). Michael Korda himself is in publishing, Editor in Chief of the huge New York firm of Simon and Schuster, but just quite why he went into publishing he is not exactly sure. "I didn't pick it—I fell into it on a temporary basis."

His childhood could not be described as a typical one—he was born in England, educated in England, America, and Switzerland, went to Oxford, did his National Service. His parents were divorced, and living in separate continents. "*Everybody* has an unhappy childhood", he declares, adding that he spent a great deal of his time wanting *to be like that* magnetic figure, his uncle Alex. "Alex was an inimitable figure, but it took me a while to learn this—about 35 years—that I didn't *have* to be like him."

Michael was an only child, and missed the close companionship he could *see* between his father and his uncles, a relationship he traces with love and care from their birth in a small Hungarian village through their lives as characters on an international stage, with friends and contacts throughout the world.

There was a time when Michael had to decide. "It took me until 1958. I am not English. I am basically American. England ought to be my native country, *but I was not comfortable* about it. In 1958 I came over to New York."

"The British class system pissed me off. The British class system has *always* pissed me off. There are people like Alex, or George Weidenfeld, who crash through the British class system. My father made no effort at all to fit into any system—he could see no real difference between the Duke of Bedford and Admiral Horthy—both reactionary authority figures, and *therefore* bad. He was an eccentric, and the English love eccentrics."

"I could have manufactured myself into an upper class Englishman if I had wanted to make the effort, but it would also *have been very false.*" He also lightheartedly defines the problem that, not having gone to Eton, one felt inferior to Etonians: on the other hand, having attended Le Rosey, one felt superior to everybody: and being a Korda, to everybody at Le Rosey.

The Korda brothers, having settled in England, felt that Englishness and domesticity went together, and acquired English wives and English children, nannies and mothers-in-law. "Having done that, they were bored by it, what they really loved was going to Rome and Paris and Hollywood. It was probably very damaging to most of the children, not to speak of the wives, but it's also very understandable."

One of Michael Korda's favourite stories is of his uncle Alex in a gambling club in 1940 with other central Europeans. "They were sitting around playing roulette and talking in Hungarian. Otto Preminger got more and more annoyed, and finally turned round to Alex and said 'Hey, you guys, knock it off, you're in America now, *talk German*.'"

In a way, he says, this kind of story is why he had to write the book to convey the vitality and energy of the European talent, sometimes a specifically Jewish talent. The energy from 20 generations in the ghettos was released by the First World War out of the shattered social structure of Europe. Alexander Korda feared another blood bath of some kind, and he went to London—a journey that took in Berlin, Vienna, Paris, London and America—and in none of these places could he ever be considered as just a visitor. It is still the coffee house humour of central Europe, his nephew feels, that permeates Korda's most celebrated film, *The Private Life of Henry VIII*. He himself was born on the night of the premiere.

His sympathetic portrayal of Alexa, his uncle's third wife, some 30 years younger than he, reveals, in the end, a tragic figure. "I realize that I could just as easily have written the story as comedy, even farce, but I think it was a great tragedy." He also wanted to recreate the 1940s and early 1950s, the years of "Sir Stafford Cripps and Sir *Bernard and Lady Docker and* Diana Dors" a period swamped by the appearance of the protest writers and the literary class struggle of the early 1960s.

Aunt Merle (Merle Oberon, Alexander Korda's second wife) hated the book, preferring the legend to the facts, but the two are intermingled in the subtitle of the book *A Family Romance* and the result is irresistible. It's all that residual Hungarian charm. For all his identification with America, Michael Korda *bears not a little resemblance* to his uncle Alex.

Philippa Toomey





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ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

Today 7 Mar 8 p.m. — THE DUBLINERS IN CONCERT. £1.50, £2, £2.50, £3.50 (ONLY). Dolphin Concert Productions Ltd

Sunday 8 Mar 3.15 p.m. — SHURA CHERKASSKY (piano) Lully Suite de pieces; Liszt Sonata in B minor; Rachmaninov Vars. on a theme of Corelli, Op. 42; Stravinsky Three movements from Petrushka (pl nt chg of artist & prog due to the indisposition of Emil Gilels). £1.60, £2.40, £3.30, £4.20, £5, £6 Ibbs and Tillett

Sunday 8 Mar 7.30 p.m. — PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA Philharmonia Chorus Lovro von Matacic (cond), Helen Donath, Alfreda Hodgson, Keith Lewis, Richard Van Allan. Dvorak Te Deum; Bruckner Mass in F minor. £2.40, £3.30, £4.20, £5, £6 (ONLY) Philharmonia Ltd

Monday 9 Mar 8 p.m. — BUDDY RICH with the Buddy Rich Orchestra. £3, £4, £5 (ALL OTHERS SOLD) Peter Brightman Entertainment

Tuesday 10 Mar 8 p.m. — ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Walter Weller (conductor) Lynn Harrell (cello) Dvorak Overture, Carnival; Cello Concerto; Symphony No. 8. £1.60, £2.40, £3.30, £3.80, £4.20, £5, £6 RPO Ltd

Wednesday 11 Mar 5.55 p.m. — BACH ORGAN FESTIVAL Jane Parker-Smith Bach Fantasia and Fugue in A minor, BWV 561; Liszt Variations on Weinen, Klagen; Widor Symphonie Gothique; Dupré Prelude and Fugue in B, Op. 7, No. 1. £1.20 Royal Festival Hall

Wednesday 11 Mar 8 p.m. — BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA BBC Singers Pierre Boulez (cond), Daniel Barenboim (pno), Siegmund Nimsgern (bar) Bartók Four Orchestral Pieces, Op. 12; Piano Concerto No. 1; Schoenberg Die glückliche Hand; Varèse Amériques. £1.60, £2.40, £3.30, £4.20, £5, £6 BBC

Thursday 12 Mar 8 p.m. — LONDON PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Jesus Lopez-Cobos (conductor), Joseph Kalichstein (piano) Rachmaninov Symphonic Dances; Mendelssohn Piano Concerto No. 1; Tchaikovsky Symphony No. 4. £1.60, £2.40, £3.30, £4.20, £5 (ONLY) PLO Ltd

Friday 13 Mar 8 p.m. — LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Sir Colin Davis (conductor), Jessye Norman (soprano), Jon Vickers (tenor) Mozart Symphony No. 36 (Linz) (please note change); Mahler Das Lied von der Erde. £4, £5.20, £6.50, £8 (ALL OTHERS SOLD) LSO Ltd.

Saturday 14 Mar 8 p.m. — A NIGHT AT THE OPERA BBC Concert Orch Ashley Lawrence (cond), Janet Coster, Marilyn Hill Smith, Vernon Midgley, Neil Howlett, Leicester Philharmonic Choir Presented by Ian Wallace "Opera Lollipops" by Verdi, Puccini, Bizet, Wagner & Mozart £2.40, £3.30, £4.20, £5, £6 (ONLY) RFH

Sunday 15 Mar 3.15 p.m. — LONDON PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Jesus Lopez-Cobos (cond), Mstislav Rostropovich (cello) Rossini Overture, Semiramide; Prokofiev Sinfonia Concertante for cello and orchestra; Tchaikovsky Symphony No. 1. £2, £3, £4, £5, £6, £7 LPO Ltd

Sunday 15 Mar 7.30 p.m. — ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Walter Weller (conductor), Garrick Ohlsson (piano) Strauss Till Eulenspiegel; Liszt Piano Concerto No. 2; Rimsky-Korsakov Scheherazade. £1.60, £2.40, £3.30, £3.80, £4.20, £5, £6 RPO Ltd

Tuesday 17 Mar 8 p.m. — PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA Lorin Maazel (conductor), Lynn Harrell (cello) Elgar Introduction and Allegro for strings; Cello Concerto; Vaughan Williams Symphony No. 5. RETURNS ONLY Philharmonia Ltd

Wednesday 18 Mar 5.55 p.m. — BACH ORGAN FESTIVAL George McPhee Bach Prelude & Fugue, BWV 545; 7 Ch Prels from the Orgelbüchlein: BWV 637-640 & BWV 625-651; Toccata & Fugue, BWV 566; Trio-Sonata, BWV 526; Prelude & Fugue, BWV 544. £1.20 Royal Festival Hall

Wednesday 18 Mar 8 p.m. — ROYAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY English Chamber Orchestra Pinchas Zukerman (conductor violin) Mendelssohn Excerpts, A Midsummer Night's Dream; Symphony No. 4 (Italian); Violin Concerto in E minor. £3.30, £4.20 (ALL OTHERS SOLD)

Thursday 19 Mar 8 p.m. — PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA Lorin Maazel (conductor), Kyung-Wha Chung (violin) Premru Symphony (1st performance); Bruch Violin Concerto No. 1; Dvorak Symphony No. 7. £1.60, £3.30 (ALL OTHERS SOLD) Philharmonia Ltd

Friday 20 Mar 8 p.m. — ALBION BAND IN CONCERT Featuring the music from "Lark Rise to Candleford" Bert Jansch (special guest). £1.50, £2.50, £3, £3.25, £3.50, £4 John Martin Productions

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL

Today 7 Mar 7.45 p.m. — ST ALBANS CHAMBER CHOIR London Bach Orchestra Richard Stangroom (cond), Margaret Field, Timothy Penrose, Michael Goldthorpe, Stephen Roberts; Bach, Brandenburg Conc No. 3; Magnificat; Christopher Brown Magnificat (1st perf). £1.50, £2.50, £3.50, £4.50 St Albans Chamber Choir

Sunday 8 Mar 3 p.m. — GILLIAN WEIR (organ/harpsichord) Works for harpsichord by Couperin and for organ by Bach and Vivaldi/Bach. £1.50, £2, £2.50 Clarion Concert Agency Ltd

Sunday 8 Mar 7.15 p.m. — FINE ARTS CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Jack Rothstein (dir vln) Handel Concerto Grosso in A, Op. 6, No. 11; Bach Violin Concerto in E, BWV 1042; Vivaldi The Four Seasons. £1.50, £2.50, £3, £3.50, £4.25 Raymond Gubbay Ltd

Monday 9 Mar 7.45 p.m. — WREN ORCHESTRA Howard Snell (conductor), Richard Stoltzman (clarinet) Wagner Siegfried Idyll; Weber Clarinet Concerto No. 2; Beethoven Symphony No. 6 (Pastoral). £1.10, £2.10, £1.30 (ONLY) Wren Orchestra Ltd

Tuesday 10 Mar 7.45 p.m. — JOHN O'CONOR (piano) Beethoven Sonata in C minor, Op. 13 (Pathétique); Sonata in E flat, Op. 31, No. 3; Six Bagatelles, Op. 126; Sonata in C, Op. 53 (Waldstein). £1, £1.50, £2, £2.50 Jane Gray

Wednesday 11 Mar 7.45 p.m. — ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Sir Charles Mackerras (cond), Paul Neubauer (viola), Neil Black (oboe) Stravinsky Dumbarton Oaks; Martinu Oboe Conc; Jacob Viola Conc No. 2 (1st perf); Strauss Le bourgeois gentilhomme. £1.60, £2.60, £3.30, £4.40, £5 ECO Music Soc Ltd

Friday 13 Mar 7.45 p.m. — THE YETTIES A Little Bit of Dorset Songs and music of the countryside. £2.25, £2.75, £3, £3.25 White Hart Music Ltd

Saturday 14 Mar 7.45 p.m. — NATIONAL WESTMINSTER CHOIR New Symphony Orchestra Ian Humphris (cond), Helen Walker, Helen Attfield, Adrian Thompson, Michael George Dvorak Stabat Mater. £1.50, £2, £3, £4 National Westminster Choir

Sunday 15 Mar 3 p.m. — JORGE BOLET (piano) Mendelssohn Prelude and Fugue in E minor, Op. 35 No. 1; Franck Prelude, Choral et Fugue; Weber/Godowsky Invitation to the Dance; Chopin Sonata in B minor, Op. 58; Andante spianato and grande polonaise. £1, £1.60, £2.10, £2.70, £3.20 De Koos Concert Mgmt

Sunday 15 Mar 7.15 p.m. — BIANCA E FERNANDO Concert performance in Italian of the opera by Bellini (1st British performance) Pro Opera Orchestra, London Student Chorale & soloists Leslie Head (conductor). £2, £2.75, £3.30, £4.25, £5 Pro Opera/Donizetti Society

Monday 16 Mar 7.45 p.m. — BARCLAYS BANK MUSICAL SOCIETY CHOIR & ORCHESTRA Michael Teychenne (cond), Christine Teare, Michael Warner, Colin Altree Berlioz Ov. Roman Carnival; Poulenc Gloria; Sibelius Karelia Suite; Puccini Messa di Gloria. £1.50, £2 Barclays Bank Musical Society

Wednesday 18 Mar 7.45 p.m. — LONDON CANTATA CHOIR HORNIMAN SINGERS Peter Moorse (cond/organ), Sebastian Forbes (cond/organ) Vaughan Williams Mass in G minor; Three Motets; Bach Three Motets; Chorales and Chorale Preludes. £1, £1.60, £2.10, £2.70, £3.20 London Cantata Choir

Thursday 19 Mar 7.45 p.m. — CHARLES ROSEN (piano) Schumann Waldscenen, Op. 82; Sonata in F sharp minor, Op. 11; Davidsbündlertänze, Op. 60. £1, £1.60, £2.10, £2.70, £3.20 Basil Douglas Ltd

Friday 20 Mar 7.45 p.m. — LONDON BACH ORCHESTRA Martindale Sidwell (cond) Barbara Hill (hpsd) Purcell Suite, The Gordian Knot Untied; Bach Harpsichord Concerto in E, BWV 1053; Brandenburg Concerto No. 6, Suite No. 3. £2, £2.80, £3.40, £3.80, £4.30 London Bach Orchestra Ltd

PURCELL ROOM

Saturday 7 Mar 7.30 p.m. — BRIGHTON BAROQUE 17th and 18th century Italian music by Marini, Castello, Fontana, Frescobaldi, Granata, Stradella, Corelli, Nicola Matteis, Vivaldi and Bonporti. £2 (ALL OTHERS SOLD) Helen Anderson Music Mgmt

Sunday 8 Mar 7 p.m. — HAZEL SMITH (violin), ROGER DEAN (piano) Isang Yun Gasa; Schnittke Sonata No. 1; Mooran Sonata; Cage Nocturne; Rush Three Raga Melodies; Zimmermann Sonata. £1.20, £1.80, £2.40 Lysis Productions

Monday 9 Mar 7.30 p.m. — LYNDA RUSSELL (soprano), Andrew Ball (piano) Songs by Purcell, Mozart, Brahms, David Babcock, Warlock, Bizet and Rodrigo. £1, £1.50 Kirckman Concert Society Ltd

Tuesday 10 Mar 7.30 p.m. — ALEXANDER SKEAPING (harpsichord) Bach Italian Concerto; Goldberg Variations; Chromatic Fantasia and Fugue. (This replaces the recital by John Henry which has been cancelled.) £1.50 Keyboard Hire

Wednesday 11 Mar 7.30 p.m. — IAIN LEDINGHAM (harpsichord), ALISON TRUEFITT (mezzo-soprano), DALE NOBLE (recorders) Bach Partita, BWV 826; works for recorder by Matteis, Vivaldi & Gordon Jacob; songs by Purcell, Fauré & Poulenc. £1, £1.50, £2 Westmorland Concs Royal Academy of Music

Thursday 12 Mar 7.30 p.m. — ATTILA BOZAY (cither) REDCLIFFE ENSEMBLE Ferenc Farkas Sonata a due; Bozay Improvisation, Op. 22; Recorder solo; Rawsthorne Oboe Quartet; Priaulx Rainier String Trio; Istvan Lang Constellations for oboe quartet. £1.50, £2.25, £3 Redcliffe Concerts of British Music

Friday 13 Mar 7.30 p.m. — KATE ELMITT & JOHN RAILTON (two pianos and piano duet) Works by Bach, Mozart, Franck, Lutoslawski and Rachmaninov arranged by Norman Lane and Elmitt & Railton. £2.25 (ALL OTHERS SOLD) Kate Elmitt

Saturday 14 Mar 7.30 p.m. — BERNARD SHORE 85th BIRTHDAY CONCERT A celebration performance given by a group of leading instrumentalists. Works by Gordon Jacob, Stravinsky, Brahms, Fauré, Bernard Shore and Vaughan Williams. £1.80, £2.30 (ONLY) Lucy Halstead

Some of the events at

THE CAMDEN FESTIVAL

14-28 MARCH

OPERA

STAGED—at COLLEGIATE THEATRE, 15 Gordon St, WC1

CRISPINO E LA COMARE, L. & F. Ricci
sung in English
Conductor JAMES JUDD, Producer TOM HAWKES
Presented by PHOENIX OPERA
MARCH 18, 20, 21 at 7.30 p.m.

GLI ORAZI E I CURIAZI, Cimarosa
sung in Italian
Conductor DAVID PARRY, Producer STEPHEN LAWLESS
Presented by OPERA RARA
MARCH 25, 27, 28 at 7.30 p.m.
Tickets £3.50, £5, £6.50, £8

Concert performances at LOGAN HALL, Bedford Way, WC1

RENAUD, Sacchini
sung in French
BBC CONCERT ORCHESTRA
Conductor RICHARD HICKOX
In association with BBC Radio 3
MARCH 21 at 7.30 p.m.

MANON LESCAUT, Puccini
sung in Italian
CHELSEA OPERA GROUP Chorus & Orchestra
Conductor HOWARD WILLIAMS
March 24 at 7.30 p.m.
Tickets £2, £3, £4, £5

Tickets and full details from: Camden Festival Box Office, St. Pancras Library, 100 Euston Road, London NW1 2AJ (01-388 7727). Enquiries 01-278 4444, Ext. 2452.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC
Prince Consort Road, S.W.7
THE RCM SINFONIA
Tuesday, 10 March at 7 p.m.
Conductors: Christopher Adey & Richard Pope

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC
Mandeville Place, London W1
VIOLIN MASTERCLASS by BELA KATONA
on Saturday, 21 March 2.30 p.m.
For details please send s.a.e. to Registrar of the College.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

TOMORROW at 3.15 p.m.
We regret that, owing to illness, Emil Gilels will be unable to appear. We are pleased to announce that the recital will be given by the distinguished pianist

SHURA CHERKASSKY

Suite de Pieces ... LULLY
Sonata in B minor ... LISZT
Variations on a theme by Corelli, Op. 42 ... RACHMANINOV
3 Movements from Petrouchka ... STRAVINSKY
£1.60, £2.40, £3.30, £4.20, £5, £6 from Hall (01-928 3191)
Management: IBBS & TILLETT LTD.

Philharmonia Orchestra

MUSIC DIRECTOR: RICCARDO MUTI
Tomorrow at 7.30

LOVRO VON MATACIC

HELEN DONATH — ALFREDA HODGSON
KEITH LEWIS — RICHARD VAN ALLAN
Philharmonia Chorus
Dvorak: Te Deum
Bruckner: Mass No. 3 in F minor
Sponsored by Datsun UK Limited
£2.40, £3.30, £4.20, £5, £6 (ONLY)

LORIN MAAZEL CONDUCTS

Tuesday 17 March at 8
Elgar: Introduction and Allegro
Elgar: Cello Concerto
Soloist—Lynn Harrell
Vaughan Williams: Symphony No. 5
Sponsored by the GKN Group
RETURNS ONLY

Thursday 19 March at 8
Premru: Symphony (Premiere)
Bruch: Violin Concerto No. 1
Soloist—Kyung-Wha Chung
Dvorak: Symphony No. 7
Sponsored by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Ltd.
£1.60, £3.30 (ALL OTHERS SOLD). Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

Wednesday 11 March at 8 p.m.

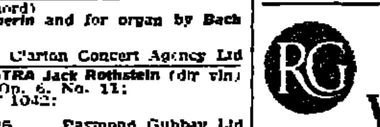
50th Anniversary Season BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA PIERRE BOULEZ

Daniel Barenboim — Siegmund Nimsgern
BARTOK Four Orchestral Pieces, Op.12
BARTOK Piano Concerto No. 1
SCHOENBERG Die glückliche Hand
VARESE Amériques
BBC Singers
£1.60, £2.40, £3.30, £4.20, £5, £6. Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

The Anglo-Austrian Music Society
SATURDAY, 21 MARCH, at 8 p.m.

MARCHES & WALTZES OF OLD VIENNA

BAND OF THE ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL OF MUSIC, KNELLER HALL
Conductor, Lt.-Col. G. EVANS.
GABRIELE FONTANA soprano (winner of 1980 Richard Tauber Prize)
Prog. inc. Johann Strauss' Fledermaus Overture, Gypsy Baron March, Radetzky March and excerpts from Wiener Blut; arias from Mozart's Marriage of Figaro; Elgar's Bavarian Dances; and fanfares, marches, suites & solos by Malcolm Arnold, Suppé, Rimsky-Korsakov & Robert Stolz.
£2.50, £3, £3.50, £4, £4.50 (only). Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents.



RAYMOND GUBBAY presents
SUNDAY 22 MARCH at 3.15 p.m. & SATURDAY 28 MARCH at 8 p.m.

WILLI BOSKOVSKY

Conducting the LONDON CONCERT ORCHESTRA
IN A PROGRAMME OF POPULAR VIENNESE MUSIC BY THE STRAUSS FAMILY, OFFENBACH & SUPPE
£4.50, £5.25, £5.75, £6.75 (ALL OTHERS SOLD). Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

BRITISH TOUR 1981

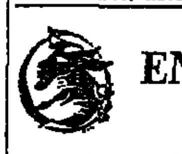
March 25	The Hexagon, Reading	Tel: 0734 56215
March 27	Fairfield Hall, Croydon	Tel: 01-688 9291
		(Credit Cards 681 0578)
March 31	Colston Hall, Bristol	Tel: 0272 291768
April 3	Town Hall, Birmingham	Tel: 021-236 2392
April 4	Congress Theatre, Eastbourne	Tel: 0323 36363
April 5	Wembley Conference Centre	Tel: 01-902 1234

FRIDAY 27 MARCH at 8 p.m.

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY

Conductor: MEREDITH DAVIES
Prokofiev ALEXANDER NEVSKY
Orff CARMINA BURANA
JANET PRICE — PATRICIA PAYNE
TAY CHENG-JIM — JOHN HEDDLE-NASH
LONDON MOZART PLAYERS
£1.60, £2.40, £3.30, £4.20, £5, £6. Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents.

MONDAY 30 MARCH at 8 p.m.



ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA PINCHAS ZUKERMAN

Conductor/violin/viola
STRAVINSKY: Concerto in D for String Orchestra
MOZART: Violin Concerto in A, K.219
HINDEMITH: Trauermusik for viola and string orchestra
HAYDN: Symphony No. 85 (La Reine)
£1.20, £2.40, £3.30, £3.80, £4.20, £5, £6 Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

RAYMOND GUBBAY presents
SATURDAY 4 APRIL at 8 p.m.



ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA

JOSE LUIS GARCIA Director/violin
WILLIAM BENNETT flute. ANTHONY HALSTEAD harpsichord
VIVALDI: The Four Seasons
MOZART: Eine Kleine Nachtmusik
BACH: Brandenburg Concerto No. 5
£5.25, £4.50, £4, £3.25, £2.50, £1.75 Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents



Wembley Conference Centre

Wembley HA9 0DW Box Office 01-902 1234
Saturday 21 March at 7.30

VLADIMIR ASHKENAZY

Beethoven: Overture, Leonora No. 3
Mozart: Piano Concerto in C, K.415
Beethoven: Symphony No. 5
£3.50, £4.50, £4.50, £5, £6 from Box Office (01-902 1234). Credit card bookings (Access or Barclaycard) can be made in person or by telephone, up to one hour before the performance. Box Office open Mon. to Sat., 10 am to 9 pm. Concert Suns. only 6.30 pm to 9 pm.

LONDON MOZART PLAYERS requires **GENERAL MANAGER** (male or female). Salary and conditions commensurate with this important appointment. Applications with full c.v. to: Gen. Man., London Mozart Players, 11a Queens Rd., London, SW19 8NG.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC
SIR JACK LYONS THEATRE
MARYLEBONE ROAD, LONDON NW1 5HT
HANDEL "SEMELE"
Conductors: Sir Anthony Lewis (19th) Gordon Kember
Producer: Robert Carson
Designer: Richard Bullwinkle
March 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th at 7.00 p.m.

LONDON HANDEL FESTIVAL 9-17 May 1981. Send s.a.e. to St. George's Vestry, Hanover Square, London W.1 for details

NOTICE
All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

ENTERTAINMENTS

CC Most credit cards accepted for telephone bookings or at the box office.
When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area.

OPERA & BALLET

COVENT GARDEN 240 1066 (S) (Gardencharge cc 836 6903) 65 amphiseats avail. for all perfs. from 10.00 a.m. on the day of perf.
THE ROYAL OPERA
Ton't at 7.00 Lulu. Mon at 7.00 L'Africaine.
THE ROYAL BALLET
Tues. & Wed. at 7.30 Daphnis & Chloe, My Brother, My Sisters, Facade Thurs. & Fri. at 7.30 Manon (Collier replaces Seymour, Whitten replaces Collier Thurs perf). Mon. 9 Mar. A few tickets remain for a recital at GOLDSMITHS' HALL given by Princess Grace of Monaco with distinguished actors and singers in the presence of H.R.H. The Prince of Wales. Details from the Appeal Office, Royal Opera House. Tel: 01-240 1200.

COLISEUM S 836 3161 cc 240 5258 Until April 4.
LONDON FESTIVAL BALLET
Evgs. 7.30. Mat. Sat. 2.30. Rudolf Nureyev's spectacular ROMEO & JULIET. Today: Asensio, Kelly. Ton't Ruanne, Nureyev.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE, EC1. 01-837 1672 1673 3856. Credit Cards 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. 01-278 0871 Until March 21.
BALLET RAMBERT
Evgs. at 7.30. Tonight & Mon. Figures of Wind, Rite of Spring. Nuithouse Stomp. Tue. & Thur. Preludes & Song, Judgment of Paris, Rainbow Ripples, Dark Elegies. This £1 to £6.

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL



RAYMOND GUBBAY presents
TOMORROW at 7.15

FINE ARTS CHAMBER ORCHESTRA

Directed from the Violin by JACK ROTHSTEIN
Handel: Concerto Grosso in A, Op. 6 No. 11. Bach: Violin Concerto in E
VIVALDI: THE FOUR SEASONS
£1.50, £2.50, £3, £3.50, £4.25 from Hall (01-928 3191)

WEDNESDAY NEXT 11 MARCH at 7.45 pm



ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA

SIR CHARLES MACKERRAS conductor
PAUL NEUBAUER viola — NEIL BLACK oboe
Stravinsky, Martinu, Gordon Jacob, Strauss
For details see South Bank panel
With assistance from Whitbread & Co. Ltd.

Basil Douglas Ltd. presents

SCHUMANN SERIES

Thursdays at 7.45 p.m.
19 March. CHARLES ROSEN — Waldscenen Davidsbündlertänze
2 April. JANOS SOLYOM — Faschingsschwank aus Wien
16 April. JEAN-PHILIPPE COLLARD — Three Fantasiestücke
7 May. VLADO PERLEMUTER — Kreisleriana
Full programmes from 8 St. George's Terrace, NW1 8XJ (01-722 7142)
Tickets £3.20, £2.70, £2.10, £1.60, £1.00

SUNDAY 22 MARCH at 3 p.m.
BASIL DOUGLAS LTD presents

FOU TS'ONG piano

MOZART: Fantasia in D minor, K.397
MOZART: Sonata in C, K.330
BEETHOVEN: Sonata in A flat, Op. 110
DEBUSSY: Suite Bergamasque
CHOPIN: Nocturne in C sharp minor, Op. posth.
CHOPIN: Three Mazurkas, Op. 59
CHOPIN: Ballade No. 3 in A flat, Op. 47
£1, £1.60, £2.10, £2.70, £3.20 Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

HAROLD HOLT LIMITED presents
THURSDAY 26 MARCH at 7.45 pm

JEREMY MENUHIN

BARTOK: Sonata
BRAHMS: Intermezzi and Capriccio
DEBUSSY: Estampes; L'Isle Joyeuse
BEETHOVEN: Sonata
£1, £1.60, £2.10, £2.70, £3.20 Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

PURCELL ROOM

TUESDAY NEXT 10 MARCH at 7.30 pm

ALEXANDER SKEAPING

harpsichord

BACH

Concerto in the Italian Style, BWV.971
Goldberg Variations, BWV.988
Fantasia and Fugue, BWV.903
£1.50 from Box Office (01-928 3191) & Agents

St John's Smith Square

London SW1P 3HA. Director: Joanna Brendon.
Box Office 01-222 1061. Mon.–Fri. 11 a.m.–6 p.m. and from 6 p.m. at each concert.

Tonight 7.30 p.m. — PRIORY CONCERTANTE OF LONDON. Frank Stiles, Michael Graubart, Clive Conway, David White. Works by Adrian Cruft, Raymond Parfrey, James Butt, Jack Hawes, Frank Stiles (new work). £2.50, £2, £1.50. Priory Concertante of London

Tomorrow 7.30 p.m. — CORO CAPPELLA. Bruno Turner, cond. Ian Partridge, David Thomas. TWO TUDOR MASTERPIECES. The Passion According to St. Matthew by Richard Davy & The Mass Gloria Tibi Trinitas by John Taverner. £3.50, £3, £2.50, £2, £1.50. Andrew van der Beek, Mapa Mundi.

Wednesday 11 March 7.30 p.m. — CITY OF LONDON SINFONIA. Richard Hickox, cond. St. Margaret's Westminster Singers. P. Hooper, C. Brett, I. Partridge, S. Varcoe, G. Hulse, S. Standage. Bach: Cantata 42; Oboe & Violin Concerto. Schütz: St. Matthew Passion. £4.25, £3.25, £2.50, £1.50. Richard Hickox S. & O.

Thursday 12 March 1.15 p.m. — Lunchtime Recital in the Crypt. DAVID WILSON-JOHNSON baritone. DAVID OWEN NORRIS piano. PETER CLOUGH narrator. Stories, with song settings by H. Fraser-Simpson, from works of A. A. Milne. 90p from 12.15 p.m. Friends of St John's

Thursday 12 March 7.30 p.m. — THE NASH ENSEMBLE. Franco-British Series 2. Dorothy Tutin, reciter. Lionel Friend, cond. Roussel: Divertissement. Debussy: Danse Sacrée et Danse Profane. Ravel: Piano Trio. Matthews: Rainbow Studies. Satie/Muldowney: Sports et Divertissements. £3. Amelia Freedman

Friday 13 March 7.30 p.m. — ADDISON CHAMBER ORCHESTRA. Terence McNamara, cond. Wagner: Siegfried Idyll. Mozart: Concerto for flute & harp. Soloists Aidan Goetzee, Susie Beddow. Nielsen: At the Bier of a Young Artist. Mozart: Symphony No. 40. £3, £2.25, £1.50. Addison Chamber Orchestra.

Saturday 14 March 7.30 p.m. — ACADEMY OF LONDON. Richard Stamp, cond. Gervase de Peyer, clarinet. Martin Gatt, bassoon. Elgar: Serenade in E min. R. Strauss: Duet Concertino for clarinet & bassoon. M. Berkeley: Meditations for String Orch. Dvorak: Serenade in E. £3.50, £3, £2.50, £2. Academy of London

Sunday 15 March 7.30 p.m. — THE HEATH ORCHESTRA. Clive Fairbairn, cond. Mozart: Symphony No.38 (Prague). Bruckner: Symphony No.7 in E. £2.50, £1.50. The Heath Orchestra

Monday 16 March 7.30 p.m. — ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA. Lionel Friend, cond. Stephen Pruslin, piano. John Hopkins: The Magic Mountain (1st perf.). Rehearsal and performance introduced by the composer. £2, £1.50 (NUS & OAP's), £1 (SPNM members). SPNM

Tuesday 17 March to Sunday 22 March — RECORDING SESSIONS. No admittance to the public.

ST. JOHN'S, Smith Sq. THURSDAY NEXT, 12 MARCH at 7.30

THE NASH ENSEMBLE

Franco-British Series: Concert 2
Reciter DOROTHY TUTIN
Conductor LIONEL FRIEND
ROUSSEL: Divertissement
DEBUSSY: Danse Sacrée et Danse Profane
RAVEL: Piano Trio
MATTHEWS: Rainbow Studies for Piano & Wind Quartet
SATIE arr. MULDOWNEY: Sports et Divertissement
£3 (some at £2, £1) from Box Office (01-222 1061)

AMOCO FESTIVAL OF OPERA
WELSH NATIONAL OPERA
DOMINION THEATRE, W.1. Box Office 01-580 9562. The Cunning Little Vixen, 10 & 13 March. Die Frau ohne Schatten 11 & 24 March. Rodelinda 12 March. RETURNS ONLY—check with B.O. Plus 100 STANDING PLACES each perf. bookable in advance.

THEATRES

ADELPHI S CC 01-836 7611 Evgs at 7.30. Sats. 4.0 & 7.45 Mats. Thursday at 3.0 TONY BRITTON JILL MARTIN, PETER BAYLISS and ANNA NEAGLE in MY FAIR LADY "A MARVELLOUS SHOW"—Now! "SPECTACULAR"—D. Express. "STUNNING"—Time Out. Now booking through to Oct. For Group Bookings Telephone 01-836 7358 or 01-379 6061

ALBERY—OMEGA SHOW GUIDE ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF AN ANARCHIST, EDUCATING RITA, TOMFOOLERY DUET FOR ONE, PAL JOEY CREDIT CARD SALES 379 6565 from 9 a.m. all major cards. No bkg. fees. GROUP bkgs. 836 3962. STUDENT STANDBY £2.90.

ALBERY S 836 3878 cc bkgs 379 6565. Grp bkgs 379 6061, 836 3962. Evgs 8, Thurs mat 3.00, Sat 5 & 8.15. "SIAN PHILLIPS 'A KNOCKOUT'" S. Times. DENIS LAWSON Most promising New Actor DRAMA AWARD 1980 MARVELLOUS MUSICAL Sunday Times. PAL JOEY "TO BE SEEN AT ALL COSTS" (F.T.). RODGERS & HART'S GREATEST HIT (D. Mail). GLITTERINGLY SLEAZY, SHEER THEATRICAL RAZZLE DAZZLE. Std.

AMBASSADORS S cc 836 1171 Evgs 8, Tue 3, Sat 5.30 & 8.30. J. B. PRIESTLEY'S Mystery Play DANGEROUS CORNER "One of the cleverest plays ever written" Daily Telegraph.

ALDWYCH S 836 6404 cc 379 6233 (10-6, Sats 10-4). Info. 836 5332. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY Today 2.00 & 7.30, Mon 7.30 PASSION PLAY by Peter Nichols "Sheer magic" Times. "Superlative acting" S. Tel. "The laughter came thick and fast ... an exciling start to the theatrical year" S. Times. With: O'Casey's award winning JUNO AND THE PAYCOCK (10 Mar). Prestel booking 20023. Group Sales 379 6061. RSC also at The Warehouse Piccadilly.

ARTS 836 2132. Reduced Price Prevs until Mon 8 pm. Opens Tues 7 pm Thereafter 8 pm. JOHN JUDD in 'TWISTED CUES & ELLIPTICAL BALLS' An affectionate look at the lives & music of Gilbert & Sullivan £4, £3, £2.

CHURCHILL cc 460 6677/5838 Bromley, Kent. 7.45. Sat. 4.30 & 8. Thurs. 2.30. PETER DAVISON, SANDRA DICKINSON in Neil Simon's comedy BAREFOOT IN THE PARK, with MARGERY MASON & EWEN SOLON

COMEDY THEATRE S cc 01-930 2578. Limited season until 23 May only. Evenings 7.15. Mat. Thurs. 2.00 (note early start). The National Theatre smash-hit production (from The Cottesloe) of ARTHUR MILLER'S THE CRUCIBLE Directed by Bill Bryden

COTTESLOE (NT's small auditorium—low price tkts.) Ton't to Sat. next 7.45 THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN by Tom Taylor. Today 11.00 a.m. Scenes From A Babylon—Workshop by The Black Theatre Co-operative & NT actors (approx. 1½ hrs. This £1.20).

CRITERION S 930 3216 cc 379 6565. Grp Bkgs 836 3962 or 379 6061. Evgs. 8, Sat. 6 & 8.45. Martin Connor, David Delve, Tricia George, Peter Reeves in A SATIRIC MUSICAL REVUE TOMFOOLERY Words, music & lyrics of Tom Lehrer "HILARIOUS, BARBED AND BUBBLY" Sunday Times "OUTRAGEOUS" Gdn.

DRURY LANE. Theatre Royal. Tel. 01-836 8108. THE BEST LITTLE WHORE HOUSE IN TEXAS "A SUCCESS? ... I SHOULD SAY SO" S. Times. "BAWDY ... LOTS OF FUN ... A BRIGHT BRASH AMERICAN MUSICAL" Sun. "VIBRANT ... I ENJOYED IT VERY MUCH" Fin. Times "THIS LOVELY ... EXHILARATING SHOW" Times. "VERY FUNNY INDEED ... WILL RUN 150 YEARS" BBC Radio 4. Evgs. Mon. to Thur. 8.0. Fri / Sat. 5.30 / 8.30. Group Sales Box Office 379 6061.

GARRICK S cc 01-836 4601 Evenings 8.0 until 14 March. MAX WALL

GLOBE S cc 437 1592, 439 6770. SEASON ENDS MAY 16 ALL PERFORMANCES SOLD OUT ROWAN ATKINSON IN REVUE Evenings 8.0. Sats. 6 & 8.45.

DUKE OF YORKS S 836 5122. Credit Cards 379 6565, 836 7837/839 4682. Group Bookings 836 3962, 379 6061. Evgs 8.00. Sats 5.0 & 8.30. Stalls & Circle from £2.50. FRANCES DE LA TOUR ACTRESS OF THE YEAR Swet awards 80 BEST ACTRESS New Standard Drama Awards 80 BEST PERFORMANCE BY AN ACTRESS 1980 DRAMA AWARDS and DAVID DE KEYSER BEST SUPPORTING ACTOR Drama Awards of the Year 1980 in TOM KEMPINSKI'S DUET FOR ONE BEST NEW PLAY Drama Awards 1980 "THE AMAZING NEW PLAY" Daily Telegraph "NO ONE INTERESTED IN THE THEATRE CAN AFFORD NOT TO SEE THIS PRODUCTION" F.T.

GREENWICH THEATRE S cc 858 7755. Evgs. 8.0 (sharp), Mat. Sats. 2.30. DONALD SINDEN in PRESENT LAUGHTER by Noel Coward. Ends there Saturday. Open 12th March CONSTANCE CUMMINGS in THE GOLDEN AGE, new play by A. R. Gurney.

HAMPSTEAD THEATRE 722 9301. MIKE LEIGH'S GOOSE-PIMPLES "DISGRACEFULLY FUNNY" FT. "A VICIOUS COMEDY THAT IS FUNNY EVEN WHEN IT HURTS" Obs. Mon to Fri 8, Sat 4.30 & 8.

HAYMARKET Theatre Royal CC 01-930 9832. Evgs. at 8.0. Season must end April 18th. A few tkts available for some perfs. MAGGIE SMITH "a great tragicomic Actress in full bloom." Financial Times. in VIRGINIA "Beautifully crafted, highly emotional experience." D. Telegraph. A new play by Edna O'Brien from the lives and writings of Virginia & Leonard Woolf. Directed by Robin Phillips. Late-comers may not be admitted.

KINGS HEAD 226 1916. Ends Ton't Dnr. 7. Show 8. REUNION DARK PONY by David Mamet.

KING'S HEAD, Upper St. Islington. 226 1916. Richard Hugnett as Evelyn Waugh in A TALENT TO ABUSE. Lunchtime 1.15 till Mar 21 plus membership.

LYRIC HAMMERSMITH cc 01-741 2311. Last 2 perfs. Today at 4.30 & 7.45 HOBSON'S CHOICE. Cast includes: Arthur Lowe, Julia McKenzie, Ronald Pickup. From Thur. Joe Orton's ENTERTAINING MR SLOANE, with Barbara Windsor, dir.: Kenneth Williams. LYRIC STUDIO: From Mon. THE COCKROACH TRILOGY by Alan Williams. With Alan Aldred, dir.: Mike Bradwell.

LYRIC S cc 01-437 3686. evgs. 8.0 Mat Wed 3.0. Sat 5.30, 8.30 DINSDALE LANDEN NICOLA PAGETT in ALAN AYCKBOURN'S TAKING STEPS "A VERY FUNNY EVENING. ENJOYED MYSELF ENORMOUSLY" Evening News "THE BEST FARCE IN TOWN"—Punch.

LYTTELTON (NT's proscenium stage) Today 3.00 & 7.45 THE PROVOKED WIFE by John Vanbrugh. Mon 7.45 THE BROWNING VERSION, HARLEQUINADE.

NATIONAL THEATRE S cc 928 2252. FOR REPERTOIRE SEE SEPARATE ENTRIES UNDER OLIVIER LYTTELTON / COTTESLOE. Excellent cheap seats from 10 am day of perf all 3 theatres. Also Standby 45 mins before start. Car park. Restaurant 928 2033. Credit card bkgs. 928 5933. TOURS OF THE BUILDING daily (incl. backstage). £1.50. Info. 633 0880. NT also at COMEDY THEATRE.

NEW LONDON THEATRE cc Drury Lane, London, W.C.2. 01-405 0072 Opens April 30. Previews from April 22. CATS A MUSICAL BY ANDREW LLOYD WEBBER BASED ON OLD POSSUM'S BOOK OF PRACTICAL CATS BY T. S. ELIOT. CATS Additional Box Office (at Normal Theatre Prices): The Ticket Centre (by Wyndham's Theatre), St. Martin's Court, Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2. 01-240 2150. BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN!

NEW PITLOCHRY FESTIVAL THEATRE. Postal Booking opens March 28. 31st Season: May 19—Oct 17. S.a.e. for prog. & hotel list. Tel: (0796) 2680. "STAY 6 DAYS & SEE 5 PLAYS!"

OLD VIC. 928 7616, cc 261 1821 'S'. Until 21 March, extended by popular request Mon to Sat eves at 7.30, Wed & Sat at 2.00. Winston Ntshona & John Kani in WAITING FOR GODOT.

OLIVIER (NT's open stage): Ton't & Mon. 7.00 OTHELLO by Shakespeare. Today 11.00 a.m. & 2.00 p.m., Mon. 10.30 a.m. & 2.00 p.m. HIAWATHA, a spectacular Children's show for 6 to 12 yr. olds. (Adults £3, 16 yr old & under £1.50.)

PALACE, S cc 01-437 6834 "OH WHAT A BEAUTIFUL EVENING!" Daily Mail. Rodgers & Hammerstein's OKLAHOMA! "A MAGICAL MUSICAL EXPERIENCE" S. Times. Evenings 7.30. Mats. Wed. Sat. 3.00. For group bookings 01-379 6061. Better selection of seats available Mon.-Thur.

PALLADIUM 01-437 7373 OPENING JUNE 11 Reduced price previews from May 29. MICHAEL CRAWFORD in the Gigantic Broadway Musical BARNUM ADVANCE SALES OPEN NOW! Use the Barnum hot lines 01-437 2055, 01-734 8961 for instant credit card reservations.

PALLADIUM. 01-437 7373. Evgs. 7.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.45 JIM DAVIDSON, MOLLIE SUGDEN, WINDSOR DAVIES, MELVYN HAYES, CLIVE DUNN, LIONEL BLAIR in DICK WHITTINGTON 'Bright, fast-moving dazzling spectacle ... worth every penny' D. Mirror. Book now. Box Office and all agents. Credit cards accepted. Group sales box office 379 6061. FORTHCOMING ATTRACTIONS April 14-19, 6 days only. Including Good Fri. & Easter Sunday ELLA FITZGERALD OSCAR PETERSON Opens April 28th—2 weeks only. THE LIBERACE SHOW '81 Starring "MR SHOWMANSHIP" LIBERACE with supporting company. Box office now open. Credit cards accepted.

PHOENIX c.c. 01-836 2294/5. Credit Card Bookings 01-836 8611. THAT'S SHOWBIZ! "Variety is back in the West End" D. Mail. "Terrific" F. Times. "Show Stopping" Times. "That's Magic" S. Tel. Prices: £2.50, £3.50, £4.50, £5.50. Wed. to Sat. TWICE NIGHTLY, 6.0 & 8.50 DUE TO PUBLIC DEMAND EXTRA PERF. SUNDAYS AT 6.0.

PICCADILLY S 437 4506 cc 379 6565. Group Bkgs 836 3962/379 6061. Mon.-Fri. 8. Mat. Wed. 3. Sat. 6 & 8.40. Stalls from £2.90. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE CO. in Willy Russell's new comedy EDUCATING RITA COMEDY OF THE YEAR SWET AWARD 1980 JULIE WALTERS MOST PROMISING ACTRESS DRAMA CRITICS' AWARD 1980 "SPLENDID THEATRE EVENING QUITE ASTOUNDING"—Time Out. "A MARVELLOUS PLAY, HILARIOUS. IT SENT ME OUT MOVED, EXCITED & EXHILARATED" S. Tms. RSC also at Aldwych/Warehouse.

PRINCE EDWARD. S cc Box Off. 437 6877. cc Hotline 439 8499. Grp. sales 379 6061. Eves 8.0. Mat. Thur. (Economy price) & Sat. 3.0. EVITA by Tim Rice & Andrew Lloyd Webber. Dir. by Harold Prince.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE 930 8681. Credit Card bookings 930 0846. PAUL DANIELS in IT'S MAGIC "TRIUMPH" Fin. Times, "A WINNER" Variety, "PURE MAGIC" Sun. Mirror. Mon.-Thurs. 8.0 Fri. & Sat. 6 & 8.45. Easter perfs. Good Friday as normal. EXTRA MATS 20th & 21st APRIL AT 3.0.

QUEENS S cc 01-734 1166 01-439 3849 01-439 4031. PENELOPE KEITH Peter JEFFREY Barbara FERRIS MOVING A new play by Stanley Price Directed by Robert Chetwyn Evenings 8.0. Mat. Wed. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.15. Grp sales 379 6061 "STRAIGHT FROM THE HEART ... A FUNNY AND MOVING STORY OF SELLING A HOUSE" Daily Mail.

RAYMOND REVUEBAR cc 734 1593. At 7, 9, 11 p.m. Open Suns. Paul Raymond presents THE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA. New Acts! New Girls! New Thrills! 23rd sensational year. Fully air conditioned.

ROUND HOUSE. 267 2564. Scarborough Theatre in the Round, in SUBURBAN STRAINS, a musical play by ALAN AYCKBOURN composed by PAUL TODD. Evgs. 8. Until March 14. "A witty ingenious Musical play" Gdn. "Mr Ayckbourn at his familiar best" The Times.

ROUND HOUSE 267 2564. Royal Exchange Theatre Company, THE DUCHESS OF MALFI with Helen Mirren and Bob Hoskins. 1 April-9 May. HAVE YOU ANYTHING TO DECLARE? a farce with Brian Cox, Dilys Hamlett, John Phillips & Derek Griffiths. 13 May-6 June. WAITING FOR GODOT with Max Wall & Trevor Peacock June 9-27 THE MISANTHROPE with Tom Courtenay. 1 July-1 Augst. Season Ticket available.

ROUND HOUSE. LLOYD'S BANK SHAKESPEARE WORKSHOPS presented by NEW SHAKESPEARE COMPANY. All Perfs SOLD OUT. Summer Term Workshops in Open Air Theatre open booking March 23.

ROYAL COURT S CC 730 1745. FAITH HEALER by Brian Friel PATRICK MAGEE, HELEN MIRREN, STEPHEN LEWIS. Evgs. 8. Mon. all seats £1.50. No late comers.

ST. MARTIN'S. cc 836 1443. Evgs. 8. Tue. 2.45. Sats 5 & 8. AGATHA CHRISTIE'S THE MOUSETRAP 29th YEAR

SHAFTESBURY. cc Shaftesbury Ave., W.C.2. Box Office 836 6596 or 836 4255. Credit card bkgs. 930 7518. 439 4882. 839 4833 (9.30-6.0. Sat 9.30-4.30). Group Bookings Only, 01-839 3092. TOM CONTI & GEMMA CRAVEN THEY'RE PLAYING OUR SONG "This show is a real stunner. Two of the most engaging performances" D. Mail. Prices: Stalls, Royal Circle £8.00, £6.50, £5 (R), Circle £3.00, £2.50, O.A.P.'s £4.00 (Wed Mats only, best seats). Student standby £4.00. Evgs 8.0. Mats Wed 3.0, Sats 5.0 & 8.30.

STRAND cc 01-836 2660, 01-836 4143. Evs. 8.00. Mat. Thur. 3.0. Sats. 5.30 & 8.30. NO SEX PLEASE WE'RE BRITISH Directed by Allan Davis Group sales box office 379 6061. Mons-Sats 8 pm.

TRICYCLE THEATRE, High Rd. NW6. BLOOMERS [illegible]

VAUDEVILLE S cc 01-836 9988. Twice daily [illegible] Rice & Andrew Lloyd Webber's SMASH HIT MUSICAL JOSEPH AND THE AMAZING TECHNICOLOR DREAMCOAT GRP SALES 379 6061 "A DREAM ..." "SIMPLY WONDERFUL" EXTRA MATS [illegible]

VAUDEVILLE OPENING MARCH 17 AT 7.0 DONALD SINDEN DINAH SHERIDAN GWEN WATFORD POLLY ADAMS PRESENT LAUGHTER by NOEL COWARD "TERRIFIC" [illegible] Red price prevs from March 11

VICTORIA PALACE [illegible] Wednesday & Saturday [illegible] Group Sales 01-379 6061 ANNIE "UNBEATABLE FAMILY ENTERTAINMENT" Observer.

WAREHOUSE. Donmar Theatre, Covent Garden [illegible] ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY [illegible]

WESTMINSTER [illegible] THE NAMESAKE [illegible]

WHITEHALL [illegible] ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF AN ANARCHIST [illegible]

WYNDHAM'S [illegible]

YOUNG VIC [illegible] PYGMALION [illegible] ROSENCRANTZ [illegible]

TALK OF THE TOWN [illegible] BRUCE FORSYTH [illegible] DANCING TILL 1 A.M.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL

Kensington SW7 2AP
General Manager: Anthony J. Charlton
BOX OFFICE: Monday to Saturday—open from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. (01-589 8212) Sundays—open for bookings for that day only.

Tonight at 7.30 p.m.

LONDON CHORAL SOCIETY

Sponsored by Capital Radio
MOZART Vesperae Solennes de Confessore
BRAHMS Ein Deutsches Requiem
Isabel Buchanan — Adrian Thompson
Mary King — Thomas Allen
LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Conductor JOHN PRITCHARD
Tkts. Avail: £5.50, £4.50, [illegible]

VICTOR HOCHHAUSER presents by arrangement with Harold Holt Ltd.

TOMORROW at 7.30

25th Anniversary of his debut

BARENBOIM Plays BEETHOVEN

Sonata in C minor Op. 13 (Pathetique)
Sonata in A flat major Op. 110
Sonata in E flat major Op. 81a (Les Adieux)
Sonata in F minor Op. 57 (Appassionata)
[illegible]

FRIDAY NEXT 13 MARCH at 7.30 p.m.

HANDEL: MESSIAH

Teresa Cahill, Norma Procter, Robert Tear, David Wilson-Johnson, John Wilbraham (trumpet)
LONDON ORIANA CHOIR
ENGLISH BAROQUE CHOIR & ORCHESTRA
Conductor LEON LOVETT
£1, £2, £2.75, £3.50, £4, £4.75 from Hall [illegible] Ticket Secretary, Flat 4, 171 New [illegible] (01-995 4186 day 01-731 1169 eves) [illegible]

BERLIOZ at the ROYAL ALBERT HALL

WEDNESDAY 1 APRIL 7.30
Romeo and Juliet
GENNADI ROZHDESTVENSKY — SARAH WALKER
ROBERT TEAR — JULES BASTIN
BBC Singers — BBC Symphony Chorus

SUNDAY 12 APRIL 7.30
Grande messe des morts
BRIAN WRIGHT — STUART BURROWS
BBC Symphony Chorus — Goldsmiths Choral Union

WEDNESDAY 15 APRIL 7.30
Overture: King Lear
Les nuits d'été
Harold in Italy
JOHN PRITCHARD — ELISABETH SODERSTROM, PETER SCHIDLOF

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Tickets from Wigmore Hall, 36 Wigmore St, W1
Tel: 01-935 2141. Mailing list £1.50 per year
Arts Council OF GREAT BRITAIN

Today 7 March 3.30 p.m. — GUY LOKOWSKI guitar £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1 Basil Douglas Ltd. — Lukowski: Suite des Caraïbes; Tarrega Prelude, Recuerdos de la Alhambra, Capricho arabe; Borges: Suite Venezolana; Villa-Lobos: 2 Choros, works by Barrios.

Tonight 7 March 7.30 p.m. — POCHMANN STRING QUARTET £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1 Barbara Graham — Haydn: Quartet in D flat Op 50 No [illegible]; Debussy: Quartet; Britten: Quartet No. 2; Please note change of artists and programme.

Tomorrow 8 March 3.30 p.m. — DEAKIN PIANO TRIO £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1 — Dvorak: Trio in G minor Op. 26; Ravel: Trio; Mendelssohn: Trio in D minor Op 49

Tomorrow 8 March 7.30 p.m. — MARISA ROBLES harp £3, £2.40, £1.80, £1.20 Wigmore Master Concerts/Van Walsum — Music by Handel, Cardon, Beethoven, Naderman, Pierne, Mozart, Chopin, Godefroid, Hasselmans, Guridi.

Monday 9 March 7.30 p.m. — DONALD McCALL cello KEITH SWALLOW piano Jane Gray — Beethoven: Sonata in C Op. 102 No. 1; Chopin: Sonata in G minor Op. 65; George Rochberg: Ricordanza; Shostakovich: Sonata Op 40. £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1

Tuesday 10 March 7.30 p.m. — RUTH GEIGER piano £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1 Liesl Stary Artists Management — Mozart: Sonata in D major K 311; Brahms: 8 Klavierstücke; Schubert: Sonata in C minor Op. Posth.

Wednesday 11 March 7.30 p.m. — YAN PASCAL TORTELIER violin MARIA DE LA PAU piano £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1 — Fauré: Sonata No. 1 in A Op. 13; Ravel: Sonata in G for violin & piano; Franck: Sonata in A for violin & piano. Wigmore Master Cons Ibbs & Tillett

Thursday 12 March 7.30 p.m. — MARIE LEONHARDT STEPHEN PRESTON JAAP TER LINDEN £3, £2.40, £1.80, £1.20 — LES NATIONS European baroque music for violin, flute, viola da gamba, harpsichord. Works by Couperin, Forqueray, Hotteterre, Rameau, Veracini, Scarlatti, Vivaldi (arr.) Early Music Network

Friday 13 March 7.30 p.m. — SUSAN BRADSHAW piano JOHN TILBURY piano £2.50 — The European Connection last of ... Boulez: Structures Bk 1 ... Tre from Piano Sonata No. 3; Works by Richard Rodney Bennett, Cardew. New Macnaghten Concerts

Saturday 14 March 3.30 p.m. — THALIA MYERS piano £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1.00 Helen Jennings Concert Agency — Handel: Suite in E min; Beethoven Sonata Op 22; Timothy Salter: [illegible] lives 1-5 (1st perf); Hoddinott: Sonata No 6; Elgar: Skizze in Smyrna; Chopin Sonata Op 35.

Saturday 14 March 7.30 p.m. — RICHARD STOLTZMAN clarinet EMANUEL AX piano £3.50, £3, £2.20, £1.50 — Brahms: Clarinet Sonata Op 120 No [illegible]; Chopin: Scherzo No 2 for piano; Schumann: Fantasiestücke Op 73; Weber: Grand Duo; Stravinsky: Pieces. Wigmore Master Concerts.

Sunday 15 March 3.30 p.m. — MARK HUGGINS violin ROBERT SPILMAN piano £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1.00 Helen Jennings — Beethoven: Sonata in A Op [illegible] 'Kreutzer'; Bach: Solo Sonata in [illegible] min; Fauré: Sonata Op 13; Works by Saint-Saëns and Rachmaninov

Sunday 15 March 7.30 p.m. — THE ENGLISH GUITAR QUARTET £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1.00 — Works by Bach, Bizet, Molleda, Smith Brindle, Torroba, Fauré, Falla, Zaradin; Prelude and Finale (1st perf)

Monday 16 March 7.30 p.m. — ETSUKO TERADA piano £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1.00 Helen Jennings Concert Agency — Takemitsu: Les Jeux Clos; Schubert Sonata in B flat Op. posth; Debussy Images Bk 2; Chopin: Andante spianato and grande polonaise Op 22; Ballade in G min Op 23

Tuesday 17 March 7.30 p.m. — IRINA ARKHIPOVA mezzo-soprano CRAIG SHEPPARD piano £3.50, £3, £2.20, £1.50 — Arias by Handel, Haydn and Prokofiev. Songs by Brahms, Wolf, Prokofiev, Rachmaninov. Wigmore Master Concerts Dido Senn

Wednesday 18 March 7.30 p.m. — JOHN OGDON piano £3, £2.40, £1.80, £1.20 Wigmore Master Concerts, Basil Douglas — Schubert: 4 Impromptus Op 90; Grieg Album Leaves Op 28; Scriabin: Studies Op 42; Sauer: Captain Seckenburger's Space Patrol; works by Chopin and Liszt

Thursday 19 March 7.30 p.m. — THE PARLEY OF INSTRUMENTS Drs. Roy Goodman, Peter Holman, £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1.20 — Three Austrian Composers. Works by Muffat, Schmelzer and Biber with Crispian Steele-Perkins natural trumpet, Alastair Mitchell bassoon.

Friday 20 March 7.30 p.m. — MELOS QUARTET OF STUTTGART £3.50, £3, £2.20, £1.50 — Schubert Festival 1st of 4 Concerts. Schubert: Quartet No 1, Quartet No 15 in G Op 161. Wigmore Master Concerts Lies Askonas

WIGMORE HALL — TUESDAY NEXT 10 MARCH at 7.30 p.m.
Liesl Stary Artists Management presents the distinguished pianist

RUTH GEIGER

For details please see Wigmore Hall panel

هكذا من الاصل

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Dear

TELEVISION

BBC 1

7.40 am Open University: *Conic Sections*; *8.05 Beyond the Eye*; Closedown at 8.30.
9.05 Swim: Lesson four: Front Crawl (r); **9.30 Multi-Coloured Swap Shop**: Over two and a half hours of non-stop entertainment for children introduced by Noel Edmonds; **12.12 pm Weather.**
12.15 Grandstand: The line-up today is: **12.20 Football Focus** with Bob Wilson; **12.50 World Figure Skating Championships** from Hartford, Connecticut; Racing from Newbury at 1.20, 1.55, 2.25 and from Haydock at 1.40, 2.15 and 2.40; Live coverage of the Ireland and England Rugby Union match in Dublin at 2.55; Highlights of the France v Wales match in Paris at approximately 4.30; Final Score is at 4.40.
5.10 Dr Who: The second of the *four-part adventure entitled* Logpolis starring Tom Baker; **5.35** News read by Kenneth Kendall; **5.45 Sport.**
5.50 The Dukes of Hazzard: The *Duke boys help their friendly* policeman, Enos, in his bid to become a city cop; **6.35 Jim'll Fix It**: An old juvenile of 20 has his chance to rescue a damsel in distress and an eight-year-old takes pictures with the help of Patrick Lichfield in this week's dream-come-true half hour
7.10 Nanny: A Pinch of Dragon's Blood: Barbara joins the household of a highly successful inventor, but the family's helplessness drives her to the point of exhaustion. Starring Wendy Craig; **8.05 The Little and Large Show**: The two popular comedians have singing group Coast to Coast and dancers Foxy Feeling as their guests tonight.
8.40 News read by Kenneth Kendall followed by sports round-up.
8.55 Dallas: *The New Mrs Ewing.* Donna Culver marries Ray in tonight's episode but their happiness is not reflected in the rest of the Ewing clan; **9.45 Parkinson**: *His guests tonight are* Pete Townshend of The Who, Shelley Winters and Michael Medwin.
10.45 Film: False Witness (1971) starring Eli Wallach and George Kennedy. An insurance investigator is dying of an incurable disease and in order to leave his widow a fortune, he hatches a plot to collect a huge unclaimed reward.
12.25 am Weather.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: BBC Cymru/Wales: 1.45 pm-4.30 International Rugby Union. 5.45-5.50 Sports News Wales. 12.25 am Weather. Close. Scotland: 4.55 pm-5.10 Scoreboard [illegible] 5.45-5.50 Scoreboard [illegible] 12.25 am News. Close. Northern Ireland: 5.00 pm-5.10 Scoreboard. 5.45-5.50 Northern Ireland News. 12.25 am News. Close. England: 5.45 pm-5.50 (South West only) Saturday Spotlight. 12.30 am Close.

BBC 2

7.40 am Open University: Education; 8.05 Roots of Equations, 8.30 Writing History, 8.55 Curriculum Design; 9.20 Score Reading, 9.45 Looking at Inequality; 10.10 Image of Empire; 10.35 Strain Gauging; 11.00 Probability Models, 11.25 Macbeth; 12.15 pm Life on Seashores; 12.40 Petroleum in Potteries; 1.05 Newton's Present-Day Success; 1.30 Earth Materials 3; 1.55 Hindu Pilgrimage; 2.20 Landscape, Maps and the Historian, 2.45 Parents at Nelson.
3.10 Film: Fury at Sundown* (1957) starring John Derek and John Smith. A cowboy has to *choose between being called a* killer or a coward after his release from prison.
4.25 Play Away: Brian Cant with fast moving musical entertainment for children.
4.50 Film: Cairo Road* (1950) starring Eric Portman and Laurence *Harvey*. Portman plays an Egyptian anti-narcotics chief with Harvey as his assistant. They are out to thwart a large scale attempt to smuggle drugs into the country.
6.25 Did You See . . .? Ludovic Kennedy with guests Jane Reed, Philip Norman, Joe Steeples and Chris Dunkley, discuss Parkinson, Russell Harty, Friday Night . . . *Saturday Morning and After Noon Plus.*
6.55 News and Sport.
7.10 The Marriage of Figaro: A film of Mozart's famous opera *directed by Jean-Pierre Ponnelle* starring Hermann Prey, Kiri te Kanawa, Mirella Freni and Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau with the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Karl Bohm (see Personal Choice).
8.35 One Hundred Great Paintings: The first programme in a new series begins with the theme Adoration. John Hale discusses The Madonna and Chancellor Rolin by Jan van Eyck which hangs in the Louvre.
9.05 The Marriage of Figaro, Acts Three and Four.
10.30 News.
10.40 Arena: The Smallest Theatre, . . . A look at the difficulties overcome by the thespian owners of a converted cowshed on the Isle of Mull (see Personal Choice).
11.10 International Tennis: Recorded highlights of the second day in the Davis Cup match between Great Britain and Italy from Brighton; **11.45 The Old Grey Whistle Test**: Anne Nightingale with the latest on the rock scene including guests the dB's and Rupert Hine; **12.25 am The Outer Limits*** An astronaut undergoes some strange symptoms after a successful orbit of Venus.

London Weekend

8.35 am Sesame Street: Entertainment with The Muppets; **9.35 Chopper Squad**: The helicopter team rescue two climbers and notice a young man with a rifle who is behaving in a strange way (r); **10.30 Tiswas**: Frenetic fun for children.
12.30 pm World of Sport: The line-up is 12.35 On the Ball with Ian St John; 1.00 International Snooker from the Derby Assembly Rooms; 1.15 News; 1.20 The ITV Six: *from Market Rasen the* 1.30, 2.00 and 2.30; from Hereford the 1.45, 2.15 and 2.45; Darts from the Wembley Conference Centre at 2.55; Soccer Half-times at 3.50 and some more snooker at 4.00; the results service begins at 4.50 **5.05 Punchlines!** with Lennie Bennett as the questionmaster and Tim Brooke-Taylor and Rula Lenska as the star guests.
5.35 News.
5.40 Buck Rogers: Time of the Hawk: Part one of a two part serial in which our hero travels to the planet Throm and finds one surviving man-bird; **6.35 3-2-1**: Ted Rogers hosts this quiz game which this week has as its theme *Holidays Abroad.*
7.35 Film: Our Man Flint (1966) starring James Coburn. Our super-hero, who owns a cigarette lighter that can kill in eighty-two different ways, is on the trail of an organization that plans to take over the world by manipulating the weather.
9.35 News and Sports round-up.
9.50 The Big Match: Brian Moore introduces highlights from two of today's FA Cup sixth round matches.
10.50 International Snooker: Dickie Davies introduces the final of the Yamaha Organs Trophy live from the Derby Assembly Rooms; **12.20 am The Electric Theatre Show**: The latest news from the world of the cinema.
12.50 Close with Jack Peel.

FILMS ON TELEVISION

by David Robinson

Films on BBC television this week have much the air of an end-of-season clearance sale, with the only real bargain Howard Hawks's western **Rio Bravo** (Tuesday, BBC 2, 6.45). Even that—leisurely fun that it is, with John Wayne in company with an unlikely entourage of Dean Martin *and Ricky Nelson—has acquired a* much inflated reputation. When the BBC publicists attribute " cult status " to a director, it usually means they are at a loss to find other recommendations for one of his pictures: it certainly comes as news to me that Gerd Oswald, a serviceable second string emigrant in Hollywood, has been so elevated. His western **Fury at Sundown** (This afternoon, BBC 2, 3.10) would hardly, as I remember it, merit a cult. It is followed at 4.50 by **Cairo Road**, a British thriller of 1950, set in Egypt and starring Eric Portman and a young Laurence Harvey.

False Witness, alias **Zigzag** (tonight, BBC 1, 10.45) is a thriller with an excessively complicated plot (about a dying insurance investigator who poses as a murderer so as to collect the reward for his dependents) but good performances by George Kennedy, Ann Jackson and Eli Wallach. Lee *Remick is funny in Loot (tomorrow, BBC 2, 10.10), but Silvio Narizzano's film version misses the* ultimate ferocity of Joe Orton's black comedy.

Monday brings **Brinks: The Great Robbery** (BBC 1, 9.25) one of those meticulous made-for-television reconstructions of a real-life crime: a 1950 Boston hold-up which took the FBI painstaking years to solve, and became, apparently, well-known to American audiences.

The " Music Hall Greats " series lowers its sights to Norman Wisdom in a shrill 1958 vehicle **The Square Peg** (Thursday, BBC 2, 6.20) which lands its star in the army. Finally there is Judy Garland's sad final screen appearance, *in a lachrymose British melodrama*, Ronald Neame's 1963 **I Could Go On Singing** (Friday, BBC 1, 11.50). Singing, of course, she was still incomparable and much superior to her surroundings, which include Dirk Bogarde.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.25 am Shipping forecast.
6.30 News.
6.32 Farming Today.
6.50 Yours Faithfully.
6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.10 On Your Farm.
7.40 Today's Papers.
7.45 Yours Faithfully.
7.50 It's a Bargain.
7.55 Weather.
8.00 News.
8.10 Sport on 4.
8.45 Today's Papers.
8.50 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Breakaway.
9.50 News Stand.
10.05 The Week in Westminster.
10.30 Daily Service.†
10.45 Pick of the Week.†
11.35 From Our Own Correspondent.
12.00 News.
12.02 pm Money Box.
12.27 *Just a Minute.*†
12.55 Weather.
1.00 News.
1.10 Any Questions?
2.00 News.
2.05 Wildlife.
2.30 Wuthering Heights (3).†
3.25 Medicine Now.
3.55 When Men and Mountains Meet (4).
4.40 Profile.
5.00 A Home of Their Own.
5.25 Week Ending.†
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.15 Desert Island Discs.†
6.55 Stop the Week.
7.35 Baker's Dozen.†
8.30 Play: Journey Into Space, by Charles Chilton.† (see Personal Choice).
10.00 News.
10.15 If the Face Fits.
11.00 Lighten Our Darkness.
11.15 Instant Sunshine.†
11.45 The Armchair Traveller.
12.00 News.
12.15 am-12.23 Shipping forecast.

VHF
3.25 pm-6.00 Open University: Music Interlude; Structural Analysis; Linear Maths; Artists and Antiquity; Nation and State; *Pulse Code Modulation*; *Decision Making in Britain*; Ebbw Vale.

Radio 3

7.55 am Weather.
8.00 News.
8.05 Records: Milhaud, Saint-Saëns, Hahn, Poulenc.*
9.00 News.
9.05 Record Review.†
10.15 Stereo Release: Schumann, Debussy.†
11.15 Bandstand.†
11.45 Diversions: records.†
1.00 pm News.
1.05 Early Music Forum.†
2.00 Play it Again: outstanding music of the past week.†
5.00 Jazz records.†
5.45 Critics' Forum.
6.35 Piano: Griffes, Copland.†
7.10 Opera: The Marriage of Figaro, by Mozart (Freni, Kanawa, Fischer-Dieskau, Prey, Vienna PO/Bohm), Acts I and II† SB with BBC 2.
8.55 Interval reading.
9.05 The Marriage of Figaro, Acts III and IV.†
10.30 Record: Brahms.†
10.55 In a Nutshell (5).
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Record: *Beethoven.*†

VHF
5.55 am-7.55 Open University: Hector Guimard; Scientific Approaches to Personality; Social and Computer Work; Locke, Hume and Necessity; An Exercise in Constructive Criticism; S201 Study Hints.
11.15 pm-11.55 Open University: Open Forum; Television and Politics (2).

Radio 2

5.00 am Tom Edwards.† 8.05 David Jacobs.† 10.00 Pete Murray.† 12.00 The Magic of . . . Nelson Riddle.† 1.00 pm Tom Mennard. 1.30 *Sport*: *Rugby*; FA Cup; Haydock Racing; Davis Cup; Sports Report. 6.00 Europe '81. 7.00 Beat the Record. 7.30 Big Band Special.† 8.00 Saturday Night is Gala Night.† 10.00 The Mitchell Minstrels.† 10.30 Band Parade.† 11.02 Sports Desk. 11.15 Peter Marshall.† 2.00 am-6.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Playground. 8.00 Tony Blackburn. 10.00 Steve Wright. 1.00 pm Adrian Juste.† 2.00 A King in New York.† 2.05 Paul Gambaccini.† 4.00 Walters' Weekly. 5.00 Rock On.† 6.30 In Concert.† 7.30 Close.

VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 1.00 pm With Radio 1. 7.30-6.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):
6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 News about Britain. 7.15 From the Weeklies. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Travels of a Gentleman. 8.30 David Jacobs' Music Time. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Science in Action. 10.15 About Britain. 10.30 [illegible]. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 [illegible]. 11.25 The Week in Wales. 11.30 [illegible]. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm [illegible]. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Commentary. 1.15 Travels of a Gentleman. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 Country Style. 2.00 David Jacobs' Music Time. 2.30 [illegible]. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. [illegible] 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Saturday Special. 5.00 News Summary. [illegible] Saturday Special. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Commentary. 8.15 [illegible]. 9.15 The Book Programme. 9.35 From Our Own Correspondent. 10.00 World News. 10.09 [illegible]. 10.30 New Ideas. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Letterbox. 11.30 Jazz for the Asking. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Play of the Week. 1.30 David Jacobs' Music Time. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 People and Politics. 2.30 Sports Review. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 From Our Own Correspondent. 3.30 Time Off. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 Letter from America.

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m 1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247m/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only: med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF, Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service: med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

REGIONAL TV

Anglia

As London except: Starts 9.20 am Kum Kum. 9.45 Lost Islands. 10.10-10.30 Rocket Robin Hood. 9.50 pm-10.50 Match of the Week. 12.20 am At the End of the Day.

Grampian

As London except: Starts 9.05 am Simply Sewing. 9.35-10.30 Sesame Street. 9.50 pm-10.50 Scotsport. 12.20 am-12.25 Reflections.

Westward

As London except: Starts 9.30 am Mork and Mindy. 9.55 Look and See. 10.00 Fangface. 10.25-10.30 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 12.27 pm-12.30 News. 5.42 Scorelines. 5.44-6.35 Buck Rogers in the Twenty-fifth Century. 12.20 am-12.25 Faith for Life.

Tyne Tees

As London except: Starts 9.00 am Saturday Shake-Up. 9.05 BJ and the Bear. 9.50 Shake-Up. 9.52 Butch Cassidy. 10.15 Film: Istanbul Express (Gene Barry). 11.50-12.30 pm Shake-Up. 5.40 News. 5.42-6.35 Buck Rogers *in the 25th Century*. 9.50-10.50 Shoot! 12.20 am-12.30 Three's Company.

Yorkshire

As London except: Starts 9.00 am Simply Sewing. 9.25 Spiderman. 9.40-10.30 240-Robert. 9.50 pm-10.50 Big Game. 12.20 am-12.45 Police Surgeon.

ATV

As London except: Starts 9.10 am Simply Sewing. 9.35 As Good as New. 10.00-10.30 Fangface. 9.50 pm-10.50 Star Soccer. 12.20 am Closedown.

Channel

As London except: Starts 12.30 pm World of Sport. 5.42 Puffin's Pla(i)ce. 5.44-6.35 Buck Rogers in the 25th Century.

Southern

As London except: Starts 9.00 am Sesame Street. 10.00-10.30 Clapperboard. 12.20 am News. 12.25 Weather followed by Talking with God.

Scottish

As London except: Starts 9.10 am Simply Sewing. 9.35 As Good as New. 10.00-10.30 Doctor! 9.50 pm-10.50 Scotsport. 12.20 am-12.25 Late Call.

HTV

As London except: Starts 9.10 am As Good As New. 9.35 No Need to Shout. 10.00 Undersea Adventures of Captain Nemo. 10.05-10.30 Spiderman. 12.28 pm-12.30 News. 5.39-5.40 News. 12.20 am Closedown.
HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except. 5.05 am-5.35 Sion a Sian.

Ulster

As London except: Starts 9.15 am No Need to Shout. 9.45 As Good As New. 10.05 Fangface. 10.25 Sesame Street. 11.25 Larry the Lamb. 11.35-12.30 pm Tarzan. 5.39-5.40 News. 12.20 am-12.30 Bedtime.

Border

As London except: Starts 9.10 am Simply Sewing. 9.35 As Good As New. 10.00-10.30 Fangface. 9.50 pm-10.50 Shoot! 12.20 am Closedown.

Granada

As London except: Starts 9.15 am No Need to Shout. 9.40 As Good as New. 10.05-10.30 Bailey's Bird. 9.50 pm-10.50 *Match Night*. 12.20 am-1.40 Film: Jigsaw John

PERSONAL CHOICE

Maria Ewing, Mirella Freni and Kiri te Kanawa in Ponnelle's film of Mozart's comic opera, The Marriage of Figaro (BBC 2, 7.10 pm)

● The age-old argument about filmed opera—is it an abomination, or a perfectly legitimate way of extending the original scope of the work?—will be stirred once again by tonight's film *version of The Marriage of Figaro (BBC 2, 7.10), writes Peter* Davalle. As it is the pictures that give offence to purists, the controversy will not, of course, apply to the radio transmission, which is simultaneous on Radio 3. What gives cause for optimism is the fact that the director, Jean-Pierre Ponnelle, *is an experienced hand at turning opera into film.* Not many were upset by his Madame Butterfly. For Figaro, he has taken out a strong insurance policy against the risk of failure. It is in the form of a cast list that includes Hermann Prey (as Figaro), Mirella Freni (Susanna), Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau (the count) and Kiri te Kanawa (the countess). The orchestra is the Vienna Philharmonic, under Böhm, which should further reduce the possibility of tonight's film providing an artistic debacle.

● The Smallest Theatre . . . Arena's film this evening (BBC 2, 10.40) is about a theatre that has found its way into the Guinness Book of Records. It is a portable converted cowshed based on the Isle of Mull, aptly named the Mull Little Theatre, and it has been run for the 17 years of its life by the husband and wife team of Barrie and Marianne Hesketh. They produce, direct and act in everything that has been staged by the company including a remarkable two-person version of The Tempest. Other playwrights whose work has been whittled down to a cast of two include Chekhov, Shaw and Cocteau. *During the programme we follow them on a tour of the Highlands* and Islands packing the crofters and coach parties into the 39-seat theatre. A lovely example of nothing being impossible if the obvious drawbacks can be ignored.

● Memories of my long lost youth will flood back this evening when *Saturday Night Theatre broadcasts a play based on the* old Journey into Space serials, the precursors of Star Trek, that were heard way back in the 1950s (Radio 4, 8.30). The play, written by the original author, Charles Chilton, starts where the old series finished and includes all my old heroes—Jet Morgan, Lemmy, Doc, Mitch and the space-ship Discovery. Although the cast is different trouble has been taken to make the voices as close to the original as possible.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: †STEREO; *BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

Sunday's programmes

TELEVISION

BBC 1

7.15 Open University: Ontario: Land Use; 7.40 Newton's Present-Day Success; 8.05 Family and Handicap; Closedown at 8.30.
9.00 Heads and Tails (r); **9.15 Nai Zindagi Naya Jeevan**: Saleem Shahed examines the Asian press in Britain; **9.45 Your Own Business**: For people with *small* businesses. Part nine: Looking Ahead (r); **10.10 I See What You Mean**: A programme for people with impaired hearing introduced by Polly Elwes and Richard Baker (r); **10.35 Write Away**: Barry Took with advice on writing personal letters (r); **10.47 Let's Go**: Brian Rix with advice to help the mentally handicapped live a *more full life*. This morning: Let's Go and Do Some Gardening; **11.00 Your Move**: Brush up your reading and writing with Brian Redhead, Millicent Martin and Andrew Sachs (r); **11.25 Kontakte**: Number twenty in a series of twenty five German language lessons (r); **11.50 Wainwrights' Law**: Citizen's rights and responsibilities in a dramatised form.
12.15 pm Sunday Worship: Michael Fielding with the theme Church and Community. The reader is Philip Latham; **1.00 Farming** introduced by Philip Wrixon and Dan Cherrington; **1.25** *Training Dogs the Woodhouse Way*: In the ninth lesson Miss Woodhouse has advice for owners of nervous dogs (r).
1.50 News headlines.
1.55 1981 World Figure Skating Championships from Hartford, Connecticut. Alan Weeks with news of how the British European Ice Dancing champions, Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean are faring in their attempt to win the *World crown.*
2.35 Bonanza: Another tale about the owners of the Ponderosa Ranch; **3.25 International Tennis**: The final afternoon in the Davis Cup match between Great Britain *and Italy from The Brighton* Centre introduced by Barry Davies; **4.25 Match of the Day** introduced by Jimmy Hill. Two of yesterday's FA Cup sixth round matches are featured plus the result of February's Goal of the Month competition.
5.25 Sense and Sensibility.: The sixth of the seven episode dramatisation of Jane Austen's novel by Alexander Baron.
5.55 News read by Jan Leeming.
6.05 Holiday: Anne Gregg investigates an under 30s holiday in Morocco and John Carter reports on China as a developing tourist country. This is the last programme in the series; **6.40 Songs of Praise** Richard Baker introduces the programme from the Barnardo Children's Village at Barkingside, Essex.
7.15 Open All Hours: A comedy series starring Ronnie Barker and David Jason as a lustful shop owner and his assistant.
7.45 Play: Elizabeth R starring Glenda Jackson. In this second of six plays Elizabeth is Queen and is constantly being urged to marry in order to have an heir to the throne. She turns her attentions to the already-married Lord Robert *Dudley (Robert Hardy) (r).*
9.15 News.
9.25 That's Life: Oddities and the unusual introduced by Esther Rantzen; **10.10 Everyman: The Future-Makers**: A film that looks at a community of scientists working on nuclear power.
10.45 16 Up: Young people from Deptford, London, discuss their relations with the opposite sex.
***11.10 The Sky at Night*: Mr Herschel's Planet**: Patrick Moore tells the story of the German who discovered Uranus with a home-made telescope. (See Personal Choice).
11.40 Weather.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: BBC Cymru/Wales: 8.30-9.45 am Open University. 1.25-1.55 pm Nai Zindagi Naya Jeevan. 2.35-4.25 Sports Line-up. 10.45-11.15 Tro'r Dail. 11.15-11.40 16 Up. 11.40 News. Close. Scotland: 1.00-1.25 pm Landward. 4.25-5.25 Sportscene. 10.10-10.40 Spectrum: Culture or Kailyard. 10.40-11.30 Angels. 11.20-12.05 am Everyman. Prisoners of Conscience. 12.05 am News. Close. *Northern Ireland: 11.40 pm News.* Close. England: 11.45 pm. Close.

BBC 2

7.40 am Open University: Home Sweet Home 8.05 Newton's Laws: 8.30 M101-3 Trig Formulae; 8.55 Using TV: 9.20 Statistics: 9.45 Moonies: 10.10 Who Needs Maths ?: 10.35 Polytechnic Community: 11.00 Technology in Schools: 11.25 Iron. 11.50 Modulation 12.15 pm Social Work: 12.40 Concorde: [illegible] 1.05 Cell Membrane Structure: *1.30 Carbohydrates*: 1.55 Maths: Matrix Transformations: 2.20 Rosmersholm. Dream-Work: 2.45 Mass Schooling: 3.10 The New V-C and Graduates meet the Press: 3.35 Solubility: 4.00 Industrial Architecture: 4.25 ABC: Kansas City: 2: 4.50 Borough Longton. Interval at 5.15.
5.25 International *Rugby Special*: Highlights from the Internationals played yesterday in Paris and Dublin. Nigel Starmer-Smith reports on the France v Wales game and *Bill McLaren on the* Ireland against England match.
6.35 News Review with Kenneth Kendall including a visual commentary for the hard-of-hearing.
7.00 The Money Programme: Presented by Brian Widlake and *Valerie Singleton. This week they* give their forecast as to what Sir Geoffrey has in store for us in his Budget on Tuesday; **7.35 One Hundred Great Paintings**: Continuing the theme of Adoration, David Piper looks at The Resurrection by Piero della Francesca at Borgo San Sepolcro.
7.45 Did You See . . . Ireland: A Television History? Ludovic *Kennedy presents a special edition* of his programme and discusses Robert Kee's thirteen part series for BBC and Thames Television's The Troubles. With him in the *studio are the authors of the two* programmes, historians and politicians including John Hume, Ian Paisley and Enoch Powell.
9.15 International Pro-Celebrity Golf: Trevor Brooking is in Lee Trevino's team and Terry Wogan *plays with Fuzzy Zoeller's.* Peter Allis talks to them all as they make their way round nine selected holes of the King's Course at Gleneagles.
10.05 News.
10.10 Film: Loot (1970) starring Richard Attenborough, Lee Remick and Hywel Bennett. Joe Orton's play brilliantly adapted to *the screen by the master comedy* script writers, Alan Simpson and Ray Galton. The death of his mother provides Hal with the ideal cover for a raid on the bank next *door to the undertakers.* But things go wrong when he tries to hide the loot in the coffin. The film ends at 11.55.

London Weekend

9.05 am Simply Sewing: Stella Aitken demonstrates how to make two attractive shirt blouses. Her *guest is milliner David Shilling*; **9.30 No Need to Shout**: The first of a new series of seven programmes for the deaf and hard-of-hearing introduced by Joe Hennessy and Helen Parker. Today they look at the causes of deafness and how hearing is tested; **10.10 The Way of the Wilderness**: Canon Barney Milligan explores the practical and spiritual aspects of bread at St Anne's Church, Newcastle upon Tyne; **10.30 But What Do You Really Believe**: Malcolm Muggeridge is the first guest in a series in which Gillian Reynolds asks personalities their views on Christianity. **11.00 As Good As New** with Mike Smith. This morning French polisher John Fitch shows how to get a good *polished finish on wood surfaces*; **11.30 Mork and Mindy**: Adventures of a visitor from outer space disguised as a male adult.
12.00 Weekend World: Brian Walden talks to John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence.
1.00 am Look Here: A look at the inner workings of the television industry. Today the rating figures are investigated; **2.00 Skin**: Samir Shah reports on the effect that refusals of entry into the United Kingdom are having on the Bangladesh community; **2.30 Cartoon Time**; **2.45 Police 5**: Shaw Taylor with word of more misdeeds and how the viewer can help Scotland Yard.
3.00 Survival: The Life Preserver: An investigation of the properties of a strange Nepalese tree called the Bombax. The narrator is John Hedges; **3.30 Doctor Down Under**: Comic adventures concerning a hospital in Sydney.
4.00 Barriers: Adventure serial about a boy, 17-year-old Billy Stanyon, who is searching for his parents.
4.30 International Snooker Masters: Highlights of the Yamaha Organs Trophy which was played last week at the Derby Assembly Rooms; **5.30 The Muppet Show**: Their human guest this afternoon is singer Mac Davis.
6.00 News; **6.10 Jaywalking**: Susan Jay investigates Mormon views on a number of subjects including racial equality and polygamy; **6.40 Your 100 Best Hymns**: Some more favourites introduced by Derek Batey with Ian Ogilvy; **7.15 Doctors' Daughters**: Comedy series about female doctors in a mixed practice.
7.45 The Seven Dials Mystery by Agatha Christie: A thriller written in 1929 involves the world of espionage and secret societies. When two Foreign Office officials are murdered, suspicion falls on a number of people. On the trail of the mystery is Lady *Eileen* Brent. A star-studded cast includes John Gielgud, Harry Andrews and Cheryl Campbell.
9.00 News.
9.15 The Seven *Dials* Mystery continued.
10.30 The South Bank Show: Melvyn Bragg talks to American choreographer and film director Bob Fosse. (*See Personal Choice*).
11.30 Star Parade: An hour-long musical entertainment with guests who include Abba and Cliff Richard.
12.30 am Close.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.25 Shipping forecast.
6.30 Morning Has Broken.
6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.10 Sunday Papers.
7.15 Apna Hi Ghar Samajhiye.
7.55 Weather.
8.00 News.
8.10 Sunday Papers.
8.15 Sunday.
8.50 Week's Good Cause.
8.55 Weather.
9.00 News.
9.10 Sunday Papers.
9.15 Letter from America.
9.30 Morning Service.
10.15 The Archers.
11.15 Weekend Woman's Hour.
12.00 Serial: The Lord of the Rings, by J. R. R. Tolkein (1)† *(See Personal Choice).*
12.30 pm The Food Programme.
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World This Weekend.
2.00 News.
2.02 Gardeners' Question Time.
2.30 Play: Polyglots, by William Gerhardie.†
4.00 News.
4.02 Talking about Antiques.
4.30 The Living World.
5.00 Feedback.
5.15 Down Your Way.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.15 Past Impressions (1).
7.00 Does He Take Sugar?
7.30 The Irving *Inheritance (4).*†
8.00 Lent Talks (1).
8.30 Music to Remember: Mozart.†
9.00 News.
9.05 Bookshelf.
9.35 Pen to Paper.†
10.00 News.
10.15 The Secret Mutiny.
11.00 For All Sorts and Conditions of Men.†
11.15 Inside Parliament.
12.00 News.
12.15 am-12.23 Shipping forecast.

VHF
7.15 am-8.55 Open University: Great Britain 1750-1930; English Economic History; Pope's Essay on Man; Why Design a Dome?; Theatre and TV.
4.00 pm-6.00 Study on 4: Maths with Meaning (1); Kontakte (20); *Digame! (19)*; *Punti di vista* (19).

Radio 3

7.55 am Weather.
8.00 News.
8.05 Records: Strauss, Mozart, *Stravinsky, Gounod.*†
9.00 News.
9.05 Records: Rossini, Allegri, Smetana, Vaughan Williams (Sym 3).†
10.30 Music Weekly.†
11.20 NYPO/Cantelli, pt 1: Wagner, Beethoven (Pno Conc 1—R. Serkin).
12.05 pm Talk: Words.
12.10 NYPO, pt 2: Wagner, *Mussorgsky (Pictures).*
1.00 Book, Music and Lyrics (10).†
1.45 The English Royal Band (3).†
2.30 Opera: Rigoletto, by Verdi (Cotrubas, Obraztsova/Cappuccilli, Domingo, Ghiaurov/Vienna PO/*Giulini*), Act I.†
3.30 The Lyttelton Hart-Davis Letters (1).
3.50 Rigoletto, Acts II and III.†
5.00 Piano (Vogel): Beethoven (opp 90, 101).†
5.40 One Pair of Ears: review.
5.55 Clarinet trio: Ries, Wisbart, Brahms (op 114).†
7.20 Play: Native Honours, by James Rankin.†
9.00 Philharmonia/Matacic, pt 1: Dvorak (Te Deum).†
9.20 Edward Marsh and the Georgian Poets.
9.40 Philharmonia, pt 2: Bruckner (Mass 3).†
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Record: Vaughan-Williams.

VHF
5.55 am-7.55 Open University: The Status of French; *Curriculum* Design and Development; Patterns of Inequality; The Trials of Paul; Model of Population Dynamics; Dr Benjamin Spock.
11.15 pm-11.55 Open University: Popular Art; Sir Oliver Lodge.

Radio 2

6.00 am Sam on Sunday.†
7.00 Nick Page.†
8.00 David Jacobs.†
10.00 Peter Murray.†
1.27 pm The Choice is Yours.
1.32 Castle's on the Air.†
2.00 Benny Green.†
3.00 Alan Dell.†
3.30 Davis Cup.
4.30 Sing Something Simple.†
5.00 Two's Best.
6.00 Charlie Chester.
7.00 Treble Chance.
7.30 Marching and Waltzing.
8.30 Sunday Half-Hour.
9.00 Your 100 Best Tunes.
10.00 Wit's End.†
10.30 Fiesta!†
11.05 Peter Marshall.†
2.00 am-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

8.00 am Tony Blackburn.
10.00 Noel Edmonds.
1.00 pm Jimmy Saville.
3.00 Studio B15.
5.00 Top 40.†
7.00 Alexis Korner.†
8.00 Sounds of Jazz.†
10.00 Close.
VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2:
6.00 am With Radio 2.
3.30 pm Alan Dell.†
4.00 Country Style.†
4.30 With Radio 2.
5.00 With Radio 1.
10.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

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REGIONAL TV

Anglia

As London except: 9.05 am No Need to Shout. 9.30-10.00 Simply Sewing. 11.00 Getting On. 11.30-12.00 As *Good as New*. *7.00 pm* Andy's Party. 1.30 Weather. 1.35 Farming Diary. 2.05 Mork and Mindy. 3.00-4.10 Snooker. 4.30 New Fred and Barney Show. 5.00-5.30 Heirloom. 11.30 SWAT. 12.30 am Bible for Today.

Westward

As London except: Starts 9.30 am-10.00 Getting On. 11.00 Simply Sewing. 11.30-12.00 As Good as New. 1.00 pm No need to Shout. 1.30 Farm and Country News. 2.00 Film: I Will Fight No More Forever (James Whitmore, Sam Elliott). 3.55-4.00 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 11.30 Police Surgeon. 12.00-12.05 am Faith for Life.

Scottish

As London except: 9.05 am-9.30 Facing Death. 11.00 Getting On. 11.30-12.00 About Gaelic. 1.00 pm Out of Town. 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00 Seachd Latha. 2.15 University Challenge. 2.45 Happy Days. 3.15-*4.00 Glen Michael Cavalcade*. 6.10-6.40 Bible Time. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35 Odd Couple. 12.05 am-12.30 Bullin's Grand Masters Darts Championship.

Border

As London except: Starts 9.30 am-10.00 No Need to Shout. 11.00 Getting On. 11.30-12.00 Gardening Today. 1.00 pm History of the Car. 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00 Border Diary. 2.05 Fantasy Island. 3.00-4.00 Snooker. 4.30-5.30 Chips. 11.30 Closedown.

Tyne Tees

As London except: 11.00 am Getting On. 11.30-12.00 As Good As New. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00 That's Hollywood. 2.30 Stroke of Bad Luck. That's All. 3.00-4.00 Snooker. 4.30 Little House on the Prairie. 5.28-5.30 News. 11.30 Paris. 12.30 am-12.35 Poet's Corner.

Southern

As London except: Starts 8.45 am Communion. 9.00-9.30 Simply Sewing. 10.00-10.30 Morning Worship. 11.00 Getting On. 11.33-12.00 As Good As New. 1.00 pm Project UFO. 1.55 Farm Progress. " Module Farm ". 2.20 Film: *One Hour to Doomsday* (Stuart Whitman). 3.55-4.00 News. 11.30 Kate Loves a Mystery. 12.25 am Weather followed by Talking With God.

HTV

As London except: Starts 9.00 am-10.00 Sesame Street. 11.00 Getting On. 11.30-12.00 Simply Sewing. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 West Country Farming. 2.00-4.00 Film: Harry Black and the Tiger (Stewart Granger, Barbara Rush). *6.08-6.10 New*s. 11.30-12.30 am New Avengers.
HTV CYMRU/WALES: No variations.

Ulster

As London except: Starts *10.30* am Way of the Wilderness. 11.00 Simply Sewing. 11.25 Cartoon. 11.30-12.00 Getting On. 12.58 pm News. 1.00 University Challenge. 1.30 Untamed World. 2.00 Farming Ulster. 2.30-4.00 Film: Kangaroo (Maureen O'Hara, Peter Lawford, Richard Boone). *6.08-6.10 News.* 11.30-11.40 *Bedtime.*

Grampian

As London except: Starts 9.15 am-9.30 Seachd Latha. 11.00 Getting On. 11.30-12.00 As Good as New. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 *Farming Outlook*. 2.00-4.10 Film: Windom's Way (Peter Finch, Mary Ure). 11.30 Reflections. 11.35-12.30 am Cities.

ATV

As London except. *Starts 9.30 am*-10.00 No Need to Shout. 11.00 Getting On. 11.30-12.00 Gardening Today. 1.00 pm Benson. 1.30 University Challenge. 2.00-4.00 Film: Operation Amsterdam (Peter Finch, Tony Britton). 11.30-12.30 am Monte Carlo Show.

Yorkshire

As London except: Starts 9.00 am Getting On. 9.25 No Need to Shout. 9.55-10.00 Dick Tracy. 11.00 As Good *as New*. 11.30-12.00 *Farming Diary.* 1.00 *pm* University Challenge. 1.30 Calendar. 2.00-4.00 Film: Where The Spies Are (David Niven). 11.30 Five Minutes. 11.35-12.30 am Paris.

Granada

As London except: Starts 9.35 am-10.00 This Is Your Right. 11.00 Simply Sewing. 11.25 Aap Kaa Hak. 11.30-12.00 Window on the World. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 Film: Barnacle Bill (Alec Guinness). 3.00-4.00 Snooker. 4.30-5.30 Love Boat. 11.30-12.30 am Mannix.

Channel

As London except: Starts 2.00-4.10 Film: I Will Fight No More Forever (James Whitmore, Sam Elliott). 11.30 Police Surgeon. 12.00 Epilogue.

PERSONAL CHOICE



Cheryl Campbell as Lady Eileen Brent looks a trifle apprehensive during her investigation of the Seven Dials Mystery (ITV, 7.45 pm)

● With his usual bubbling, boyish enthusiasm that makes the subject of astronomy so much more interesting Patrick Moore tells the story of William Herschel in tonight's Sky at Night offering Mr Herschel's Planet (BBC 1, 11.10). This celebrated astronomer was originally an *unknown* Hanoverian bandsman who came to stay in Bath when he was engaged as organist at the Octagon chapel. Whilst studying the sky with his home-made telescope in the back garden of his home in New King Street he made his discovery of the planet Uranus which doubled the then known size of the solar system. The discovery catapulted him into the limelight which led him to set up home in Slough at the behest of George III who gave him £4,000 (what would that be worth today?) to build himself a new, bigger telescope in order to provide astronomical entertainment for the Royal Family. From his home he became the world's most prolific telescope maker while still finding time to discover hundreds of lesser stars.

● For tonight' South Bank Show (ITV, 10.30) Melvyn Bragg travels to New York to interview ace American choreographer and film director Bob Fosse about his life and work. Among his well known films are Cabaret, for which he created the distinctive finger-snapping, hunched-shoulders, knee sliding dance, And All that Jazz which was a joint winner of last year's Cannes Film Festival and is said by some, but not Fosse, to be autobiographical. For lovers of the musical this is an interesting interview.

● Lord of the Rings, the incredibly successful J. R. R. Tolkien *trilogy that became a cult comes to life for the first time on radio* in the form of a major 26-part serial, adapted by Brian Sibley and Michael Bakewell, beginning on Radio 4 at 12 noon. The stature of the saga is mirrored in the cast which includes Ian Holm as Frodo, the Hobbit who has to take the Ring to the Crack of Doom; Michael Hordern is Gandulf, the wizard who is aware of his own limitations; and John Le Mesurier is Bilbo, the leading Hobbit. Gerard Murphy is the narrator. Special music has been composed by Stephen Oliver for the battle scenes which are set to his music rather than to sound effects. This first episode begins with Frodo at home in Bag End looking forward to a long-awaited party.

Chess

Young and masterly

Amidst the ever-increasing spate of week-end tournaments and congresses it is pleasant to welcome a new event which is specially aimed at the fostering and encouragement of young talent. This event is the Arc Young Masters Chess Congress which took place at the Westergate Comprehensive School in Chichester, Sussex, last week-end. To be precise, this was the second in the series, but it was far and away more important than the first essay last year.

The word Arc refers to the sponsors of the Congress, the Amey Roadstone Corporation which, says an eloquent note in the congress programme, "is the largest supplier of natural aggregates in Great Britain, producing igneous rock, limestone, sand and gravel from their 120 quarries and pits throughout the country."

I am not quite sure what you do with igneous rock, except perhaps turn out some very fine chess sets? But, anyway, their sponsorship resulted in some fine and exciting chess last week.

Apart from the fact that the future of chess in this country depends entirely on the extent to which we encourage the game among the young there is a particular reason why a weekend congress requires and even demands young participants. In order to play a tournament of six rounds in a weekend an average of two games a day must be played and only youthful energy can stand such a pace.

Thus at Chichester the first round commenced at 7 on Friday evening. Three more rounds were played on Saturday and the last two on Sunday. A faster time limit than the usual international rate was employed and if the chess tended on occasion to be rather less flawless than usual there was a considerable countergain in brightness and indeed freshness of ideas.

Despite the youth of the contestants there were a number of experienced masters competing, amongst them two of our leading grandmasters, Tony Miles and John Nunn. Neither of these succeeded in winning the first prize of £850 which was in fact won by the New Zealand international master Murray Chandler. He was a last minute entry to replace the boy prodigy and international master, Nigel Short, who was prevented from playing at the last moment.

Two other international masters, Paul Littlewood and Shaun Taulbut, were also competing. In fact for most of the congress it looked as though Littlewood was going to win first prize. He started off by winning his first five games, only to succumb to Chandler in the last round on Sunday. Even so, with a score of 5 points he won the second prize of £500 and his performance at Chichester is further confirmation that he is on an ever-rising curve of improvement.

With grandmaster Nunn having spoilt his chances by a loss to Plaskett in an early round, interest concentrated on the other grandmaster, Tony Miles. Two draws rendered unlikely his chances of obtaining first prize. But in the last round when he was paired with the highly talented and very young Morecambe player, Ian Wells, he tried long and hard to beat him and, as an almost natural consequence, very nearly lost. Miles had the unusual combination of Queen and four pawns against Wells's equally seldom-met collection of pieces of two Rooks, Bishop and pawn.

The game was eventually drawn and this gave Miles 4½ points. In the last round Taulbut also drew, with a Leeds player, J. Hall and there was a quadruple tie for fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh prizes among Miles, Taulbut, Hall and G. West, all with 4½ points.

So much for the actual achievements of the leading players. But it is difficult to put into words the delightful impression one obtains of the fresh enthusiasm of youth at an occasion like this. It is essentially a joyous occasion and makes one realize how the game of chess is something to enjoy. Anyone who thinks that chess is a dry-as-dust way of passing the time will have his eyes opened to its real nature by attending a young masters chess congress and you only have to look at the way they play to realize that the future of British chess is in safe hands.

Here is a game with a neat finish from an early round of the Arc Young Masters Tournament. It is a little one-sided but is all the same a copy-book example of how a grandmaster can exploit weak opening strategy.

White: A. J. Miles. Black: N. Carr. O.P.Q. Indian Defence.

1 P-Q4 N-KB3
2 P-QB4 P-K3
3 N-KB3 P-QN3
4 N-B3 B-N2
5 P-QR3

So as to prevent Black from pinning the Knight by 5.., B-N5. Black should now take advantage of the extra tempo he has thus been given to play 5.., P-Q4, gaining quite a firm hold on the centre.

5... B-K2

But, instead of occupying the centre, Black, with this tame and indifferent move, allows White to dominate the centre himself.

6 P-Q5 O-O 7 P-K4 PxP

Another weak move that loses Black further ground in the centre. Better chances of counterplay lay in at once 7.., P-Q3, when 8 PxP, could be met by 8.., NxP.

8 BPxP P-Q3 9 B-K2 P-QR4

Black is indeed unfortunate in his choice of strategy. He is going to play the QN to R3, the KN to Q2 and the Bishop to KB3. But this all takes time, which he can ill afford. Simply 9.., QN-Q2 was best here.

10 O-O N-R3 12 R-N1
11 N-Q4 N-Q2

In contradistinction to Black's play White's flows on sweetly and effectively. The Rook move prevents Black from playing either Knight to B4 which would now be met by 13 P-QN4.

12... B-KB3 13 B-K3 QN-N1

Another cumbrous and time-wasting manoeuvre; preferable was 13.., R-K1.

14 Q-B2 B-R3 15 QN-N5 KBxN

He has to surrender the two Bishops for the two Knights as otherwise White concentrates his pieces on Black's QB2 and wins the pawn.

16 BxB BxN 17 BxB N-KB3

Allowing White to break up his Kingside after which his King is hopelessly placed. In any case there is nothing much he can do to parry the threatened QR-B1.

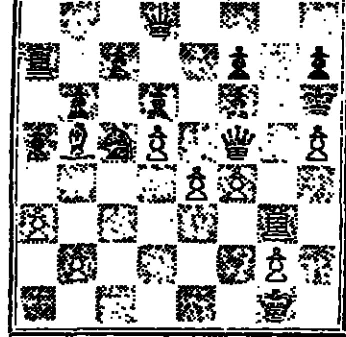
18 BxN PxB 21 Q-R5 Q-K2
19 QR-B1 R-R2 22 R-B3
20 Q-K2 K-R1

Threatening R-R3. Black must not take off the pawn since 22.., QxP; 23 B-Q3, wins at once for White.

22... R-N1 27 P-KR4 N-B4
23 R-KN3 R-N3 28 P-R5 R-N4
24 Q-B5 Q-Q1 29 P-B4 RxR
25 R-B1 K-N2 30 RxR ch K-R3
26 R(B1)-B3 N-R3

After 30.., K-R1; 31 P-R6, Black is helpless against the threat of R-N7.

(Position after 30.., K-R3)



31 R-N8 QxR

Or 31.., Q-K2; 32 R-KR8, forcing mate.

32 QxBP ch resigns.

As he loses his Queen after 32.., KxP; 33 B-K2 ch.

Harry Golombek

Gardening

Golden rules for grand lawns

Overseas visitors, especially those from countries with a less equable climate than ours drool about our lush green lawns—always provided they do not come in the odd year in 10 when we have a long drawn-out summer drought turning the lawns a rusty brown.

If we are honest we must admit that our fame for fine lawns is due to the fact that in most years we have enough rain to keep them green. If we are even more scrupulously honest we must admit that a vast number of our British lawns are really not very clever—the grass is thin and starved, there are many weeds, much moss and probably infestations of worms. So let us consider lawns in general, whether they are in reasonably good heart or have been shamefully neglected.

Various friends who have moved house have been in despair about the dreadful lawn or lawns they have acquired. Their first instinct is to dig them up and start again. But provided the lawn is reasonably smooth—I do not mean level, but virtually free of humps and hollows—I have persuaded them not to dig it up.

Digging a lawn, burying the old weed infested turf, levelling the surface, raking it, firming it by treading, followed by more rakings, sowing the seed, and keeping the young seedling grass watered are not only time consuming, but for the most part hard work. If the lawn is reasonably smooth and there is a modicum of grass present, even if weeds cover most of the area, I would try to bring the turf into good heart by means of mechanical operations and applications of weedkillers, worm eradicants if necessary and generous feeding.

I would be prepared to guarantee that even the most hopeless looking lawn could be made the envy of the neighbours in two or at the most three years.

First we need to know whether the soil is acid or alkaline because this determines the fertilizer programme we should follow. If any sizeable area of turf is involved it would pay to invest £1.47 for a Sudbury lime testing kit which will tell you if the lawn is acid and if so how much lime to apply.

Indeed if you take over a new garden, or for that matter have not had any soil tests done on soil in an old garden it would be worth while buying the Sudbury home gardener's soil test kit for about £4.30 which will reveal any deficiencies of nitrogen, phosphorous, potash and lime.

You would almost certainly be amazed by the deficiencies of one or more of these essential plant nutrients in different parts of the garden—I certainly was when I first started to use these kits. And I was amazed by the vastly improved growth that resulted when we applied the amount indicated of one or more of the nutrients.

Returning to the lawn, the presence of clover is an indication that the soil is alkaline. This condition can be alleviated by applying sulphate of ammonia, an acid fertilizer, at the rate of ½oz to the square yard every two weeks until you have put on a total of 2oz to the square yard. But, most important, sulphate of ammonia must always be watered in—give the lawn a hosing, or a watering for a quarter of an hour with a sprinkler, otherwise the grass may be scorched. Feeding should start now and a note should be made to put on an autumn fertilizer as well.

If the soil is very acid then I would apply an alkaline nitrogenous fertilizer such as Nitro-chalk—an ounce to the square yard watered in. On most lawns however a good general soluble fertilizer will give good results.

Most people faced with a derelict lawn are appalled by the weeds. These really are the least of our worries and no action need be taken until May or early June. Then we can get rid of practically all the weeds with one or two applications of selective weedkillers. There is no point in applying them earlier because they work much better and faster when the weather has warmed up.

So in the next couple of months if you really want to give your lawns the full treatment, scarifying or raking out the dead grass and debris is the first job. You can do it with a wire rake if you have the time and the energy. Or for larger lawns there are the mechanized scarifiers.

Moss if present needs to be treated with a proprietary moss killer and the sooner this is done the better. Worms work near the surface in spring and can be a great nuisance. On small areas their casts can be switched off with a broom, or by a leaf sweeper when they are semi dry and it is best to get rid of them because if trodden into the turf or rolled in by a mower, bare patches will result to be colonized by moss spores or weed seeds. On larger areas, or if you do not wish to go to the trouble of removing the casts, killing the worms with a suitable chemical is the alternative.

If I may offer four golden rules for the production of a lawn to be proud of, I would say scarify, rake out the debris, feed generously, water regularly from mid April onwards in dry spells lasting a week or so; and do not shave the lawn down to the bone every time you mow. Set the blades to leave the grass ⅝ of an inch long. To do this may mean cutting the grass rather more than once a week—say every five days perhaps. But as one third of the time spent in mowing a lawn is taken up by emptying the grass box it may well be that in most weeks a lighter but more frequent cut will show a saving of time.

It is interesting that sales of hand mowers which you push have increased significantly over the past year or two. I have always thought that many petrol motor or electric mowers have been bought simply to keep up with the Joneses in gardens with very small lawns—a game that is getting expensive now. Certainly neighbours will be grateful for a return to push mowers which cause much less noise pollution on a Sunday afternoon.

There is not much choice these days. Hand mowers for the average lawn owner either side wheel or roller driven, come from Qualcast or there are the more expensive Webb range of interest especially to professional gardeners.

Roy Hay

Bridge

Playing by the book

"I have never read a bridge book in my life", some players claim proudly. I resist the rude but tempting response, "evidently", without offering any complaisance about the boaster's natural talent.

There is one book that bridge players will be presumed to have read, even if they have not: *The International Laws of Contract Bridge*. Colin Harding, the chairman of the special Rules committee of the Portland Club, introduced the Laws at a reception given by the Club on February 10. The officers of the English Bridge Union and the press enjoyed Harding's amusing account of the difficulties in "transatlantic communication", which had caused the publication to be delayed for nearly five years. No one would pretend that rule books make holiday reading, but if rules are to avoid ambiguity in construction, the writing must be precise. The bridge world should be grateful to Harding and his committee for the hard work which has produced so lucid an exposition.

The two most significant changes concern penalty cards and revokes. The committee has introduced a distinction between "major" and "minor" penalty cards. The penalty for a revoke has been reduced to one trick, where the offending side has lost the trick in which the revoke occurred.

The committee has judiciously incorporated the principle of equity in the new Rules. Suppose that declarer plays dummy's long suit of AKQxxx in which he holds a singleton. Although the suit is evenly divided, one of the defenders revokes. If it is apparent that without the revoke the declarer would have made his contract, then he is assumed to have done so. In this case the defence concedes three tricks, not as an extra penalty, but rather to restore the result which would have occurred without the infraction.

The International Laws of Contract Bridge is published by Bibliagora, PO Box 7, Hounslow, at £1.65.

Pelham Books have released two new titles, both of which I can recommend; *Streamline your card play*, by Victor Mollo, £7.95, and *Learn Bridge from the Experts*, by Derek Rimington, £7.95. Victor Mollo is renowned for his delightful menagerie books, which are primarily designed to entertain. But in *Streamline your card play*, the reader is expected to work, and work hard. Covering the middle ground of Bridge instruction, the author presents no fewer than 375 major questions, and 800 supplementary ones, in a series of neatly constructed "stepping stone quizzes", as he calls them.

Here is an example from his chapter on End Plays.

West	East
♠ —	♠ Q 7 5
♡ A K Q J 10 9 5	♡ 8 4 3 2
◇ A K Q	◇ 3 5
♣ A Q 6	♣ 7 5 3 2

West is the declarer in Six Hearts. North leads the ♠K. West ruffs, and cashes the ♡A, on which both defenders follow suit. The reader is invited to answer the following questions:

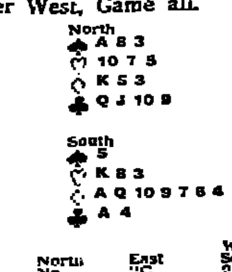
(a) Which East/West cards should make up trick three?
(b) Trick four?
(c) Trick five?
(d) Which will be West's last six cards?
(e) Dummy's?
(f) Which East/West cards will make up the next trick (the eighth?)

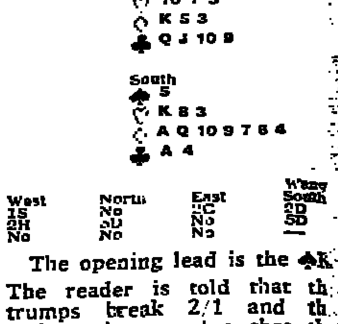
Good players will have made their plan before playing to the first trick. Recognizing that the ♡5 must be preserved to provide a vital entry to dummy at trick three, it is essential to ruff high. Declarer continues by ruffing a spade in hand, cashing two top diamonds, and ruffing his winning diamond in dummy. Now comes the key loser on loser play, the ♠Q on which declarer discards a club. North is forced to concede a ruff and discard, or lead into West's ♣AQ. The answers to the questions are:

(a) ♡5, ♡8. (b) ♠7, ♡10. (c) ◇A, ◇5. (d) ♡KQJ, ♣AQ6. (e) ♠Q, ♡4, ♣7532. (f) ♠Q, ♣6.

The usual method of posing a single dummy problem is to ask the reader to "form a plan". Mollo's stepping-stone quiz has the advantage of focusing the reader's attention on the critical points in the play. For those who can already play Bridge, *Streamline your card play* will certainly enable them to play better.

In *Learn Bridge from the Experts*, Derek Rimington employs the formula of the single dummy problem. He de[illegible]cribes the setting and th[illegible] famous players who were th[illegible] principals when the hands wer[illegible] played originally. Overleaf h[illegible] gives the answer, and the e[illegible]planation of the successful lin[illegible] of play. Rimington quotes th[illegible] hand from the second Worl[illegible] Team Olympiad in New Yor[illegible] 1964. Taiwan, North-South were playing against th[illegible] Phillipines.





Dealer West, Game all.

North	
♠ A 8 3	
♡ 10 7 5	
◇ K 5 3	
♣ Q J 10 9	
South	
♠ 5	
♡ K 8 3	
◇ A Q 10 9 7 6 4	
♣ A 4	

West	North	East	Wang South
1S	No	3C	2D
2H	3D	No	5D
No	No	No	—

The opening lead is the ♠K. The reader is told that th[illegible] trumps break 2/1 and th[illegible] author gives a clue that th[illegible] bidding should help to provid[illegible] the solution. Declarer mus[illegible] resist his natural impulse t[illegible] win the first trick wi[illegible] dummy's ♠A. As Rimingto[illegible] points out, a successful clu[illegible] finesse, even if it is not ruffe[illegible] will not help declarer to avoi[illegible] three heart losers. The declare[illegible] Chien-Hwa Wang of Peking ducked the first spade, an[illegible] when West continued with th[illegible] ♠Q, he again played low fro[illegible] dummy, ruffing in his han[illegible] with the ◇6. He cashed the ◇[illegible] and entered dummy with th[illegible] ◇K. Declarer successfull[illegible] finessed the ♣Q, and only no[illegible] cashed the ♣A, discarding th[illegible] ♣A. The lead remained i[illegible] dummy permitting declarer t[illegible] take the ruffing club finesse reenter dummy with the ◇5 and discard two losing heart[illegible] on the established club[illegible] These were the East-Wes[illegible] hands:

West	East
♠ K Q 10 9 7 2	♠ J 6 4
♡ A Q J 6 2	♡ 9 4
◇ J 2	◇ 8
♣ —	♣ K 8 7 6 5 3 2

Although Rimington, a proli[illegible] fic Bridge writer, has previously collaborated in several books, this is the first book that he has written on his own. His readable style will ensure that it will not be his last.

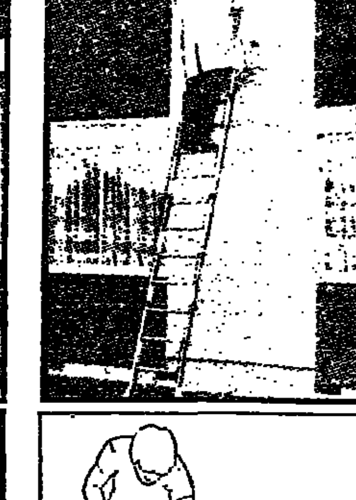
Jeremy Flint

The Times Special Offer

The magic ladder

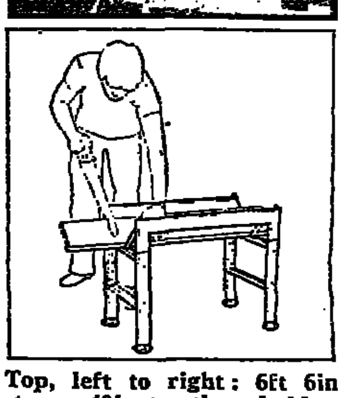












Top, left to right: 6ft 6in steps; 40in trestles; ladder, almost 12ft run, left, stairwell ladder; centre, useful kitchen steps; above, a saw horse.

I have seen, I think, every cleverly designed piece of equipment produced for use in the home or garden in recent years, but none left my wife and me more open mouthed in admiration than the Instep aluminium ladder pack from Pak a Ladder Limited. When the inventor arrived with his cardboard pack which measures only about 36in by 9in by 10in he proceeded to put together the component parts of what must be the most versatile ladder kit in the world. It was like watching a magician bring rabbits out of a hat. The simple kit once assembled can be converted in seconds, by simply pressing some steel buttons, into any one of a dozen or more different uses.

The basic pack may be converted to make the following different items: straight ladders, one each at 12ft, 10ft 6in, 9ft, 7ft 6in, or two at 6ft. Step ladders: One each at 6ft 6in and 5ft, two at 40ins and one at 20in.

Trestles: Two at 40in or 20in.

Two alternative "odd leg" steps for staircases, one with a 20in support on one side and 7ft 6in on the other side or one 40in support with a 6ft support on the other side thus enabling the steps to be used on practically all types of staircase.

The beauty of this equipment is that once it has been assembled—and the only tool you need for this is the Phillips screwdriver supplied with the kit—all the adaptations may be made without any tool at all.

With some optional extras one can make up a sack trolley, very handy if you have to trundle your dustbin out to your front gate, and a saw horse, indispensable if you saw up your own logs. The trestles, of course are a boon when ceilings have to be painted. With a plank placed between a pair of trestles only 18in above floor level one can reach a ceiling 8ft 6in high and of course with the taller trestles one can reach much higher ceilings.

The kit also provides an orchard ladder up to 12ft and which hooks over the branch of a tree. It can also be used as a loft ladder, hooking safely on the floor of the loft.

The basic kit consists of eight side "stiles", eight double rung units, four apex top connectors, one pail shelf and two stabiliser units for screwing on to the two of the eight side stile units. Do not be worried about these technical terms. Full and easy-to-understand assembly instructions come with each kit. The sections are made of very strong aluminium and the flat step treads are ribbed for extra safety. The assembled four sections are three feet long so may be stored flat against a wall and occupy only a space about 3ft high by 13in wide and 10in deep.

The ladders are so designed that anti-slip feet are always present at the base of whatever ladder mode is used and at no time will bare metal be in contact with the ground. All measurements are approximate.
—R.H.

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Tea pickers in the highlands of Sri Lanka.

Travel

Rider Haggard would have loved it

The beach resorts of Sri Lanka are to be found, in the main, just south of Colombo, with tourist hotels starting at Kollupitiya and running down through Mount Lavinia to Kalutara. The farther south you go from Colombo the newer, it seems, the hotels become, until you reach Beruwala and Bentota, the latter lying just across the provincial border and in southern rather than western jurisdiction.

The hotels are there to encourage visitors to spend some of their time at rest, enjoying the simple pleasures of sun and sea, and those British holidaymakers I met on a recent visit were certainly glad of that rest. They were either gathering their strength for what they feared might prove to be hectic tour of the island, or recovering from just such a tour, although in all honesty neither the pace of travel nor the state of the roads need worry anyone.

I come to the Beach hotel at Bentota after my own tour and tried to gather my scattered impressions of Sri Lanka—the resplendent land. The first point to make is that the island must be explored if a holiday is to mean anything. Otherwise the long journey to get there is pointless.

You should not reckon on spending too much time in Colombo. It is not a pleasant capital and the real attraction of Sri Lanka lies outside it. My own impression is of hundreds and hundreds of old British cars being driven fast by maniacs. Colombo's taxis are old Morrises, painted black and yellow and maintained more by faith than anything else. Because of past import restrictions the owners of motor vehicles have tended their cars with care, coaxing years out of them, with the result that in many ways the island seems to have been frozen in the 50s.

In Colombo and throughout the island one encounters vehicles that a British enthusiast would rave over. The difference is that whereas such vehicles are polished and possessed in Britain, being taken on the road only on special occasion, they are in everyday battered use on Sri Lanka. Still, the old Austins and Vauxhalls and Triumphs (remember the Mayflower?) are a sight to be seen.

But I must not go on about such twentieth century intrusions, for the appeal of Sri Lanka lies in the past and the wonderful cultural mix that the centuries have bequeathed. We discovered this at Polonnaruwa and Sigiriya, in the island's interior far to the north-east of Colombo.

Polonnaruwa was the island's medieval capital and one king, Parakrama Bahu who reigned from 1153 to 1186, created what was by all accounts a magnificent city, with parks and palaces, temples and shrines. The irrigation complex for the city and the surrounding plain was so vast in its scale that it was known as the Sea of Parakrama. The tragedy of Polonnaruwa was that one of his successors King Nissanka Malla virtually bankrupted Sri Lanka in trying to maintain the capital's prestige.

To hear the story as one visits the ruins is to gain a small insight into the passing foolishness of man. Although the city has succumbed to time and the jungle the great statues of Lord Buddha remain at the Gal Vihara and these are among the sights to be seen at Polonnaruwa.

A little nearer to Colombo, though by only a few miles, is the fortress rock of Sigiriya. It is a stupendous sight, just for itself, but its place in the island's history is another reason for visiting it. Standing with me on a wide ledge just below its summit, one of my companions spoke of the Fortress Rock and the god-king Kasyapa as something right out of Rider Haggard or Conan Doyle. It is, certainly, a strange tale of a lost world.

Having murdered his father, Kasyapa fled to the rock in the fifth century and built palaces upon its summit. At the brief height of its glory—it was inhabited for no more than 18 years—it was the finest of cities. Sloping paths and steps carry you towards that summit and you must make your way along the catwalks to reach the famous rock paintings that have been there for 1500 years. The women they depict were either courtesans or courtiers or "asparas" the legendary inhabitants of the skies. I do not know and neither, it seems, do the experts for whom Sigiriya is still something of a mystery.

There is no mystery at Kandy, which was the next city to be visited on our tour. A little over 70 miles from Colombo it was the last stronghold of the Kandyan kings and ceded to Britain by a treaty of 1815, which doubtless tidied up the map of Empire. The main reason for going there is the celebrated Temple of the Tooth, but the town and its surroundings are attractive in their own right with a large lake and botanic gardens in the former, and the nearby villages of Nattarampotha and Henawala are worth visiting.

The other advantage of a tour of Sri Lanka is that it enables one to see remarkably fine landscapes and a wide range of agricultural activities — from the rice growing of the more open countryside to the timber industry with its working elephants in the sawmills and the growing and harvesting of tea in the high hill country. Nuwara Eliya was where we encountered the latter, joining the giggling and chattering girls on the slopes as they plucked the fresh shoots and stopping for refreshment at the Hill Club, created by and for the old-style planters.

A good tour will give you time to see and savour Sri Lanka. The secret is not to try to cover too much ground. My own visit did not take me to Anaradhapura, another of the ancient cities, or to Trincomalee and the east coast. But it is far better to enjoy what you are able to see, and promise yourself a return visit for the remainder, than to pack everything in and skimp it.

And you simply must have a "feel" for the culture and customs of the island. I found myself comparing it to other long-distance destinations and kept recalling a visit some years ago to Bali. The comparison may not be a fair one, but there is the same sense of religious involvement on the part of the people and the same evidence of a cultural inheritance very different from our own. If you have no wish to experience this, then visiting Sri Lanka is likely to be a waste of your time and your money, for you may easily laze on some beach closer to home and not know the difference.

Information about Sri Lanka may be had from the Ceylon Tourist Board, Suite 433 High Holborn House, 52/54 High Holborn, London WC1V 6RL. (Incidentally, "Ceylon" is retained, probably for the sake of continuity, as far as tourism and tea are concerned.)

A travel agent will be able to tell you about inclusive holidays to the island such as those offered by Thomas Cook, Kuoni and Sovereign, all of which provide the opportunity to tour as I did. He should also be able to give you advice about the best time of year to visit the islands. Monsoon winds and rains affect the coasts at different times.

Smallpox and typhoid precautions should be taken, as well as anti-malaria tablets and precautions against cholera may be recommended. One needs no visa to visit Sri Lanka and the only formality that might affect the holiday visitor is that the local currency may not be exported and one's rupees must be changed at the airport bank before leaving the island. It is best to change a little money at a time during one's visit so as not to have undue excess at the end of the stay. At the moment the Sri Lanka rupee stands at 40.10 to the pound.

John Carter

Collecting

A small obsession

Twenty years ago in Cornwall I was a petrol salesman, moonlighting on catering for private dinner parties when I met my first collector. The drawing-room in which we were standing was banked with paintings from floor to ceiling. Rather like the pictures of the old Royal Exhibition; Sickert, Wilson Steer, McEvoy, Gilman, early Augustus John and almost everyone else you can think of, abounded.

It was the beginning for me of the mild interest which gradually turned into a small obsession. Later that same evening after the dinner, I was given my first picture, a Barribal of Lois Fuller doing a fan dance in Paris. Those were the great days when carriage clocks for £6 or so and Art Deco for a pittance cluttered the antique shops. It was easy to buy in Cornwall and sell in London, paying for the weekend in town with the difference.

I was found out finally, and got the heave, came to London and drifted into the restaurant business. Next door to Odins in Devonshire Street is the gallery run by my friend, Nicholas Vilag, and there I first met Brian Sewell. An acknowledged expert in Old Master drawings, he has a natural eye for pictures of all periods and he encouraged me in my interest in late nineteenth century and early twentieth century Scottish and English painting and drawing. It was along those lines that I collected over the next few years.

Rich buyers with little taste often purchase big-name artists' unattractive, minor, poor works which for the most part are all that reach the market these days, particularly amongst the impressionists and post-impressionists. The collector of good pictures by less well-known artists always judges the work on its own merits first, rather than looking at the signature. After all, you should be buying a picture, not a name. I find more pleasure in having a plethora of good pictures, than a single, lonely, great one.

The search for value for money is understandable, but the present practice of buying for investment potential, advocated in the patter of most dealers, is hostile to the true spirit of collecting, and a Philistine approach. Works of art which some years ago used to feature in auctioneers' yellow (cheaper) catalogues, are now illustrated in the green catalogue with the word "important" on its front. The standard available today is much lower than it was.

My favourite West End gallery is in Bond Street, the Fine Art Society, run by Andrew Patrick. The British art seen there is often so much better than what is shown next door in Wildenstein's, who mostly sell French painting. French painting has been in the international commodity market for many years, whereas the British schools are bought largely by the British themselves and have few foreign devotees.

I got involved with contemporary painters because my partner in business lived in the flat below that of Patrick Procktor, and I asked him to do a portrait of her children. This was the beginning of my introduction to him and to the work of many of his friends. In the early Sixties, the art clique was particularly intimate. R. B. Kitaj and Hockney in a blaze of gold, had just emerged from the Royal College of Art, Procktor from the Slade, all more or less at the same time, to join Bacon and Freud, Auerbach and Hamilton, Richard Smith, Howard Hodgkin, Peter Blake, Anthony Caro Et al. Kasmin, now Kasmin Knoedler, was the dealer of many of them and is one of the few of that ilk that is not motivated entirely by money.

There was much to-ing and fro-ing across the Atlantic by these painters and such Americans as Frank Stella, Olitski and Jim Dine. Somehow, Odins seemed to balloon into being the artists' restaurant with Hockney, Procktor, Kitaj and Caro, becoming close friends of mine. Those days had a frisson of the excitement creativity brings, but it slowly subsided as the Sixties turned into the Seventies. It seems to me that the artists who have come along since then are rather pale by comparison, though the Eighties look more promising.

It's unfortunate that they have all become expensive but then, the pound is worth little now.

Etchings, lithographs and silkscreens should normally be bought at auction because few "hold" the dealers' prices, but posters for artists' shows are often available at the gallery during viewing, and the quality of the printing is very high. A superb Kitaj poster could be bought for less than £10 at his recent exhibition.

Of the good artists who are still not expensive, I like Guy Gladwell's "still lives" (Treadwell Gallery) and Beryl Cook's charming work (Portal Gallery).

It's a pity that the work of many modern painters suffers from aspiring to mountains rather than taking in the pleasure of the rolling hills. Abstract art seems to me to vary from the appalling to good "mood" interior decoration, though Stephen Buckley often gets near that extra dimension, and Howard Hodgkin's work can't be restricted to either the figurative or abstract categories, but holds a special place of its own.

From time to time in the past, I've been accused of playing the vandal with some of my friends' works. I painted out the beginnings of a Dieter Roth, removed the toile de joue round a Richeard Hamilton who, aghast, took his picture back, and having commissioned Patrick Proktor to do the Venice murals in the upstairs room at The Brasserie—they were superb, but too vivid for my purpose—I aged them a few hundred years with six coats of tinted varnish. Patrick exploded, saying "Darling, Giotto's work was bright when he painted it." "Unfortunately", I told him, "we only have a 20-year lease". For the record, there is one 25 foot mural behind three coats of paint in that room. We are still close friends.

I used to collect wine and art deco and can only advise the would-be collector to be wary, if he is of a gregarious Jack the Lad nature, that when sozzled generosity runs high. Gone is my entire collection of first growths and vintage port, many pictures and all the bits of porcelain, drunk or given away in inebriate moments.

In the past, works of art and paintings were commissioned and enjoyed by a privileged few. It's sad that in spite of mass education and communication, painting, unlike other art forms such as literature and the cinemas, hasn't extended its attractions to a wider public.

Peter Langan

The author is a restaurateur and collector.

Peter Langan by David Hockney.

Drink

Royal refreshment

For immediate drinking, it is worth noting several novelties that can be useful for casual refreshment as well as with food, together with some wines that, perhaps because they have been widely available for some time, are overlooked but offer considerable enjoyment at modest cost.

From Yugoslavia there is a lightly flowery dry white wine from a single vineyard in the Lutomer-Ormoz-Gorice region, considered the finest wine area. This is the 1979 Slamnak, made entirely from the Laski Riesling; it obtained high marks in tasting and laboratory tests and it is very agreeable aperitif or with simple food. (£1.97 from The Wine Shop, Camden Rd, Tunbridge Wells, Kent). Another fullish, freshly fragrant white wine is Hungarian Debröi Hárslevelü, the bouquest evocative of orange flowers; the Hárslevelü grape is a speciality of Hungary, getting its name—which means "lime flowers"—from the somewhat unusual leaf of this particular vine. (The 1978 costs £2.50 and is widely distributed, but can be bought, among other outlets, from The Yorkshire Wine Centre, 25 Leeds Old Rd, Bradford, and Wines of Westhorpe, 54 Boyn Hill Rd, Maidenhead, Berks.) Both these white wines are so useful that they should be ordered by the case.

A really new one is Le Chouan, 1979, a vin de pays from the Loire Atlantique region. Instead of the Muscadet or Gros plant being the vines, the aristocratic Chardonnay has been used, giving the white wine some grace and elegance, with the subtle but definite length and crispness of this great grape. The name comes from the Royalists who resisted the republicans in the west of France in 1789. (Le Chouan costs £2.23 from Hatch Mansfield, 64 Cowcross St, EC1, or the branches of Wine & Beer Shops, also Europa Foods branches.) Do not serve any of these white wines too cold, as this prevents the emergence of the charming bouquet they possess.

A more robust white wine comes from a respected maker of Brunello in the Montalcino district; this is the 1979 Biano Val d'Arbia, of Silvio Nardi, slightly herby as regards bouquet, with an open textured style and touch of fat—a very good partner to full-bodied Lenten fish recipes. (£2.76 from Ashlyns, Maxted Rd., Hemel Hempstead, Herts, a firm new to these columns, with a most interesting short list). From the same merchant there are two charming pink wines: the 1979 Rosé Piper, a vin de pays du Cher (£2.90) and the 1978 Touraine Azay-le-Rideau (£2.98). The Piper is pleasant, full and moderately full in style, the Azay is a charmer, the shimmering-pinky-gold of old Sheffield plate that makes one realize why some of these Loire wines were described as "taffetas" by writers of former times. It is a little closed-up compared with the Pipet, but full enough to go with the pork dishes of the region and rather special cold cuts. Many pink Loire wines today are rather dull, slightly sweet drinks; these two, especially the Azay, have real finesse and the later, made from the Cabernet Franc, is outstanding.

The oddly-named Passetoutgrains red Burgundy is so called because, in former times, the peasant farmer would not separate his grapes at the vintage, but put all—Gamay and Pinot Noir—into the vat at once, making the blend. Passetoutgrains must have at least one-third Pinot Noir in it, but a 1978 example, from Labouré-Roi, in the Hautes Côtes de Beaune, actually has more Pinot than Gamay. The result is a wine with the appealing fruit and zip of the Gamay, plus the velvety depth of the Pinot and an underlying firmness. This is an excellent wine to enhance rather ordinary food and quite up to dinner-party standard. (£3.08 from Stodart & Taylor, 20 Suffolk St, SW1).

Red Riojas abound but two in the lower price ranges maintain the style of the region without having the aggressive woodiness that many people cannot like. Grants of St James's have a 1975 from Bodegas Arisabel Ollauri, which is a full wine, immediately fragrant and mouth-filling (£2.09 from Victoria Wine branches), whereas the Campo Viejo 1970 Reserva is more lightly fruity at the first taste but lasts longer on the palate (£3.30 from licensed branches of the Nottingham Co-op, J. Kiely, Dukes Ride, Crowthorne, Berks, Rake-Stores, Rake, near Liss, Hants). The cheaper wine needs finishing up once the bottle is opened, but the Campo Viejo will remain drinkable for at least 24 hours.

Anyone planning wedding or anniversary parties for after Easter will probably have already given thought to the supply of sparkling wine. A pleasantly crisp, dry wine comes from Gaillac, where the light soil gives the wines a perky style. As the sparkling wines are not often seen outside their beautiful region, this is another novelty—but make sure that the party really do like an assertively dry drink. (£3.20, from Laytons, 27 Midland Rd, NW1.) Again, don't serve it too cold—the over-icing of sparkling wines masks the bouquet and, if carried to ice-lolly extremes, is the reason why drinkers often develop headaches and raging thirsts at the end of weddings.

Pamela Vandyke Price

Clive Barnes/New York Notebook

Wielding the Reagan axe

The United States and Britain have traditionally had in common a distrust of public subsidy for the arts. There has always been a strong puritan ethic in both countries suggesting that those who want the arts should pay for the arts—although few would apply such principles to say, health or education.

Our niggardly attitude towards public subsidy stems from the puritanical feeling that the arts if not actually evil are certainly unnecessary.

In America, if anything, these puritanical concepts were even more rigid. That the performing arts survived at all was due to private patrons.

But over the years, the rich were largely phased out by taxation, and a more democratic basis was seen as desirable for the arts.

The American institutions had found a champion in the various foundation funds, and later big business, and mass fund-raising all helped to take up the slack between expenditure and box-office returns.

In 1966 the federal government initiated the national endowment for the arts and the national endowment for the humanities—each receiving $1,250,000. It was a start that prospered, at least modestly.

In the fiscal year 1982, had the budget submitted by the Carter administration been approved, the arts endowment would have received $175m, and the humanities endowment (concerned chiefly with academic and educational projects) would have received $169m.

Then came President Reagan's axe. In his budget cuts he proposed reducing the arts and humanities to about half of what they were previously receiving. Thus, should the Reagan budget be approved, the arts would get $88m and the humanities $85m.

This must result in a massive cut in arts expenditure. The federal subsidy is only a part of the total subsidy—most states have their own arts councils, and budgets are balanced in many ways—yet the endowment money cements the fabric together.

This cut, meaningless in terms of the total national expenditure, could lead to the collapse of many worthy undertakings and severe restrictions on many others, some of them the greatest in the land.

There are pressure groups prepared to fight against these cuts in Washington, but there is no organized, and paid, arts lobby, so such protests might well prove muted. It could be that President Reagan has put back the progress of the performing arts in America some 50 years.

Martha Graham has been in Washington with her dance company, appearing at the Kennedy Center. I hope she finds the opportunity to tell the President a story she once told me: "Many years ago a Greek historian was writing about a dead civilization. 'It died', he wrote, 'because it had no poets'". If America is not careful, many of its poets in the performing arts are about to receive a terrible dunking if not death by drowning. And neglect is a terrible sea to drown in.

The American exploitation of John Lennon, continues. His last album, Double Fantasy, with his wife, Yoko Ono, topped the charts for five weeks. Many of his other albums with the Beatles have also made a significant comeback, while the sales of his individual albums Imagine and Shaved Fish are strong.

In this spirit the New Library has just issued in New York a slender Signet paperback of writing and drawings by John Lennon at the scarcely slender price of $2.95. In 1964 and 1965 Lennin wrote two books, both illustrated by himself, In His Own Write and A Spaniard in the Works. They are wonderful—a strange mixture of Lewis Carroll and James Thurber and show a literary talent that could perhaps have supplanted his musical talent.

At the end of the 60s Lennon adapted his prose into a one-act play, assisted by the black poet/playwright, Adrienne Kennedy, and his director Victor Spinetti, called In HMIS Own Write. Staged by the National Theatre, with the obviously autobiographical role of me, being played by the marvellous Ronald Pickup. The play suggested a surrealism of the spirit, a mixture of Ionesco and Beckett. When I saw it, I thought that the threatre had found a new voice. It had not.

Lennon was strangely nervous about his talents. His illustrations to these two republished pieces are fascinating. The man's prose is unique.

When Lennon's final account is totalled up, it should be remembered that he was a writer—in his own write—and potentially a dramatist of crazy virtue.

The sleeve picture of the Double Fantasy album

William Rees-Mogg says farewell after 14 years as Editor of *The Times*

My resumption of liberty

This is the last issue of *The Times* I shall edit; apart from an occasional book review or obituary appreciation this is the last article I expect to write for the newspaper. I am proud to have been the sole editor of two proprietors and particularly proud to have been Roy Thomson's, who gave me the job. I am very happy to be handing over the editorship to Harold Evans, a colleague with whom I have worked closely and happily since the mid-1950s. It is a fascinating but obviously a very difficult job, complicated nowadays by the industrial and commercial problems of Fleet Street. Those, at any rate, I leave without regret; I am very interested in business, but Fleet Street, while wonderful for journalists, is a dreadful place to do business in. I never think of the newspaper industry, as it is grandly called, without recollecting Alexander Pope's reference:

"To where Fleet Ditch, with disemboguing streams,
Rolls the large tribute of dead dogs to Thames."

I had considered writing a farewell leading article; it is easy to see how it could be done, with a trumpet voluntary at the beginning, an elevating sermon in the middle and the Old Austrian National Anthem (arrangement F. von Hayek) at the end, providing a very suitable memorial service for the 14 years of my Editorship. I think many of my readers would have enjoyed it, and nobody, not even the parodists of *Private Eye*, could have put together such a Westminster Abbey leader with a more limpid grandeur than myself.

I have chosen not to do so because giving up the Editorship of *The Times* is in personal terms a resumption of liberty; if not a second birth—and who am I to be reborn?—it is a second adolescency, full of freedom, impertinence and hope. For 14 years I have had to think as though I were an Institution, not expressing, except sometimes when they broke out, purely personal views, but trying to work out a continuous and sound policy for *The Times*. Opinion was not my choice but my profession, and my readers were entitled to my best professional endeavours.

I must admit to having been chafed by the restraints of impartiality. I could play no part in politics, except as a sort of referee. I even felt that I had to resign from any political clubs. Now, as the shades of the prison house close round Mr Harold Evans (and even cast a somewhat fainter shadow over Mr Rupert Murdoch) I feel like the prisoners at the end of Fidelio, bursting out of their jail house with a song of joy on their lips.

It would therefore be incongruous for me to incarcerate anything that I have to say in the formal status of an anonymous leading article. This is not the end of a long process of solemnity, balance and good order, but a restoration of the right to express my own views, which my friends know to be impetuous and romantic, sometimes to the point of absurdity in my own way. I have been too sensible for too long, and now I need not be sensible again, at least for the time being.

My difficulty is that 14 years of editing *The Times* have left me with a number of Times-like convictions, and certain Times-like habits of mind. I have no wish to write a retrospection of those 14 years, but they have left me particularly convinced of the value of Britain's entry to Europe under Mr Heath, much the most hopeful event of my time as Editor, and one that I believe will prove to be historically the most important. I am pleased that *The Times* gave consistent support to that policy, and equally pleased that we gave consistent opportunities to those who wanted to argue the case against it.

My danger is that I have imbibed *The Times* rule of life, so that even in my hour of freedom, I still feel under its constraint. I am grateful to Mr Michael Foot because, by some quirk of psychology, I feel free of the necessity to be fair to him. It is because I see him as a fellow pamphleteer that it seems natural, whenever he comes under review, for me to creep up behind him and bang him on the head with whatever clown's balloon comes to hand.

> 'I have been too sensible for too long, and now I need not be sensible again, at least for the time being'

Apart from that, I feel a compulsion to be fair to almost everybody. I feel more than fair to the Social Democrats. I am sure that Britain needs to have an electoral system which is less of a gamble. I see the problem partly from an economic point of view. Given the tendency for our present electoral system to put minority governments in complete power, there is a probability that it would—unless changed—eventually elect a government of the hard left. So long as there is that risk why should international industry invest?

So I would like to see a Social Democratic and Liberal alliance succeed in introducing electoral reform, and believe that the resulting balance between parties of the moderate left and a party of the moderate right would be a healthier political pattern. Yet I am not a Social Democrat. Their ideal society is too egalitarian for me, and I suspect for human nature. I wish them well, but with the expectation that I shall disagree with them when they have done well.

I find myself sympathetic to Mrs Thatcher, and irritated by the view—which I am afraid is only too widespread—that there are obvious alternative policies, which the Government are merely obstinate in refusing to pursue. In the end, both the CBI and the TUC advice seems to come down to an advocacy of more inflation, though it is inflation which has done more than anything else to destroy jobs.

On the other hand, I feel that Mrs Thatcher has made three important mistakes. Monetary policy can only work if government expenditure is well controlled; the balanced budget is essential; in the first year of this administration, the cuts in expenditure were not big enough, and public sector pay was let run away. Her second mistake is in image building. She has emphasized her inflexibility; "The lady's not for turning" sounds like a good phrase, but has been damaging to her. The wise politician presents himself as the reasonable man, willing to consider any helpful policy, but not willing to do what he thinks to be wrong.

The consequence of dramatizing her inflexibility has been to make the Prime Minister appear personally responsible for a world slump. The British workers who are unemployed would in fact have been equally likely to become unemployed if they had been Belgians—with a different economic policy and a very different government. The truth is that nobody knows the best way to manage the worst world slump since the 1930s (for economic historians it is a case-book example of a Kondratiev 50-year recession) in a period of endemic inflation. There is no answer in Keynes or Friedman or Marx or anyone else, though increasing the inflation is almost certainly wrong.

Mrs Thatcher's courage leads her to raise the level of her personal responsibility in everyone's mind. She does in fact deserve credit for resisting purely inflationary palliatives, which would have made things worse. She has managed to reduce the expectation of inflation.

The third mistake is her continued resistance to electoral reform. A principle of conservatism is stability—the basis for confidence and growth. Our electoral system is now much less stable than the views of the electorate; their comparatively stable views are converted artificially into a sharper alternation of right and left.

The two ideas on which I have edited this newspaper have been stability and openness. I believe that the life of the individual grows best in a stable society. In economic terms that means attempting to reconcile stability of prices with stability of employment, something which is only possible—in my view—with stable exchange rates. In political terms it means continuity of policy.

We have seen the benefits of that since 1960 in Germany, France and Japan, and we have seen the cost of unstable policies in Britain and the United States. This search for stability will be more important in the future as the revolutionary changes in science and technology will continue to change human society to the limit of man's capacity for adjustment.

The other principle is that of openness. *The Times* is clearly not the newspaper of a party, but is not even the newspaper of a single opinion. The uniqueness of *The Times* is that it feels an obligation to all opinions, to all perceptions of truth. We have tried to understand creeds as remote or even shocking as the National Front, or the Islamic fundamentalism of the Ayatollah Khomeini, without parody though not without judgment.

We were, extraordinarily enough, the first British newspaper to accept the legitimacy of Reagan Republicanism. Yet to be open to all views does not mean to be indifferent to all actions. To the destroyers of the open society, and in my 14 years most particularly to the Russian destroyers of the Czech movement to liberty, *The Times* has been and is most absolutely opposed.


Ernest Bevin and Clement Attlee in 1945.

Bevin, born with an instinct to rule

Ernest Bevin was an indubitably great man. Clem Attlee, most unenthusiastic of men, called him the greatest trade unionist of his time and one of the outstanding Englishmen of that generation, well worthy to stand historically alongside Churchill.

Most of what was constructive in the Labour movement in his time we owed to Bevin: from him it had real leadership. He was above all a builder. Attlee confesses himself *proud* to have known him—so am I: Bevin was a wonderful man.

And not only when one considers the handicaps with which he started life. He was not a bit sentimental about that, never complained of his hard luck, and had no inferiority complex. He had none of the minority-mindedness which is the bane of the Labour movement.

He was majority-minded, with the born instinct to rule and organize and govern; though he had the ruthlessness necessary to leadership, he always identified himself with the people he belonged to—"my people", he always said. He had great humanity and compassion; as Attlee says, Bevin had some difficulty, as Foreign Secretary, in meeting a type like Molotov who, he knew, had been "guilty of great cruelty to many innocent beings".

This was a side of Bevin which the world did not see much of; but it was there all the time. He was immensely—we might say, from the familiar rotund figure he made—enormously human. And he was quite as skilled at negotiation as Molotov—"Stone Bottom"—and could out-sit him.

The communist Molotov was middle-class, his real name Scriabin and a cousin of the composer. Bevin was the son of an agricultural labourer, dead before he was born—a hundred years ago today—and a mother who wore herself out with work and died when the boy was seven. Born at Winsford in Somerset, Ernest always remained—and retained the earthiness of—a countryman. Leaving school at 11, he was for 11 years a drayman, driving horse and wagon around Bristol. One of his first humanitarian deeds was to stop—against great opposition—the overworking of horses.

He never minded about opposition, which he encouraged all his life. I think he got his strong, straight principles from the Nonconformist training of his remarkable mother; in youth he was for a time a local preacher. Then came the conversion to socialist principles: he was a late developer.

He found his true bent in organizing the casual labour *at the docks in* Bristol, then he was transferred to London where he could operate on a national scale. He had an instinct for organization—and he used the weapon of strikes discriminatingly and constructively, always with a good end in view, never merely destructively. He gradually built up the Transport and General Workers' Union into the biggest of the lot. It was significant that when he built Transport House, the Labour Party's headquarters took shelter under his roof.

I remember him telling me that he was concerned about the high rate of duodenal ulcer among his London bus-drivers, and that he got his union to vote £10,000 for Manor Road hospital to research into the causes of it. Just like him—always constructive.

After the disaster to the Labour Party in 1931 he set himself to pick up the pieces. Though he distrusted intellectuals, he was willing to give us young men a lead in backing *The New Clarion* (for which I used to write). He backed G. D. H. Cole's new *Society for Socialist Inquiry and Propaganda* until the instrument broke in his hands, confirming his distrust for mere intellectuals.

The Labour movement suffered from having no voice in the press. It was Bevin again who remedied that. He managed to acquire the dominating interest in the *Daily Herald* for the movement—"my paper"—and when he became a world figure and a real international statesman that was the paper he turned to first.

He was, remarkably, one of the first to see the folly of our return to the gold standard, and again the folly of pursuing disarmament in the Thirties when Hitler was working Germany all hours for the Second World War. Just as Bevin was right against the orthodox economists, so he was right about appeasement against the politicians, and saw the necessity of re-arming before Attlee and Morrison did.

I used to notice at Labour Party conferences that Attlee stopped doodling to listen when Bevin spoke; and, though I was on the left, I never heard Bevin speak but I was intellectually convinced by what he said—the sheer unanswerable rightness of it.

This was the clue to the famous scene of his dismissal of George Lansbury's pacifism and from the leadership of the Labour Party at the Brighton conference in 1935. What was the point of pacifism against an armed Nazi Germany?

I did *not* think Bevin's attitude "brutal"—he was deeply moved by Hitler's destruction of "our people", the trade unions and social democrats. Bevin was a realist; the realities of the situation were harsh and had to be confronted squarely.

When the war came, Bevin's contribution as Minister of Labour was prodigious, second only to Churchill's in winning the war. Bevin organized the whole of British manpower and womanpower, for national service with maximum efficiency and the minimum of disturbance.

No wonder when Churchill was stunned with the Labour victory of 1945, he consoled himself with: "Bevin is Foreign Secretary, and he is as firm as a rock." So he was. When the communists were near to taking over Greece, it was Bevin who forced the United States to see the danger, take a hand and stop the rot.

Altogether, Bevin was a wonderful fellow, second only to Churchill in our time. I find his last words, a few days before he died, very touching: "You know, I've been thinking. Perhaps I haven't done too badly by the *Herald*. Or the trade unions. Or perhaps even the nation."

Dr A. L. Rowse

Fred Emery

The Budget: what only the magic circle knows

A word of caution about the Budget on Tuesday. If all the recent talks by Cabinet ministers about "adjustments" to "tactics and timing" and "Tory pragmatism" have fostered some wishful thinking that a U-turn is coming we are advised to forget it. In a word the U-turn, like its opposite, the longed-for landfall of economic recovery, has not yet been sighted.

Instead, Sir Geoffrey Howe will be mobilizing all the talents presently in purdah with him to persuade us to believe in a holding operation. It will be to hold on financially and politically, until it becomes clear later this year whether the "bottoming out" of the recession has ended and the economy is on the upward path again.

That, at least, is my interpretation of the stoic mood seemingly pervading those around Mrs Thatcher, the Chancellor, and the small group of ministers who are in on the Budget.

The question is: does it mean further deflation on top of what is already set by the Chancellor in last November's measures or is there to be some easement, by allowing the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement in the coming years to slip the way this year's was forced to?

While some details have been so well advertised as to seem fairly certain, the overall impact of the Budget eludes the other Cabinet ministers like everyone else. Among Cabinet dissidents views vary from: the Budget will be "bad, although not that bad"; or "it can't surely be deflationary again".

The fact is that no one outside the tiny magic circle has been told. The effort to persuade Mrs Thatcher to have a full Cabinet session to discuss economic strategy before the Budget was finally settled was treated by her as something like a Spanish *Putsch*.

The last time the full Cabinet discussed macro-economic policy was last October during the exhausting sessions devoted to cutting public expenditure. That exercise ended in partial defeat for Mrs Thatcher and her Chancellor. It probably did nothing to persuade them of the advantages of conducting such consultations regularly. So the only advance warning the full Cabinet will get of the Budget will be a few hours ahead of the rest of us on Tuesday morning

Its worst effects from the standpoint of populist policies will be increases in personal income tax payments and increases in duties on drinks, tobacco and petrol. It is easy to see how simple upratings, perhaps less than full inflation, can be justified in logical terms.

But the Chancellor's political task will not thereby be eased. What matters more will be the size of the package with which he can lessen the burdens of industry—how much minimum lending rate comes down, whether the employers' national insurance surcharge is cut and what he can do to lessen energy costs for industry.

But—it may be objected—did you not report that income tax rates would not be going up; that the "incentive" tax cuts of 1979 must be protected come what may? Indeed, indeed. The actual tax rates are almost certain to remain unchanged; it is that Rooker-Wise-Lawson amendment thing which uprates personal allowances in line with inflation that is now a candidate for de-indexing.

And it could be painful. It will cause all taxpayers to suffer greater PAYE deductions while leaving the rates intact. The Government will save itself £1,600m if it puts up personal allowances by only 5 per cent instead of the 15.1 per cent inflation rate.

The justification will have to be that when all other benefits, including child benefit are being uprated by less than the full inflation rate taxpayers must also contribute. Remember last autumn the Government planned doing the same to old age pensions, before it backed down.

Now Conservative supporters will be able to stomach much of this, if they can touch a spark of inspiration from Sir Geoffrey that the policy will work in the end—or in time for the election. It is his most daunting problem. For while he may believe it, the men of little faith have been grabbing the headlines and the iconoclasts smashing his temples.

There is, at the moment no economic prediction that he can make that would buttress his credibility. In the words of one insider, this is the hour of blackest despair, when people turn again to all manner of temptations which—in the Chancellor's view—ruined us in the past.

Although the Chancellor has not had time yet to digest the recovery plan by the Confederation of British Industry and its very modestly phrased call for expansion, it seems clear that he will have little time for those calling for new industrial strategies. He is in no mood for backing winners, nor for large public investment programmes. The money is just not there in the Treasury's view.

And yet, how modest would be the impact of the CBI's discussion document *The Will To Win*. Even assuming the expansionary stimulus it proposes, by 1984 the gross domestic product would be only one per cent above what it had been in 1979; unemployment would nearly be back—after an intervening rise—to what it is currently. That is the measure of the crisis.

Sir Geoffrey will not be able to ignore the CBI. But he will have to be mindful of the astute admonition to dissenters in the summary by Sir Terence Beckett, the CBI Director General, who said that "The price of admission to the dialogue should be that if they disagree with the ideas proposed that they should constructively offer more productive proposals."

How Sir Geoffrey would have liked to use that against his tormentors in the Commons Select Committee under Mr Edward du Cann. On the eve of the Budget their report subjects the Government's monetarism to a test by destruction.

Sir Geoffrey will have to answer them, too. If they have reduced his medium-term financial strategy to tatters he can at least retort that the objective of the strategy was to reduce inflation rate and this has succeeded.

The trouble is that on Tuesday hardly anyone—supporters or opponents—will be interested in knowing what went wrong. They will want to hear whether the case the Government is making for putting it right will still hold.

Letter from New Orleans

Mardi Gras and all that...

When the curtain went up on the centenary Proteus ball here, all the queens of all the past balls who could be brought together were there in line, long dresses, jewels and white gloves, nearly 50 of them. Then the curtain behind them went up, and there were their escorts—husbands, fathers, kings of past balls—in white ties and medals.

This was New Orleans high society performing, entirely for itself, the central ritual of its seasons. Mardi Gras was the next day, and a club founded 100 years ago organizes a parade and a ball every year, events that are the clubs' only purpose. High society is defined by memberships in the clubs (the oldest and most exclusive is called Comus then come Momus and Proteus) and the Mardi Gras carnival has now achieved such a central part in the city's life that it is possible to claim that Mardi Gras defines New Orleans.

Tourism is the city's second industry after the port (and catching up fast) but Proteus and the others are not for tourists. The queen of the ball and her eight maids of honour make their debuts (as English girls do or did) at other balls on other occasions. But the Mardi Gras ball is the epitome and one measure of its success in nailing society together was the appearance, for the Proteus centenary, of such a large number of former queens.

No other city in America could have done it. The queens would have been scattered to the winds years ago. This year's queen was paraded around, applauded by the audience and followed in order by all her predecessors. Then came the tableau with the men dressed in Protean finery (the king of the ball masquerading as the sea god himself) and then the dance began.

The main parade which lasts all afternoon, is called Rex. It is preceded by a black parade, called Zulu and followed by the most elegant of all, Comus. Everyone dresses up. Everyone gets very tired and emotional, and everyone has a lovely time.

At the other end of the spectrum is another quintessentially New Orleans event, the jazz funeral. Twenty years ago, the funeral of a jazz musician was a monster event and virtually no whites went. Now the funerals are small and mixed. This is partly because there are progressively fewer of the old style jazz musicians left. The Preservation Hall (P.H.) for instance, is now lamentably senescent and sordid.

When Fats Houston was buried on Monday, the Japanese band came along. This was the Waseda University New Orleans Jazz Band, from Tokyo, which came over two days earlier for Mardi Gras, and heard about the funeral. They were made very welcome and played in the procession with abandon. It was the sort of thing their dreams were made of.

"Brother Houston is dressed up now", said the preacher, "and putting on his regalia, but not to parade down Canal Street this time. When he hears the angel above hit that note, he's going to strut, he's going to strut on into glory".

The bands played vigorously at first, while the marshals did the strut, an abrupt, syncopated march down the road to the main street where the hearse was sent off through the cemetery. That was the moment when the bands played The Saints, to give Houston a proper sendoff. Then it was carnival time, with the procession dancing back through the church, and the Waseda Band having the time of their lives.

There were people with open umbrellas, and a voodoo symbol for Papa Ala-bas, the spirit of death, half remembered and assimilated into twentieth century jazz. The symbolism of the Mardi Gras ball, for the New Orleans upper classes is equally potent, a last survival of a strict European class system, preserved by rituals imported or invented in the Mississippi delta.

Patrick Brogan

Sportsview

Cricket, vulnerable cricket

Although the England cricket tour of the West Indies is continuing, it may not be long before another of the world's great sporting fixtures founders on the issue of South Africa. If it is not the Commonwealth Games, in Brisbane next year, it will be the Test series between West Indies and New Zealand due to be played in the Caribbean early in 1982 or England's visit to India later this year.


Alan Lamb: qualified.

Had England chosen their strongest side to tour the West Indies this winter it would have had to contain Mike Procter, Gloucestershire's South African captain, who, technically, is now as eligible to play for England as Geoffrey Boycott. Procter is a South African and proud of it, but his 10 years with an English county, without in that time having played Test cricket for another country, qualifies him for selection for England.

Next year Alan Lamb, another South African, will also be eligible to play for England, and at 26 Lamb, unlike Procter, will be about for a long time yet. When I say that Ken Barrington, who is 50, looks in the net to be the third best English batsman currently in the West Indies—Barrington is the side's assistant manager—it becomes obvious how useful an acquisition Lamb would be. Yet if Procter had been chosen in Ian Botham's side the England tour of West Indies would have ended before it had started—and when Lamb, having won his first England cap, is chosen to tour India or Pakistan or West Indies, what will happen then?

These are two examples among hundreds of the controversies that lie ahead. They happen to concern cricket. They could have related, equally well, to any other sport.

Although the decision taken by the governments of Antigua, Barbados, Jamaica and Montserrat to allow the England tour to continue brought a predictably mixed reaction, there was general agreement that if international sport is not to become hopelessly dislocated the Gleneagles Agreement must be clarified at the next Commonwealth Conference at Melbourne in September.

It would be a sad day if any English sporting governing body were ever even to hint to an Englishman that he would put his international place in jeopardy if he were to play in South Africa, or if England were obliged to select one cricket side against West Indies and another against Australia. Preferable to that would be to play only against countries who interpret in a like manner the Gleneagles Agreement, even if this should mean cutting oneself off from old and traditional opponents.

Speaking for myself I would rather we played South Africa again, where more genuine efforts have been made in cricket than in most other games to mix the races, than lay ourselves open to a repetition of what has just happened in Guyana.

It would be difficult not to have some sympathy for Guyana's views—which are the same as those of many other countries—if not for the way they were prepared to admit so many of England's original selection who had links with South Africa, but not Robin Jackman once Jamaica had forced their hand. Nor is it surprising that Mr Paul Stephenson, the one non-white member of the British Sports Council, should have said that there would be nothing less than "dismay" among African countries at the decision of the West Indian Government to come out in favour of the England tour.

What it must lead to as things are going, is a split, for a while at any rate, between the cricketing countries of the world.

It is even possible, I suppose, that the cricketing federation of the West Indies will break up, with Barbados, Trinidad, Jamaica and Antigua seeking a Test status of their own, or that South Africa, tired of being ostracised, will use their great wealth to launch a type of Packer operation run on multiracial lines, which would attract, for the most lucrative rewards, a majority of the game's best players.

Cricket was never more vulnerable than it is at the moment, financially and politically. On the present tour alone, the West Indians are likely to suffer massive losses. Without the money they make when they visit England, Australia and India they would find it hard, independently or collectively, to survive. For all these reasons and many more, cricket and the politicians have got to sort themselves out. If it forces the Commonwealth governments to be more objective in Melbourne in September, the "Jackman Affair" may come to be seen, in time, to have been the catalyst that created a crisis but spared all sport from a bigger one.

John Woodcock

Hardly a vintage year for children

A summing up of the International Year of the Child—1979—appeared yesterday in the form of a concise, clear and ultimately depressing report written by the United Kingdom's Association Director, Judith Stone. Its title alone, *The Continuing Challenge* gives an idea of its ineffectiveness, an indication of what lies ahead.

There is clearly something peculiar in Britain's traditional attitude towards children. To start with, its medical record is not always impressive: the survival figure at birth and during the first year compares unfavourably with those of, say, Japan or France. England and Wales lie 12th in the infant mortality league of the 15 best countries.

The old cliché about the English preferring animals to children received somewhat ironic support during the year. As 1979 was also election year, the IYC secretariat wrote to all political parties to ask them to include some statement about children in their manifestos. Not one did. Both Labour and Conservative had a selection entitled *Animal Welfare*.

The Year itself got off to a poor start. (Even the symbol—an adult cradling a child, circled by the UN laurel leaves—was doomed to confuse. "Having puzzled fruitlessly over the symbol for some weeks", a reader wrote to *The Observer*, "I would be grateful if someone could explain to me the connexion between two footballs, a catapult, and a couple of sausages and the Year of the Child. Is it something to do with school dinners?").

The Steering Committee met with some opposition from the Government and were offered a "derisory" sum of money. They pushed hard for more and were eventually given £138,000, and free offices in Whitehall, but by then it was July 1978 and six months was not long in which to launch a year's events.

The same caution marked manufacturers' attitudes towards the campaign. Not believing children's causes to be a commercial proposition, not one would agree to take the risk of marketing the usual items—tee shirts, posters—so that the secretariat of 11 marketed them themselves, giving "packing parties" far into the night to shift the mountain of orders as the spirit of the year caught on. For catch on, with the public at least, it did: over a quarter of a million pounds reached the Whitehall offices in donations; a touchingly large amount from the parents of children who had died.

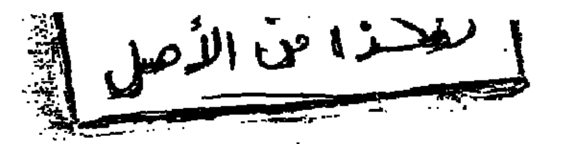
What then was achieved by the IYC? The secretariat under Judith Stone decided against joining the international jamborees and concentrated instead on launching projects, promoting those of others, travelling, speaking, doing their best to enthuse others, in keeping with the formal UN declaration that launched the year and put the task of promoting children firmly "upon parents, upon men and women as individuals; and upon voluntary organizations, local authorities and national governments".

Under their aegis a Children's Legal Centre was set up; it continues to run with a staff of four. A movement to improve the lives of the estimated 675,000 "latchkey" children between five and 15 was born, and now flourishes under the British Association of Settlements and Social Action Centres (BASSAC). A holiday centre for handicapped children and their parents was opened in Pembrokeshire. All over the country, countless schemes came into existence; a number go on.

Asked what was the single most important outcome of the year, Judith Stone unhesitatingly points to the fact that 1979 saw the beginning of the end of corporal punishment in this country—except for Eire the last European country to practise it. Elsewhere, she adds, little has changed.

Caroline Moorehead

The Continuing Challenge. Judith Stone. The International Year of the Child Trust. 8 Wakley Street, London, EC1.





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TO CALM THEIR FEARS

The Prime Minister's visit to Northern Ireland was timely and needful. Its place in her exceptionally busy schedule of engagements just now speaks of a sound sense of priorities. Her presence there, her evident concern about the state of Ulster's economy, and what she had to say on the constitutional issue ought to have some calming effect on unionist opinion. While her visit is unlikely to reform the increasingly loutish behaviour of the Rev Ian Paisley, it ought to make Unionist minds a bit less receptive of the nonsense he is filling them with—that she has done a secret deal with Mr Haughey to hand over the province, that there is a pre-arranged sellout of Ulstermen whose allegiance is to the Queen.

She will not however have disposed of more honest and more credible doubts about her policy. She is to be believed when she says that the process of study and constructive discussion on which the British and Irish governments have embarked is without prior commitment on her part to any change in the constitutional status of Northern Ireland. But to what end are these studies being undertaken? "Peace, reconciliation and stability" said the communiqué issued after the meeting in Dublin Castle in December. Resonant abstractions, like an armorial motto for a building society, altogether too vacuous, no substitute for a prospectus.

In Dublin they have a pretty clear idea of the end in view: Ireland united on federal principles, sovereignly distinct from Great Britain. It is the length and circuitry of the route that is uncertain, not their objective. But Mr Haughey makes the definite claim that a large first step has been taken. He claims that settlement of the Northern Ireland question has been taken out of its provincial context, where it was petrified, and placed in the larger framework of "the totality of the relationships within these islands" (the communiqué again). Or, as a Unionist would put it, matters affecting the constitutional position of Northern Ireland are being discussed over the heads of Ulstermen.

Mrs Thatcher in her speech in the old Parliament Buildings at Stormont on Thursday night gave no matchingly clear and distinct idea of where this new phase of policy is leading. She repeated the peace and reconciliation formula, adding that all shared a common interest in a society free of gunmen and in "building better working relationships within these islands and within Europe". As it happens relationships between the governments and peoples of the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland are, for some time have been, and look like continuing to be, in excellent working order—but for the strains imposed by the partition of Ireland. But for that no such elaborate exercise of diplomacy would be thought of. So all this about the totality of relationships is a tegument for the process of partition.

And when Mrs Thatcher came to make her personal affirmation Unionist ears may have noticed something missing. Her personal and deep commitment was not to the Union, to the Britishness of Ulster, to irrefragable bonds of common allegiance. It was to the proposition that "Northern Ireland is part of the United Kingdom and will remain so unless its people and the Parliament at Westminster decide otherwise. That is the law of the land . . ." Her commitment, in other words, is to the principle of self-determination. And that is quite compatible with a policy of creating conditions meant to steer the exercise of the right of self-determination in a particular direction. It is only natural that Ulstermen should ask themselves whether they now have a government which hopes eventually to win their consent to Irish unification, with progressive loss of sympathy if they do not oblige.

What is to be the political response of Ulster Unionism to this supposition? The response of Mr Paisley is to bellow Betrayal, revive the covenant, hint at armed resistance, and shoulder the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and anyone else he takes a dislike to, out of his way. He is giving a lead of a sort, and with it he hopes to be confirmed as the authentic voice of unionism in the local government elections two months away, which like all elections in Northern Ireland will be fought on the constitutional issue. He is an object lesson in how to lose friends and influence people. If the Ulster Protestants fall in behind that kind of loyalist disloyalty they will find that they sensibly increase the political pressures in Britain for rapid disengagement from the impossible quarrels of the Irish.

It is Ulster's misfortune, and a consequence of Westminster's rule there in the past decade, that there is now no strong alternative leadership of the unionist community. Mr Powell is partly disabled by his Englishness. Mr Molyneaux can hardly make himself heard outside the chamber of the House of Commons. The Rev Martin Smyth remains narrowed by the Orange Order from which he springs. Yet the way for Unionists to reinforce the union is plain to see even in the absence of commanding political leadership. It is to cease to impugn the good faith of British ministers; act as well as talk loyalism; respond constructively to proposals for the administration of the province within the Union; welcome functional co-operation with the Republic at all levels; press for a scheme of administration as similar as possible to that established in other parts of the kingdom; treat nationalist Ulstermen as fellow citizens; enter more fully into the political life of the kingdom as a whole; and unsheathe the steel of which the Ulster Protestant is made, not on the merest suspicion, but only if it is plain that their allegiance is about to be repudiated.

A FOOLISH DEMAND FOR SANCTIONS

The demand by the General Assembly of the United Nations for full mandatory sanctions against South Africa will be vetoed in the Security Council, but it is a folly none the less. It follows the Assembly's stupidity in voting to prevent South Africa attending the debate, where it would have had to defend its own vulnerable action in frustrating the so-called pre-implementation settlement conference in Geneva. To impugn South Africa's rights as a member is not only to set a dangerous precedent; it also hands Mr Botha a gift for his election campaign (which started yesterday) and provides him with colourful proof of his contention at Geneva that the United Nations would not be impartial in a Namibian election. In South Africa itself, the progressive opposition parties are put at a disadvantage because they cannot criticize as they would wish the war of the Angola-Namibia frontier which grows steadily more violent.

Mr Botha wrecked the Geneva conference to strengthen his position in an early general election called to dispose of his own dissidents, who are gathered round Mr Treurnicht. But the possibility was left open that once the election was over, and the dissidents duly trounced, Mr Botha could backtrack and return to negotiations over Namibia. However, to do so it would first be necessary for the United Nations to modify its recognition of Swapo as the only representative of the peoples of Namibia. If this could be managed, the five western powers would have a basis for rescuing the cease-fire and the "free and fair" elections which the United Nations is to supervise. Not only has the UN made no such move towards compromise, the General Assembly has made the deadlock much worse.

South Africa is of course waiting to see what the policy of the Reagan Administration on Namibia will be. The Assembly's votes will strengthen the hands of those in Washington who sympathize with the South African argument that the Namibia-Angola frontier war is as much a part of the defence of the free world as is the line-up in El Salvador.

South Africa would be glad to dodge any necessity to return to negotiations and to delay recourse to elections in Namibia for a few years. Pretoria hopes against hope that such a period would enable the Turnhalle Alliance of local parties to build up its electoral appeal against Swapo. The South African generals are confident of holding their own in the border war, and even dream of "winning" it if they are given full freedom to drive deeply into Angola.

Although the war is getting expensive, South Africa is prosperous. Given the backing of white public opinion it can certainly sustain the effort and cost. Nevertheless, if it is to continue to stall a negotiated settlement and Namibian independence, it would like some degree of approval or authority for its policy from Washington. The premature and illconsidered demand for full sanctions next week puts the West into a poor position to exert pressure on Pretoria for a resumption of negotiations.

The war is dangerous. Cooler heads in Pretoria recognize this. The growing scale of the war has not been fully revealed to the public in the West. For their own separate reasons, both South Africa and Angola prefer to draw a veil over it. The fact is that South African troops are increasingly often engaged with Angolan regular forces, quite apart from the fighting between South Africans and the Swapo guerrillas (who maintain their strength despite enormous casualties) and between Angolan regulars and the Savimbi rebel guerrillas, who are secretly supported and kept in the field by South Africa. If at any time Cuba and Russia wish to engage in a new war to strengthen their hold in Africa, the situation is increasingly favourable.

It was because South Africa could see the dangers of an escalating war that the settlement so nearly succeeded. South Africa accepted the United Nations role, suitably defined, and Swapo, hoping for a peaceful Mugabe-type victory at the polls, made concessions to South Africa so as to make elections possible. These were the fruits of western diplomacy. They could have been salvaged even after Geneva, but for this latest intervention at the United Nations. If they are to be resuscitated, it will now be by a decision of the Reagan Administration.

MR SPEAKER THOMAS

Previous Speakers have been identified in the public mind mainly by their black knee-breeches and silver shoe-buckles. Mr George Thomas has been the first to have become known principally by his voice. Since regular parliamentary broadcasts began in 1978, his "Order, order!" on the radio has punctuated the day like the more sonorous Westminster note of Big Ben. It is a Chapel voice, dry, not unamused, courteous in asserting its authority but confident that it will be respected. It controls the factitious tumult of the House without bluster or dismay. It is the voice of one of the outstanding Speakers of the years since the war.

Happily it is not to fall silent at once. Mr Thomas announced yesterday that he will retire from his position at the end of this Parliament, which probably gives ample scope for many more brushes with Mr Ian Paisley and Mr Dennis Skinner. The Commons in the 1980s is an unruly place, though older parliamentarians may jealously insist that the uproars of today are only a shadow of those of the past. It is true that some of Mr Thomas's predecessors in the past 40 years have been less adept at keeping the conflicts of the day in check. Yet in his earlier career, authority might not have seemed an obvious quality of his; still less the faculty of standing above controversy.

The office of Speaker confers authority, of course, but he has brought to it a wit that disarms the indignant and pompous, and an acute sense of the mood of the House. On the Erskine May side of things, Speakers today can call on many more advisers than their predecessors, but they still need a deep knowledge of procedure to react quickly and surely to problems as they arise in debate. There has never been any fear that Mr Thomas would forfeit the respect of members by showing a faltering touch at such moments.

The need to choose a successor will revive many old arguments about the role of Speaker, and his election. It is an anomaly that he sits as member for a constituency, whose electors are thereby effectively disfranchised so far as political issues are concerned (though in exercising influence on their behalf behind the scenes, a Speaker is in a position to be particularly effective). It has often been proposed that the election of a Speaker should mean a by-election in his constituency. But it would be incongruous with the spirit of the House for its chairman (and his deputies) to be without the constituency ties that all other members share.

It must be hoped that the Commons can find as good a parliamentarian, as wise and as humorous, to succeed Mr Thomas. The wider public may also hope that his successor's voice, broadcast on schoolday mornings, will have as much inherent authority as his in calling to order the children who should be getting their coats on, as well as those who sit on the back-benches.

Selsdon Group formation

From Mr Richard Ritchie

Sir, I am sure that Mr Heath was as horrified as we were to read in your report (March 4) that the Selsdon Group had been formed by him before he came to power. This is not so.

It is true that Mr Heath's policies in the latter part of his administration were responsible for the Group's formation: but it would be as unfair to blame Mr Heath for Selsdon Group pronouncements as it would be to blame us for his mistakes.

If Mr Heath seeks to join the Selsdon Group we shall of course consider his application seriously—but we cannot, I am afraid, hold out very much hope.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD RITCHIE,
Chairman,
Selsdon Group,
170 Sloane Street, SW1.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Role for Gulf deployment force

From Sir Kennedy Trevaskis

Sir, The concept of a rapid deployment force is founded on the illusion that conventional forces could effectively counter the Soviet threat to the Gulf. Perhaps they could if it was Soviet practice to extend its influence by direct conquest. But it is not.

When it established itself on the approaches to the Gulf in South Yemen, Ethiopia and Afghanistan, the Soviet Union did so in the aftermath of revolutions and at the request of their revolutionary regimes. That is what we may expect it to attempt in the Gulf. Should it succeed, what would a rapid deployment force avail us? Short of our taking the unthinkable step of using it to invade the Gulf to restore the *status quo ante*, there is nothing that it could do.

The fact is that Soviet aggression, being unconventional, demands an unconventional riposte. It demands, in particular, the provision of arms and training to those fighting the revolutionary regimes under whose cover the Soviet Union has moved into one country after another. There is no reason why we, in the West, should be inhibited in the matter. The Soviet Union has openly proclaimed that it has a duty to succour popular revolutionary movements. We should now do the same by aiding those in rebellion against its puppet regimes in South Yemen, Ethiopia and Afghanistan.

Afghanistan, as a neighbour of Iran which is almost certainly the Soviet Union's next target, demands the most immediate attention. Here, however, here is a difficulty. No help could be given to the Afghans without Pakistan's collaboration and, so long as she has nothing but obsolete weaponry with which to counter Soviet retaliation, she cannot be expected to concede it. And so, if the West is to help the Afghans, it must also help Pakistan to put her defences in order. India would, certainly, object to this on the grounds that her national security would be threatened.

There is no valid reason to believe that it would be and, since India as a favourite Soviet beneficiary has been at pains to spare her benefactor international embarrassment over Afghanistan, we can hardly be expected to subordinate our own interests to hers and, indirectly, to the Soviet Union's. The liberals and not-so-liberals of the West would, no doubt, also object: arguing that to assist a dictatorial regime such as Pakistan's was wrong.

Certainly, it would be indefensible if we were to succour a regime as odiously inhuman as Cambodia's former Khmer Rouge. Equally, in a different sense, it would be wrong if we were to provide a potential enemy with arms which might later be turned against ourselves. But such considerations no more apply to the Pakistani regime than they do to the equally autocratic regime of, say, Saudi Arabia which has long been a Western beneficiary. Where our own vital interests so clearly demand that we should give Pakistan what she needs to defend herself, such objections to our doing so are palpably trivial.

We cannot, however, dismiss the unequivocal objections of the Gulf states to the deployment of any Western forces in them. Without their consent, not a soldier of ours can set foot in the Gulf and there is not the least prospect of their giving it. Why then invest our hopes in a plan which is unacceptable to those whom it is intended to help and which, given the nature of the Soviet threat, could not in any event be effective? The only answer to Soviet promoted and protected revolution is counter-revolution. That is the inescapable truth.

Yours faithfully,
KENNEDY TREVASKIS,
82 Camberwell Grove, SE5.
March 5.

Civil servants' demands

From Mr S. C. Pigott

Sir, You must be pleased that so many civil servants have defended their loyalty to the Queen's Government, which Sir Max Beloff questioned (March 2).

Their letters explain how their loyalty depends, not on some airy notion of service to the realm, but on the principle of preserving agreements which have protected civil servants, in work and in retirement, from the inflation and economic decline which have afflicted the rest of their countrymen. And that they will be striking for that principle of protection—not just for more pay than the Government now thinks enough.

All this should greatly reassure your readers. One is always happier when public servants strike for a principle. It may cost as much as a strike for pay; but the disruption seems easier to bear.

Yours faithfully,
S. C. PIGOTT,
23 Vincent Square, SW1.
March 5.

From Mr J. T. Race

Sir, Could some civil servant, who considers that he is underpaid in comparison with an employee of equal attainments in the cold outside world of commerce or industry, please explain why he does not leave the Service and take a better job?

Yours faithfully,
J. T. RACE,
The White House,
Stonehill Close, SW14.

Lecture disruption

From Mrs Janet Jackson

Sir, Five hundred people assemble in a church on Ash Wednesday to hear a lecture by the Prime Minister. A group of seven people attempts to disrupt the lecture and is ejected. You give us 32 lines of report on the protesters, 15 lines on the Prime Minister's prepared address. What greater reward and reinforcement for future hooliganism can any handful of malcontents ask for?

Yours faithfully,
JANET JACKSON,
Saint Mary's Vicarage,
Standard Hill,
Nottingham.
March 5.

Prospects for the Social Democrats

From Mr A. D. R. Holland

Sir, Mr David Winnick's plea (March 4) to the Social Democrat MPs to resign their seats and fight by-elections would carry much more conviction if it was accompanied by a declaration from Mr Michael Foot that consequent upon the resignation of any of these MPs he would, within two weeks, move the writ for a by-election, since this is traditionally the privilege of the party holding the seat at the General Election. More likely is that the seat would be left empty for months on end, thus denying a platform to the new party.

If Mr Foot did give this assurance, and I doubt he will, we could enjoy the spectacle of twelve by-elections, spread out over perhaps eighteen months, each inflicting a crushing defeat for the Labour Party as now constituted.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY D. R. HOLLAND,
7-8 Warwick Street, W1.
March 4.

From Mr David Romney

Sir, I suspect that I am not alone among your readers in feeling alternately amused, amazed or irritated by the sophistry of the arguments with which you seek to sustain the cause of your latest protégés, the Social Democrats. The latter, having at last arrived at the status of a parliamentary group after a protracted public heart-searching and agonizing designed to attract the maximum coverage from the media, should now, according to you, be granted all the privileges of a normal political party, although not elected under their present colours, and not intending to offer themselves for re-election in their present constituencies. This latter stance you seek to justify (leading article, March 3) by saying that it is not obligatory for them to do so, and that the case of Mr Dick Taverne was an "exception". I think you owe it to a man who once occupied the place in your affections now held by Mrs Williams to call it an "honourable exception".

Mr Reg Prentice crossed the floor of the House and had the effrontery to represent Newham, of all places, as a Conservative for two or three years. The gang of twelve now propose to do the same thing, and you find this not only acceptable but laudable.

The Social Democrats seem to be deficient not only in socialism but also in democracy.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID ROMNEY,
98 Creighton Avenue, N10.
March 3.

From Dr Stephen Haseler

Sir, Clive Bingley (March 4) argues that "The present leaders of the Campaign for Social Democracy were all intimately, indeed passionately, associated with government during the period of decline. What have they now done to warrant another chance?"

Mr Bingley misses the point. It is hardly the fault of the leaders of the CSD that Britain has declined; our present tragedy is the result of deep-seated historic social, economic and political factors way beyond the control of any of our post-war social democratic governments. To condemn the leaders of the Council for Social Democracy is as silly as condemning the whole political class for our national malaise. It is also irrelevant to blame the left of the Labour Party (even though Anthony Wedgwood Benn sat through the last Labour administration without resigning in protest). The growth of extremism in Britain is a symptom not a cause of our present troubles.

Of course serious criticism can be made of the post-war politicians for failing to see the dimensions of our decline and to take corrective action to arrest it or mitigate it. For instance, the Conservative governments of the fifties missed the opportunity of the post-war boom to properly modernise and democratise our society so that it could become, like others, competitive in the world. Also, social democrats in the Labour Party can properly be chided for having ignored the growth of extremism and only started the process of realignment at a very late hour.

However, all of this is far too negative. Those engaged in the realignment are attempting something positive, an approach which at least represents some hope in an age dominated by despair and cynicism. Furthermore, Social Democracy—in its broadest sense, and shorn of some of the trendiness sometimes associated with it—is the only conceivable political approach which has any hope of uniting our increasingly fractured and divided society and of isolating, rather than encouraging, extremism and class hatred.

Yours faithfully,
STEPHEN HASELER, Chairman,
Social Democratic Alliance,
4 Carlton Mansions,
Holland Park Gardens, W14.
March 4.

From Mr E. T. A. Phillips

Sir, Mr Clive Bingley (March 4) refers to your "enthusiasm" for the Council for Social Democracy. Personally I feel that you have been admirably restrained and informative in your treatment of the subject.

Surely it is becoming clear that Mrs Thatcher's valiant but misguided effort to break out of our economic problems has failed to reach its objective in much the same way as Napoleon and Hitler faltered before the gates of Moscow. Many, including myself, feel that the time has come to lick our wounds, absorb the lessons to be learnt, and return to a flexible, pragmatic form of government.

Regrettably, neither of the major parties can provide this, controlled as they are by political theologians.

Would you please therefore continue to analyse, inform and comment on the subject of the CSD and, if you should feel agreeable, even enthuse a little?

Yours faithfully,
E. T. A. PHILLIPS,
14 The Green,
Hayes,
Bromley, Kent.
March 4.

From Mr K. W. Mieszkis

Sir, It is rather surprising that Bryan Magee when stating his reason for staying on ("The case for staying on", March 2) does not even once use the word Marxism. Bryan Magee, who wrote an excellent book about Sir Karl R. Popper (the author of *The Open Society and its Enemies*), should be well aware of what Marxism is about and that the real conflict in the Labour Party is between its Marxist wing and the rest. Does he need reminding that in the similar situation at the beginning of the century Bolsheviks won and the Mensheviks lost?

British Social Democrats at last realize what is at stake, but Magee, Healey and Hattersley do not.

Yours sincerely,
K. W. MIESZKIS,
84 Hereford Road,
Monmouth.
March 4.

Tunnicliffe sale

From Mr Ian Prestt

Sir, I am prompted to write by your article (March 4) about the proposed sale on May 15 at public auction of the entire artistic estate of the late Charles Tunnicliffe, OBE, RA, against his frequently expressed wishes and instructions. He was for many years a personal friend of mine and on more than one occasion let me know, also, of his wish that his measured drawings and sketchbooks should be preserved as a national collection after his death.

For this reason the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, with the approval and support of the Royal Academy and the National Museum of Wales, has started an appeal for funds in the hope that it may be in a position to make a bid at Christie's on May 15 and secure at least part of the collection for the nation. Letters have been sent to charitable trusts and others all over the country. The intention would be to create the Tunnicliffe Memorial Collection to be housed permanently in the National Museum of Wales and shown in exhibitions all round the country.

Charles Tunnicliffe was a vice-president of this society for many years, so we have a double moral obligation to do all in our power to ensure his wishes are carried out. Future generations will be the losers if we fail.

Yours faithfully,
IAN PRESTT, Director,
The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds,
The Lodge,
Sandy,
Bedfordshire.
March 4.

Earlier retirement

From Mr Martin McMahon

Sir, Mr A. R. Beard, in his letter of March 4, suggests that if the age of retirement for men was lowered from 65 to 60 it would make jobs available to younger men. Although I agree that this may be true in an expanding economy I doubt whether this scheme would work in the present climate of economic decay. Most employers would, no doubt, be quite happy to retire all their male staff over 60 but it is most unlikely that they would fill all but the most essential posts with younger men. This would leave the Government with a considerably increased expenditure on pensions with only a marginal decrease in unemployment.

Yours faithfully,
MARTIN McMAHON,
9 Trefoil Avenue,
Shawlands,
Glasgow.
March 4.

West Indies tour questions

From Mr L. Wilde

Sir, The statement of the Caribbean governments regarding the tour of the England cricket team tells us that "the continuation of the tour must not be interpreted to mean that the Gleneagles Agreement leaves it entirely open to national sporting authorities or individual sportsmen to engage in sporting contacts with South Africa". Your cricket correspondent, John Woodcock (March 5), deletes the words "the continuation of the tour must not be interpreted to mean that . ." and thereby ascribes to the governments' statement a meaning which flatly contradicts what they actually said. Can Mr Woodcock seriously have believed that the spokesmen of these governments would say such a thing? Or was this just wishful thinking?

Yours faithfully,
L. WILDE,
Trent Polytechnic,
Burton Street,
Nottingham.
March 5.

Who is agreeable?

From Mr John Wardroper

Sir, Philip Howard detects (March 4) a revival of the use of "agreeable" in the sense of "in agreement", which he suggests has been obsolete or obsolescent for three centuries. It is perhaps truer to say that the usage has never been obsolete, but merely rises and falls in public esteem. In 1804 Charles James Fox says in a letter: ". . . if Pitt is *agreeable* (tho' a vulgar phrase, a very convenient one) . . .".

Yours agreeably,
JOHN WARDROPER,
60 St Paul's Road, N1.
March 4.

Conundra

From Mr J. M. Ross

Sir, A mathematics don at Cambridge once sent a note to a colleague in another college suggesting that "next Sunday morning we meet to consider some conundra about pendula". He received a reply: "I can think of many better ways of spending Sunday morning than sitting on our ba doing sa".

Yours faithfully,
J. M. ROSS,
64 Wildwood Road, NW11.

Worthy celebration of a royal event

From Sir Henry Marking

Sir, Can we not all try to ensure that the royal wedding in July is an occasion to celebrate together in our own communities in a spirit of unity, and so demonstrate to ourselves and to the world that Britain is truly one nation?

As the Queen's Silver Jubilee in 1977 brought together the people of Britain's cities, towns and villages in a spirit of communal rejoicing in a way not known since war imposed a sense of unity and common purpose on our country, so it could be again.

Ought not the national and local celebrations committees, which did so well in Jubilee Year, be revived and get to work urgently?

Yours faithfully,
HENRY MARKING,
Strethall Hall,
Strethall,
Saffron Walden,
Essex.
March 4.

Conservation powers

From Lord Craigton and others

Sir, The Government's initiative in introducing much-needed legislation, in its Wildlife and Countryside Bill, is to be welcomed; but as drafted it will do little to protect some of Britain's most outstanding landscapes, especially in our National Parks. There is cause for particular concern about open moorland and heath, especially on Exmoor and the North Yorkshire Moors, whose continuing character and value as National Parks must be open to doubt if they are not adequately protected against undesirable agricultural development and afforestation.

An all-party amendment to the Bill was narrowly defeated at the committee stage in the House of Lords. A revised amendment, again with support from all parties, has been tabled for report stage, taking account of the further safeguard for landowners and occupiers referred to by the Earl of Avon, Government spokesman at second reading.

Notwithstanding the Government's confidence that reliance can be placed solely on voluntary agreement with landowners and farmers, we believe that it is unrealistic to rely on a system which has no ultimate statutory constraint; in our opinion reserve powers of last resort to conserve the moorland are essential. The revised amendment makes the exercise of a fallback compulsory power (except in the case of emergency) dependent on the owner or occupier having been offered a voluntary management agreement first.

We do not believe that Moorland Conservation Orders would prove to be detrimental to the good will of the great majority of the farming community. On the contrary most farmers are willing to accept reasonable agreements. It is the odd man out who will take advantage of the impotence of both the National Park Authority and the Ministers if no fall-back clause is included in the Bill. This advantage would be both damaging to prized landscapes and unjust to the farmers' neighbours who have agreed to abide by the voluntary system.

For this reason, we would urge all those who value our diminishing heritage of open countryside to seek support for the revised amendment. If this opportunity is lost, it may be many years before any further legislation can be introduced. By that time, it could be too late.

Yours faithfully,
CRAIGTON,
NORA DAVID,
JOHN FOOT,
JOHN HUNT,
EIRENE WHITE,
House of Lords, SW1.
March 6.

Sailor beware

From Captain J. A. R. Swainson, RN

Sir, A week ago today, I was able to experience the power and influence of "a letter to *The Times*". You published a letter of mine concerning the scruffy nature of British Rail and its staff on February 26.

Friday, February 27
Phone calls.
Saturday, February 28
A piece in the *Daily Mirror*.
Monday, March 2
Evening Standard interview.
Publication on page 3.
Tuesday, March 3
Interview with London Broadcasting Corporation.
Wednesday, March 4
Broadcasts, Capital and LBC.
Saturday, March 7
Interview with *Kent Courier*.

Letters poured in all week. One of the nicest was from a Swainson from the north west, Lancaster, claiming his family were related and had been in the north for 200 years.

I have never written to *The Times* before in my life and was astonished at the impact. I wish to God it will stir Sir Peter Parker and his merry men.

May I say thank you to all those who kindly wrote to me.

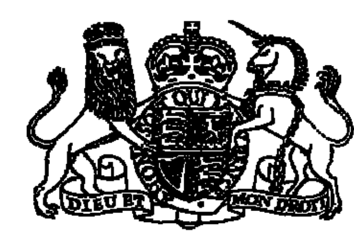
Yours faithfully,
A. SWAINSON,
48 Springhead,
Tunbridge Wells,
Kent.
March 5.

A bench in the park

From Miss Helen Gregory

Sir, Is it not churlish of the Regent's Park superintendent to refuse a bench in the park to be dedicated to the memory of William Gerhardie (Michael Holroyd, February 28)? I, for one, would find such a modest memorial infinitely more pleasing than the strange looking sculptures at present dotted about the park!

Yours truly,
HELEN GREGORY,
26A Tottenham Street, W1.
February 28.



COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
March 6: The Duke of Edinburgh, Honorary Air Commodore of Royal Air Force Kinloss, this morning visited the Station and was received by the Station Commander (Group Captain J. Harris).

His Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, visited Duchy property in Dorset today.

His Royal Highness, attended by Major John Winter, travelled in the Royal Train.

Prince and Princess Michael will attend the premiere of the film, *Loophole*, in aid of the West Ham Boys' Club, at the Empire Theatre, Leicester Square, on March 11.

Prince and Princess Michael will attend gala performance of *Rodelinda*, in aid of the Welsh National Opera Benevolent Fund, at the Dominion Theatre, Tottenham Court Road, on March 12.

A memorial service for Queen Fredericka of the Hellenes, the Queen Mother, will be held in the Greek Cathedral of St Sophia, Moscow Road, Bayswater, W2, on Wednesday, March 18, at 6 pm.

Birthdays today

Sir Kingsley Collett, 75; Mr J. O. Hambro, 62; Sir Anthony Lambert, 70; Mr Justice Latey, 67; Mr Piers Read, 40; Sir Anthony Rumbold, 70; Sir David Montagu Douglas Scott, 94; the Earl of Snowdon, 51; Lord Southborough, 84; Dame Margaret Weston, 55.

TOMORROW: Colonel Sir Henry Abel Smith, 81; Mr Gyles Brandreth, 33; Mr Michael Croft, 59; Sir Geoffrey Meade, 79; Miss Lynn Redgrave, 38; Miss Lynn Seymour, 42; Sir Christopher Summerhayes, 85; Mr Robert Tear, 42; Mr J. S. Tomkinson, 65.

Clifton College

The following Music Scholarships have been awarded: Major Scholarship, Justin James (King's College School, Cambridge); Minor Scholarships, Jonathan Blair (Ripon Cathedral Choir School) and Andrew Nethsingha (Exeter Cathedral School); Exhibition, Richard Whitehead (Clifton College Preparatory School).

The priesthood as a sign of God's presence with his people

Through baptism Christians share in a common ministry—the priesthood of all believers. While ministry is generally associated with works, in fact its basis lies in being—being caught up in the tension of the God-man relationship, the paradoxical tension of the impotence of almighty God and the agony of agnostic man.

This tension is the subject of the Genesis myth. In his account of creation, the author is not concerned with a particular individual in a particular place at a particular time, but with the timeless tension of what it means to be God and what it means to be man. While God carefully delineates man's sphere of activity, at the same time he acknowledges his dependence on him. It is man who must till the garden, man without whom God's kingdom cannot come. Built into the God-man relationship is the recognition that without man, God cannot achieve his purpose: in other words his impotence. But accompanying this is man's agony. He is forbidden the fruit of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil—that is the knowledge of everything, the kind of knowledge which only God can have. He cannot penetrate the divine realm, have an answer to everything. Dust he is and to dust he will return. While unlike the animals, he was created to hear God and be heard by him, he must yet be content to be agnostic about those things which only God can know, for their answers are not to be found within the earthly realm.

Christians would indeed be less than human if this tension did not take its toll. They know not just in global terms, but in the intimacy of their own ministries, divine impotence and human agony. And to the beseeching eyes which more often in sorrow than in anger cry out: Why does God allow it?—if they are honest, they have no answer.

It seems a strange thing to be called to a vocation in which honesty demands silence, and profoundly unsatisfactory. But we are reminded that the God-man himself had no answer: My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me? All that he could say was to go on, on to face the inexplicable, on to allow himself to be stretched apart by the tension of the impotent God manifested in the agony of man. But here lies the secret of all ministry. The words come cold and comfortless, and we prefer to forget them: Come, take up your cross and follow me. Through no merit of their own, God calls men and women to share in the out-pouring of his divine love by branding their foreheads at baptism with the mark of that cross.

The cross then lies at the centre of history not in an historical sense of a once for all event, a date in time, but in a timeless sense of ever transforming death to life. So it must lie at the centre of all ministry. Man's hope lies not in any process of historical progress, in what he himself can achieve, but solely in the cross through which God achieves in him the miracle of resurrection which transformed and transforms history.

To look for any other way than the way of the cross is to mistake the very nature of the Christian's calling. For as the figure of the tortured rabbi from Nazareth confirms the essential characteristic of God is his powerlessness. It is that powerlessness which priests and laity must embrace if their ministry is to be a faithful one.

But while all the baptised are called to a costly expression of ministry, the priest is expected to live out that ministry in a peculiarly lonely and isolated manner, for it is he alone who administers the sacraments of the tension of the impotence of God and the agony of man. Representing God to man and man to God, he daily allows himself to be used as the vehicle of that tension in the nakedness of his humanity. Here then lies the significance of priesthood. For in choosing certain men to celebrate the sacraments, and setting them apart by a sacrament itself, these men become a gracious sign of God's presence with his people, the visible expression of his persistent love and concern that they be fed, fed with himself. Priesthood then points away from those who are called to Him who calls. It guarantees no special sanctity, but rather acts as an expression of God's grace set forth in the cross. It is this paradox of powerless might which uniquely the priest re-presents both in celebrating the sacraments, and being himself the sacrament which his ordination makes him.

Anthony Phillips
Chaplain and Fellow, St John's College, Oxford

OBITUARY

MISS BRENDA DE BANZIE

Accomplished and confident actress

Miss Brenda de Banzie, the actress, who died on March 5, had a few years of uncommon London success during the 1950s. She appeared then in plays by much-discussed dramatists of the period, and seemed to have established herself as a West End name.

This was not the surprising rise of an inexperienced newcomer. She had had a testing theatrical run, and she arrived fully armed in a set of West End parts by dramatists as diverse as Christopher Fry and John Osborne. Blonde, accomplished, and confident, she could carry a theatre in humour or pathos; and one part in particular, Phoebe Rice in John Osborne's *The Entertainer* she would make her own.

Born in Manchester and educated there at St Paul's School and privately, she studied singing and voice production under Frank Mullins and dancing at the Lawrence Tiller School; acted in the stringent routines of repertory at Manchester, Bradford, Birmingham, Nottingham and Harrogate; and toured in such varying pieces as *Night Must Fall*, *Man and Superman*, and *1066 and All That*.

In the circumstances, she was thoroughly equipped when she came to His Majesty's during October, 1942, in a musical, *Du Barry was a Lady*. She did not stay in London, but between 1943 and 1945 she was on tour again, in the American comedy, *Three Men on a Horse* and an old musical *The Quaker Girl*. She had a part in the last of these—ironically, for she had a preference for strong drama—at the Stoll Theatre in February, 1945.

In the following year she turned up in a transient piece *Grim Fairy Tale*, at the Embassy; in January, 1950, she was at the St James's in the season's most important production, Christopher Fry's autumnal *Venus Observed*: she was Jessie, one of the mistresses whom the Duke (Laurence Olivier) bid to a solar eclipse. Certainly that was a true West End beginning; and at the end of the year she was the mother in *Point of Departure*, a play by Jean Anouilh who was at the beginning of his London cult.

Still, afterwards there had to be a gap of two years before she returned to the West End in *Murder Mistaken* (Ambassadors, November, 1952), a cunning bit of artifice by Janet Green. Here Brenda de Banzie was her assured self as the luckier of two wives of a rascally charmer who was also a murderer. She fulfilled perfectly the author's direction that she should be "plump, youngish and attractive in a well-upholstered way; tough underneath her cheerful down-to-earth manner".

Cast now as Therese in the comedy *Hippo Dancing* in Dublin (February, 1954), she did not resume the part in London. Nearly three years later she made a New York debut in a thriller called *Speaking of Murder*. Her major London chance was still to come with Laurence Olivier again, but far now from the ducal surroundings of *Venus Observed*. This time, in John Osborne's *The Entertainer* at the Royal Court Theatre—then at its meridian—she was what Kenneth Tynan described as the "bedraggled-genteel" wife of the hollow, callous comedian who is "dead inside".

It was a splendid, assured, and touching performance, and she repeated it, in the same production, at the Royale, New York, in February, 1958, and later in the film of the play. She was in several films—her best being, perhaps, *Hobson's Choice*—and also acted a good deal on television in England and Canada.

Brenda de Banzie was married to Rupert Marsh.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J. L. Breen and Miss C. Kuroda
The engagement is announced between John Lawrence, second son of Mr and Mrs L. P. Breen, of 24 Furze Lane, Purley, Surrey, and Chika, daughter of Mr and Mrs Kuroda, of Toyama, Japan.

Mr G. A. Bell and Miss R. J. Young
The engagement is announced between Graeme, son of Mr and Mrs E. A. Bell, Christchurch, New Zealand, and Robyn, daughter of Mr and Mrs S. Young, of Otaki, New Zealand.

Mr D. A. Walter and Miss M. N. Nguyen
The engagement is announced between David, son of Mr and Mrs John Walter, of Okeford Fitzpaine, Dorset, and Minh Nga, second daughter of Mr and Mrs Van Dien Nguyen, of Harrow, Middlesex.

Marriages

Sir Alex Page and Mrs A. M. Wharton
The marriage took place on Friday, March 6, between Sir Alex Page and Mrs A. M. Wharton, both of Dunsfold.

Mr J. G. T. S. Ankarcrona and Mrs S. Coxe Madden
The marriage took place on March 6 between Mr Jan G. T. S. Ankarcrona and Mrs Sandra Coxe Madden.

Painting is £110,000 jackpot for family

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

Christie's handed the Collier family a jackpot when they sold Alma-Tadema's "A Sculptor's Model" for £110,000 yesterday. Eighteen months ago the family believed the painting to have been lost in transit when Sir Lawrence Collier shipped various personal effects to Norway on becoming ambassador there in 1945.

It was seen last year by Mr Philip Hook, Christie's director, in the storeroom of the National Gallery in Oslo where it had lain, its ownership unknown, for many years.

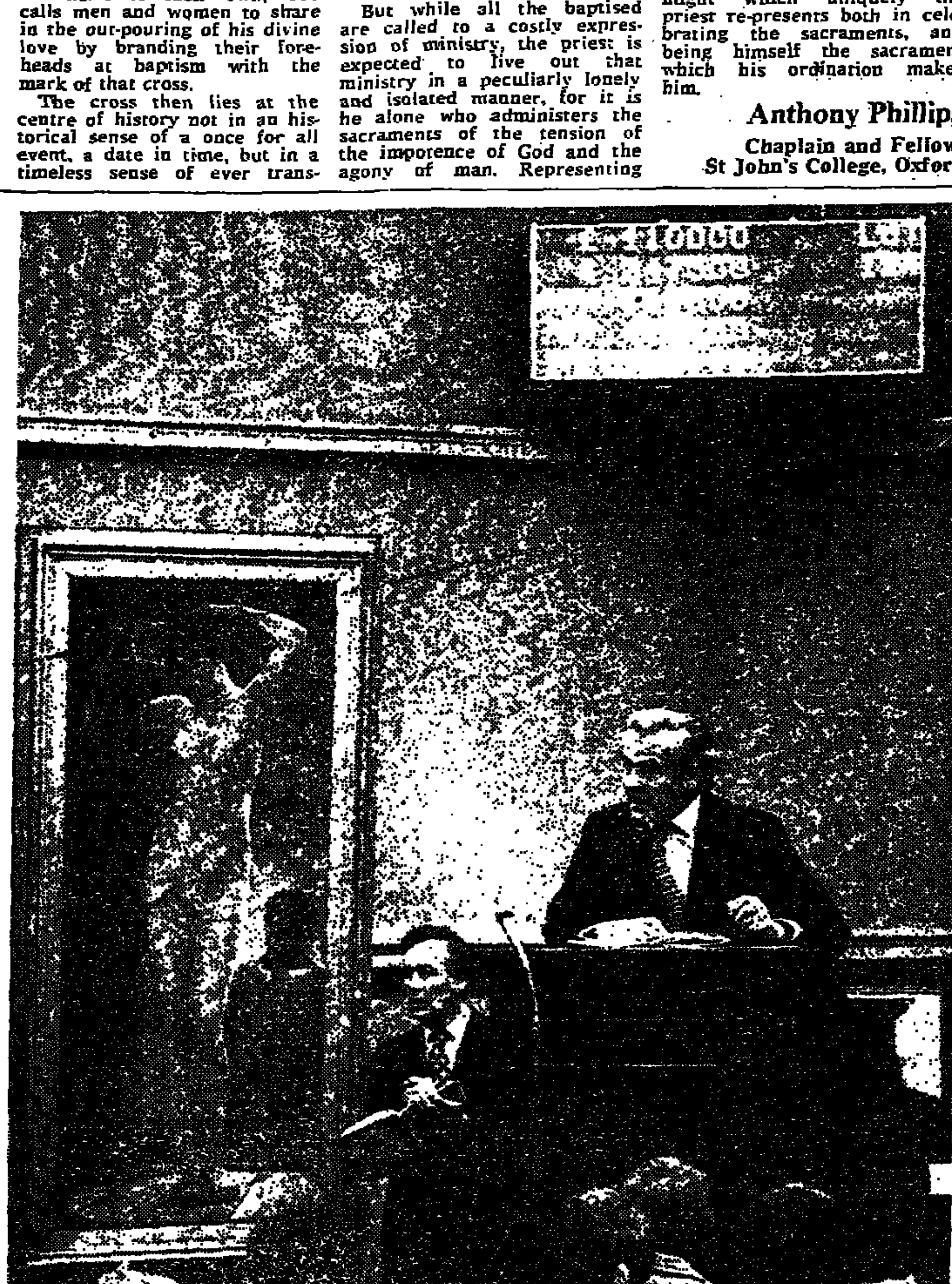
With the help of Professor Vern Swanson, an expert on Tadema's work, Christie's traced the present owner, Sir Lawrence's son, Mr William Collier. Yesterday's sale more than doubled the £30,000 to £40,000 estimate Christie's originally put on the painting. £110,000, less 10 per cent commission and VAT is quite a jackpot.

The romantic history of the painting, whose erotic appeal caused something of a scandal in the 1880s when it was bought from the artist by Sir Robert Collier, the first Lord Monkswell, stimulated tough competition yesterday.

The purchaser of the painting was not revealed by Christie's, but it is believed to be Mr Stanley Seeger, the American who has bought Paul Getty's sixteenth-century Surrey home, Sutton Place. Mr Seeger is forming a collection of British painting.

Christie's sale of important Victorian paintings totalled £527,260 with 6 per cent unsold. Other notable prices included £55,000 (estimate £30,000 to £40,000) paid for a full-size oil sketch (41 by 80ins) of "Flora and the Zephyrs" by John William Waterhouse, an auction record for the artist.

The growing popularity of the late century Newlyn school was underlined by "The Tennis Player", a girl with a racket seated in dappled shade, by Henry La Thangue which was sold for £13,000 (estimate £3,000 to £5,000). This was another auction record, as was the £15,000 (estimate £3,000 to £5,000) paid for "Hop Picking; a composition of Kentish scenery" by George Harvey who was an American artist (an Associate of the National Academy of America) who frequently visited and painted in Britain in the 1830s and 1840s. It was bought by Frost and Reed.



Photograph by Keith Waldegrave

Going, going . . . Alma-Tadema's painting "A Sculptor's Model" being sold for £110,000

Minor landscape paintings were the only section of the sale to prove sticky.

Two sales in the United States on Thursday underlined the fact that auctions can run into difficulties on both sides of the Atlantic. A sale of Russian enamels and Fabergé at Sotheby Parke Bernet in New York saw 44 per cent left unsold out of the £152,225 total, while at Sotheby's in Los Angeles 39 per cent was unsold out of the £217,044 total raised by Chinese ceramics and works of art.

Sotheby's had the compensation of discovering that modern and contemporary art sold extremely well in Milan. Their Thursday evening sale made £254,232 with only 5 per cent unsold. A "Giovanetta nuda" by Felice Casorati estimated at three to four million A middle quality De Chirco, ' Le A middle quality De Cirico, " Le Muse inquietanti " reached 50m lire (estimate 32 to 35m lire) or £21,930.

A Christie's sale of fine jewels in New York on Thursday made £446,181 with 15 per cent unsold. At Sotheby's in London yesterday carpets made £23,045 with 4 per cent unsold and English furniture made £44,165 with 18 per cent unsold. A sale of printed books at Chancery Lane made £32,993 with 3 per cent unsold.

IAN ENGELMANN

Ian Engelmann, the noted BBC Television producer of such programmes as *Great Orchestras of the World* and *The Last Night of the Proms*, died on March 4 after a short illness. He was 48.

His lifelong love of music was formed as a child when he was a chorister at Chichester Cathedral Choir School and later at St Paul's School, London. He joined the BBC as a studio manager in Radio Light Entertainment, and later transferred to BBC Television where he specialized in light music, including *Top of the Pops*, until he joined the Music and Arts Department in 1966.

There he developed his talents for both studio and film production, soon becoming one of the leading practitioners in his field with a special flair for matching the appropriate image to the music, and a gift for finding common ground between the world of the professional musician and the general public.

He made many programmes for *Omnibus* and for BBC-1, ranging from features on Sir Malcolm Sargent, Shostakovich and the Wandsworth Boys Choir to the Trinidad Steel Band and a programme with the then Prime Minister entitled *The Other Edward Heath*.

His film on the operatic tenor, *Pavarotti, King of the High Cs*, has given great pleasure in many parts of the world, as did his *Workshops* with Solti and Maazel, and last December's *Placido Domingo Christmas Special*, in which the characteristic Engelmann touches included a golfing scene with Bernard Levin and Sir John Tooley as caddies, and a penalty sequence with Señor Domingo shooting goals at Kevin Keegan. Perhaps his most outstanding film was *Music After Mao* about the pianist Ashkenazy's recent visit to Shanghai; this was greatly admired and enjoyed at the Prix Italia in 1980.

In the field of concert music he won a coveted British Academy Award for his direction of the 1979 Last Night of the Proms. He produced two series of *André Previn's Music Night*, and he had recently been invited back to Pittsburgh to work again there with Previn with whom he had just completed a new BBC-1 series entitled *Previn and Friends*.

He was a great lover of light music, and he produced several programmes of Victorian ballads as well as the recent outside broadcast relay of *The Merry Widow* from the English National Opera. His versatility was something of a legend at the BBC, as was his good humour and the wicked wit he displayed when co-writing and producing the annual Christmas cabaret for the BBC's Music and Arts Department. He loved television and he loved music, and the combination made him one of the best producers in the international world of television music.

He was a keen and successful conductor of his own amateur choir, and a passionate member of the BBC Sailing Club, of which he was Commodore for many years. He is survived by a wife and four children.

Luncheon

Victory (Services) Association
The Lord Mayor of Westminster and the Lord Mayor of London, accompanied by Mr Alderman and Sheriff Anthony Jolliffe, attended a luncheon given by the Victory (Services) Association at the Victory Services Club yesterday. Sir Frederick Rosier, president of the association, was host. Members of HM Armed Forces were present.

Dinners

Bentham Club
Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone gave an address at the presidential dinner of the Bentham Club held at University College London yesterday. Among those present were:
The Provost of University College and Lady Lighthill, Sir Jack Jacob, QC (chairman) and Lady Jacob; Lord and Lady Lloyd of Hampstead, the Hon Mary Hogg, Sir Wilfrid and Lady Bourne, Mr Justice and Lady French, Mr and Mrs Stephen Guest, Professor and Mrs Denys Holland and Professor and Mrs L. A. Sheridan.

Parish Clerks' Company
The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress accompanied by the Sheriffs and their ladies were the chief guests at a dinner of the Parish Clerks' Company held at Grocers' Hall yesterday. The Master, Mr John Price, presided and the other speakers were the Lord Mayor, Dr B. M. W. Trapnell (Headmaster of Oundle School), Mrs J. Ellen and Mr J. Prodger.

Cambridge University Law Society
The annual dinner of Cambridge University Law Society took place in King's College Dining Hall yesterday. Those present included:
Lord Justice Donaldson, the guest speaker, Lord Salmon, Professor P. G. Stein, Mr R. W. M. Dias, Mr Neil Mendoza, Mr John Stoodley, Mr Eric Gummers, Miss Virginia Rickitt and Miss Judith Prior.

Blacksmiths' Company
The Prime Warden and the Social Committee of the Blacksmiths' Company gave a ladies' dinner at Glaziers' Hall yesterday for members of the company and their guests.
The Prime Warden, Mr Eric R. Earey, and Mrs Ronald A. Macaskill were the speakers.

Old Tauntonian Association
The annual dinner of the Old Tauntonian Association was held at the Connaught Rooms last night. Mr Derek L. Redgrove, president, was in the chair and the guest of honour was Mr Norman S. Roberts, Headmaster of Taunton School.

Service dinners

Royal Marines
The Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn, Sir Robert Megarry, was a guest of the Royal Marines Officer's Dinner Club at their annual dinner held at Lincoln's Inn yesterday. Major-General R. B. Loudoun presided and the Commandant General, Royal Marines, Lieutenant-General Sir John Richards, attended.

The Essex Regiment
The annual dinner of the dining club of officers of the 4th and 5th Battalions, The Essex Regiment (TA) was held at the Royal Air Force Club, Piccadilly last night. Major-General D. A. Beckett presided and the guests included Colonel Sir Stuart Mallinson, Major-General J. B. Dye, Colonel of The Royal Anglian Regiment, and the Commanding Officers of the 3rd, 5th and 6th Battalions, The Royal Anglian Regiment.

Army Air Corps
The annual dinner of the Army Air Corps Officers' Dinner Club was held at the Army Air Corps Headquarters, Middle Wallop, last night. Major-General M. B. Farndale, Colonel Commandant, presided and General Sir Hugh Stockwell, General Sir John Mogg and General Sir Frank King were among those present.

Ordnance Board
Officers of the Ordnance Board and their ladies held their annual dinner at RAF West Drayton last night. Colonel G. G. W. Brace presided and Rear-Admiral R. G. Baylis also spoke. The principal guests were Major-General J. Hamilton-Jones and Air Vice-Marshal R. K. Hooks.

71st (Yeomanry) Signal Regiment (Volunteers)
Officers of 71st (Yeomanry) Signal Regiment (Volunteers) held their annual dinner and dined out the Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Brown, at 10 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn yesterday. Major J. R. Stevens presided.

RAF Staff College Bracknell
Air Vice-Marshal M. G. Beavis, Commandant, and officers of the RAF Staff College, Bracknell, held a dining-in night yesterday to welcome Number 73 Advanced Staff Course, and to dine out Squadron Leader M. J. Grosset, WRAF, and Squadron Leader P. D. M. John. Group Captain H. Marshall presided.

East Midlands Universities Air Squadron
The annual dinner of the East Midlands Universities Air Squadron was held at RAF Newton last night. Squadron Leader D. Brooks presided. The other speakers were Air Marshal Sir David Craig, Vice-Chief of the Air Staff, Professor W. F. Nash, Pro-Vice-Chancellor of Nottingham University, and Acting Pilot Officer N. J. Heard.

Latest wills

Commander Gordon Charles Steele, VC, RN retd., of Winkleigh Devon, who won the Victoria Cross at Kronstadt in August, 1919, for his part in a coastal motorboat raid during the expedition against the Bolsheviks, left estate valued at £33,935 net.
Lady Crutchley, of Bridport, Dorset, wife of Admiral Sir Victor A. C. Crutchley, VC, left estate valued at £187,900 net.
Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Bird, Mr Peter, of Folkestone, watchmaker and jeweller £197,988
Bragg, Mr Norman, of Bournemouth, company director £178,669
Larmuth, Mr Frederick Moore, of Deganwy, Gwynedd, retired engineer £275,746

Today's engagements

Exhibitions: Thomas Harrison and the Greek Revival, Whitworth Art Gallery, Oxford Road, Manchester, 10 to 5; Weaving by Sandy Milroy, Carlisle Museum and Art Gallery, Castle Street, Carlisle, 9 to 5; Changing faces of the British pop scene, Bill Brandt Gallery, Great Newport Street, 10 to 7; Dutch landscape prints of the seventeenth century, British Museum, Great Russell Street, 10 to 5; Philatelic Victorian song sheets with specially recorded examples, Postal Museum, Pulteney Street, 2 to 5; Contemporary British watercolours, The Mall Galleries, 10 to 5.

Talks: An evening with Grace Bumbry, The Music Club of London, The French Institute, Queensberry Place, 7.30; Greenland 1; programme on life in Greenland to mark special exhibition, Horniman Museum, London Road, Forest Hill, 3.30; What Future for Work, ICA, The Mall, 2 to 6; Some Victorian inventions, Science Museum, South Kensington, 3

Tomorrow

Talks: English painters of Romantic Fantasy, Simon Wilson, Tate Gallery, 3; Ceramic restoration, Judy Larney, Victoria and Albert Museum, 3.30; Rational man in the twenty-first century, Peter Heales, South Place Ethical Society, Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, 11.

Exhibitions: National Exhibition of Children's Art, Laing Art Gallery, Higham Place, Newcastle upon Tyne, 2.30 to 5.30; 200 years of science and technology in Manchester, Manchester Polytechnic, 10.30 to 7.30; Photographs by Harry Hammond and Gered Mankowitz, Photographers Gallery, Great Newport Street, 12 to 6

Walks: Roman London, meet Tower Hill station, 11; Discovering London, Bloomsbury, meet Holborn station, 11; Medieval market places, meet Monument station, 2; Royal parks and palaces, meet Green Park station, 11.

MAJOR HUGH MYDDELTON PEACOCK

A friend writes:

Countless friends from every walk of life will be saddened by the news of Billy Peacock's death. This country has a genius for creating characters—often men of heroic stature—but men who never catch the headlines, and whose deeds go unrecorded.

Of such a kind Billy was not just typical but pre-eminent. By nature essentially a countryman, his inclinations led him to follow the interests and pursuits of the countryside in which he spent the greater part of his life. These interests embraced all the activities of a country gentleman which are now so often disparaged, but which enhance and give a quality and zest to life. Above all, Bill will be remembered for his distinguished career as a highly successful breeder and trainer of gun dogs.

For some of us, however, Bill's real distinction lay elsewhere. By temperament a man of the greatest courtesy and gentleness, he found himself in 1939 engaged in the war as a Territorial Army officer. In February, 1942, after less than three weeks' fighting in the Malay Peninsula and Singapore he, like so many thousand others, was taken prisoner by the Japanese.

It was not just as a leader in battle that Billy Peacock showed his true worth; undoubtedly his finest contribution was to lead and encourage not only his own brother officers and men, all prisoners and in the same plight, but men of many other regiments as well.

Those who survived that experience will know the immensity of their debt to a man whose humour—often ribald and always racy—and whose pluck enabled them to endure considerable privations on the notorious Burma-Siam railway.

No one ever said an unkind word about Billy Peacock; there was no need. This was a man.

Latest appointments

Countess Mountbatten of Burma, and Lady Pamela Hicks have become Vice-Presidents of SSAFA (Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Families Association).

Other appointments include:

Mr Anthony V. Bradbury to be joint Registrar of Ilford and Romney County Courts, in succession to the late Mr Registrar Wallace.

Dr Thomas Colin Hindson to be honorary consultant in dermatology to the Duchess of Kent's Military Hospital, Catterick.

Mr Robin Scott to be a director of London Weekend Television.

Science report

Medicine: Risks of late childbirth

By Clive Cookson, of
The Times Higher Education Supplement

Washington

Two American scientists have discovered a new cause for concern about the present trend towards later childbirth. Couples who wait until their mid to late thirties before having a first child increase the risk of their children becoming prematurely senile.

Dr Donna Cohen and Dr Carl Eisdorfer, of the University of Washington, studied the family histories of 80 elderly patients with Alzheimer's disease, the most common form of senile dementia in Western nations.

They report that the median age of the patients' mothers was 35½ years at the time of birth. Their fathers averaged 38 years. Both figures are about 10 years older than the average age of parents at that period.

The cause of Alzheimer's disease, which causes mental confusion and memory loss in nearly two million middle-aged and elderly Americans, is still unknown. Slow viruses have been blamed and so have genetic factors.

But Dr Cohen and Dr Eisdorfer say their results, which they believe are the first to link later childbirth to Alzheimer's disease, may provide a clue. Down's Syndrome (mongolism), a chromosomal defect that causes mental retardation and physical abnormality, has long been known to be associated with older parents.

Other researchers have found a degeneration of brain cells in middle-aged patients with Down's Syndrome, which is strikingly similar to the damage caused by Alzheimer's disease. The University of Washington scientists believe that more joint study of the occurrence and characteristics of those possibly related disorders may yield information about the causes of both.

Source: *Science 81*, April, p7.

University news

Oxford
Election
ST HILDA'S COLLEGE: Tutorship in modern history and official fellowship from October 1, Miss A. M. White, MA

Awards
Heath Harrison senior scholarship: M. L. Makin, St Antony's College; D. A. Trotter, The Queen's College; P. T. Dayan, Merton College: Heath Harrison junior scholarships: Fiona Cass, St Hilda's College; C. T. Cheeseman, St John's College; F. G. Dove, St John's College; Jane Dunnett, Somerville College; R. M. Gillett, The Queen's College; M. J. Gunton, The Queen's College; Ruth Harris, Somerville College; A. R. Henry, Trinity College; Amanda Kent, Balliol College; R. W. G. Plummer, Wadham College; Susan Richards, Lady Margaret Hall; C. R. Robinson, The Queen's College; Vivien Selden, Brasenose College; R. A. Spencer, The Queen's College; J. R. Stephen, Christ Church; and W. F. G. Strang, St Edmund Hall.

Birmingham
Professor J. C. Robb, DSc, PhD (Aberd), has been appointed head of the chemistry department for five years from October 1.

The honorary degree of MA is to be conferred in July on Mr D. F. Dodd, the university's deputy treasurer.

Grants
[illegible]

Ulster
Honorary degrees are to be conferred on the following on July 9 and 10:
DSc: Lord Mais, Professor Lady McFarlane of Llandaff and Professor J. F. Puntridge.
DLitt: Mr Conor Cruise O'Brien, the Most Rev G. O. Simms and Lord Lowry.

MR HUGH KENYON

Mr Hugh Kenyon, who was Director of Prison Administration from 1964 to 1968, died on February 28 at the age of 71.

Educated at Rossall School and St John's College, Oxford, He was Governor of Prisons from 1947 to 1957 and in 1957 was awarded a Nuffield Travelling Fellowship for Civil Servants, during which he undertook a study of the prison system of Scandinavia.

He was Assistant Commissioner for Prisons from 1958 to 1964 and was Director of Prison Administration from 1964 to 1968.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Ballantyne Allan, CBE, TD, who died on February 27, aged 77, was Deputy Lieutenant for Edinburgh in 1958. In the Second World War he served with the Royal Artillery.

EDGAR HARBURG

Edgar Harburg, who won a Hollywood Oscar for writing the lyrics of the song "Over the Rainbow" died in a car accident in Los Angeles on March 5. He was 84.

The song, made famous by Judy Garland, was featured in the 1939 film *The Wizard of Oz*. Harburg's other works included the lyrics of "Kismet", and the song "Brother Can You Spare a Dime".

Lady Cassels, OBE, widow of Sir James Cassels, the High Court Judge, died on March 2 at the age of 93. She married Sir James Cassels as his third wife in 1958 and he died in 1972. She was Deodora, widow of Colonel C. M. Croft and she sat on the London County Council from 1949 to 1958.

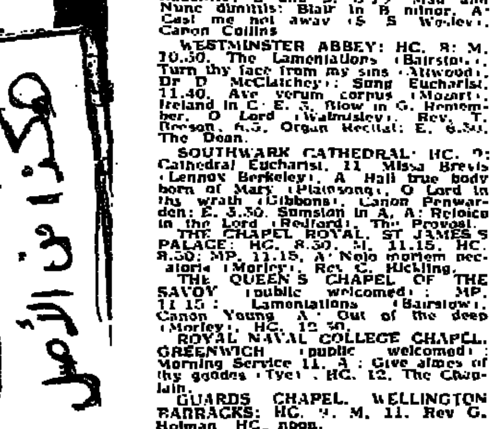
25 years ago

From The Times of Wednesday, March 7, 1956

Cambodia coronation

From Our Special Correspondent
Phnom Penh, March 5.—An abdication by a king in favour of his father is a singular event and the abdication of this kind in the kingdom of Cambodia found its consummation in a ceremony of extraordinary colour in the capital, Phnom Penh, today. Prince Norodom Sihanouk who is quickly becoming the embodiment of fast-moving modernity in the new Asia handed his father, King Norodom Suramavit, the crown he wore from 1941 when he was 19 until a year ago, then stepped down the throne steps to resume his task of governing the country as Prime Minister. King Suramavit who is 60 tomorrow has not been king before. The succession in Cambodia is a matter of choice, Sihanouk succeeded his grandfather on his mother's side. Today his mother, a figure of beauty and composure, became Queen.

Services tomorrow: First Sunday in Lent



ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL: HC, 8; M and Sermon, 10.30, Benedicite: Ashfield in F, Jub: Purcell in B flat and Maurice Bevan, Rev. E. Evans; HC, 11.30, Kodaly (Missa Brevis), Introit: God be in my head, Philip Radcliffe; E and S, 3.15 Mag and Nunc dimittis: Blair in B minor, A: Cast me not away (S S Wesley), Canon Collins.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY: HC, 8; M, 10.30, The Lamentations (Bairstow), Turn thy face from my sins (Attwood), Dr D McClatchey; Sung Eucharist, 11.40, Ave verum corpus (Mozart), Ireland in C; E, 3, Blow in G, Remember, O Lord (Walmisley), Rev. T. Beeson, 6.3, Organ Recital; E, 6.30, The Dean.

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL: HC, 9; Cathedral Eucharist, 11, Missa Brevis (Lennox Berkeley), A Hall true body born of Mary (Plainsong), O Lord in thy wrath (Gibbons), Canon Penwarden; E, 3.30, Sumsion in A, A: Rejoice in the Lord (Redford), The Provost.

THE CHAPEL ROYAL, ST JAMES'S PALACE: HC, 8.30; M, 11.15; HC, 8.30; MP, 11.15, A: Nolo mortem peccatoris (Morley), Rev. C. Hickling.

THE QUEEN'S CHAPEL OF THE SAVOY (public welcomed): MP, 11.15: Lamentations (Bairstow), Canon Young, A: Out of the deep (Morley), HC, 12.30.

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE CHAPEL, GREENWICH (public welcomed): Morning Service 11, A: Give almes of thy goodes (Tye), HC, 12, The Chaplain.

GUARDS CHAPEL, WELLINGTON BARRACKS: HC, 9; M, 11, Rev G. Holman HC, noon.

GRAY'S INN CHAPEL (public welcomed)

LINCOLN'S INN CHAPEL (public invited entry via Lincoln's Inn gateway), M, 11.30, Canon Tydeman.

HM TOWER OF LONDON: HC, 9.15; M, 11, Benedicite (Purcell), A: Salvator Mundi (Blow), The Chaplain.

TEMPLE CHURCH, Fleet Street (public welcomed): HC, 8.30; MP, 11.15, A: Insanae et vanae curae (Haydn), The Master.

ST CLEMENT DANES (RAF CHURCH) (public welcomed): HC, 8.30 Matins and Sermon 11, Lamentations (Bairstow), Miserere (Allegri), The Chaplain, HC, 12.15.

CHAPEL ROYAL, HAMPTON COURT PALACE (public welcomed): HC, 8.30; M, 11, Civic Service, Special Order of Service, E, 3.30, Tallis fauxbourdons, The Litany—Tallis in Five Parts.

ALL HALLOWS BY THE TOWER: Sung Eucharist 11, Miss J. Hillman.

ALL SAINTS, Margaret Street: LM, 8 and 5.15, HM, 11, Fr E. Simmons, Iste Confessor (Palestrina), Solemn Evensong 6, Rev C. Somers-Edgar, Fauxbourdons (Victoria).

GROSVENOR CHAPEL, South Audley Street: HC, 8.15; Sung Eucharist, 11, Mass for five voices (Byrd), Sancte Deus (Tallis), Rev R. Horne.

HOLY TRINITY, Brompton Road: HC, 8, 9, sung, M, 11, Rev P. Whitworth, E, 6.30, Rev S. Williams.

ST ALBAN'S, Holborn: SM, 9.30; HM, 11, F. Field, MP, Mass a 4 (Byrd), Hear my prayer (Purcell), LM, 5.30.

ST BARTHOLOMEW-THE-GREAT PRIORY (AD 1123): HC, 9; M, 11, Lamentations (Bairstow), A: My God, my God (Blow), E, 6.30, Plainsong and F.B. (Healey-Willis), A: Hear my Prayer (Purcell), The Litany in Procession.

ST BRIDES, Fleet Street: HC, 8.30: Choral Matins and Eucharist 11, Prebendary Dewi Morgan, Choral Evensong 6.30 (Sermon in Music).

ST GEORGE'S, Hanover Square: HC, 8.15: Sung Eucharist, 11, Byrd (4 part), A: O Lord on Thy Wrath (Gibbons), The Rector.

HOLY TRINITY, Sloane Street (Sloane Square Tube): HC, 8.30, 10.30, Canon Roberts, HC, 12.10.

ST JAMES'S, Piccadilly: HC, 8.15: Sung Eucharist, 11, Evening Prayer 6.

ST MARGARET'S, Westminster: HC, 8.15, Choral Matins and Sermon 11, Canon Mansel, HC, 12.15.

ST MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS: Family Communion 9.35, Rev C. Hedley, Morning Service 11.15, The Vicar, Choral Evensong 4.15, E, 6.30, Rev Dr H. Williams.

ST MARY ABBOTS, Kensington: HC, 8 and 12.30: Sung Eucharist, 9.30, M, 11.15, E, 6.30.

ST MARY'S, Bourne Street: HM, 11, Canon Mascall, Communion Service in the Dorian Mode (Tallis), In ieiunio et fletu—Tallis, Salvator Mundi (Tallis).

ST MARYLEBONE PARISH CHURCH: HC, 8 and 11: Ven. Frank W. Harvey, Missa Pilons Pilons Lorne (Lassus), O Lord in thy wrath (Gibbons), 6.30, Rev C. K. Hamel Cooke.

ST MICHAEL'S, Chester Square: HC, 8.15 and 12.15; M, 11, Rev E. G. H. Saunders; E, 6, Rev A. G. C. Pearson.

ST PAUL'S, Wilton Place, Knightsbridge: HC, 8 and 9, Solemn Eucharist: 11, Dominator Deus (plainsong), Rev A. C. C. Courtauld.

ST PAUL'S, Robert Adam Street: 11, Canon Sutton: 6.30, Rev A. Kirk.

ST SIMON ZELOTES, Chelsea: HC, 8, MP, 11; EP, 6.30, Rev O. R. Clarke.

ST STEPHEN'S, Gloucester Road: LM, 8, 9; HM, 11, Missa Secunda (Hassler), Rev D. Priest Stations of the Cross and B 6.

ST VEDAST, Foster Lane: SM, 11, Canon ffrench-Beytagh.

ST COLUMBA'S (Church of Scotland), Pont Street: 11, Rev Dr J. Fraser McLuskey.

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL, Masses, 7, 8, 9, 10.30 (sung), Missa tempore quadragesimae (M. Haydn), Salvator mundi (Blow), Jehovah, quam multi sunt (Purcell).

THE ORATORY SW7: M, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 (sung Latin: Taverner/Tye), 12.30, 4.30, 7; Vespers, 3.30.

ST ANSELM AND CECILIA, Kingsway SM 11, Mass for Three voices (Byrd), Emendemus in melius (Byrd).

ST PATRICK'S, Soho Square: SM, 6 pm, Aachener Messe (Butz), Vigilate nescitis enim (Byrd).

CHURCH OF OUR LADY, St John's Wood: SM (Latin), 10.45.

THE JESUIT CHURCH, Farm Street: 7.30, 8.30, 10, 11 (sung Latin Mass), 12, 4.15, 6.15.

REGENT SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (United Reform), Tavistock Place: 11 and 6.30, Rev W. R. Findlay.

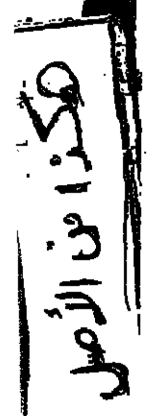
ST JOHN'S WOOD UNITED REFORMED CHURCH (Presbyterian-Congregationalist), Lord's Roundabout, NW8: 11, Rev J. Miller

CENTRAL HALL, Westminster: 11 and 6.30, Rev Dr R. Mallett.

CITY TEMPLE, Holborn Viaduct: EC, 11, 6.30, Dr R. Norris.

WESTMINSTER CHAPEL, Buckingham Gate 11 and 6.30, Rev Dr R. T. Kendall.

WESLEY'S CHAPEL, City Road: Rev A. Webster.



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THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

Personal investment and finance, pages 18 and 19

■ **Stock markets**
FT Ind 489.1, down 7.1
FT Gilts 68.36, down 0.25

■ **Sterling**
$2.1940, down 100 pts
Index 98.7, down 0.3

■ **Dollar**
Index 100.8, up 0.1
DM2.1325, down 35 pts

■ **Gold**
$468.50, up $5

■ **Money**
3-mth sterling 12[illegible]-12[illegible]
3-mth Euro-$ 16[illegible]-16[illegible]
6-mth Euro-$ 16[illegible]-16[illegible]

IN BRIEF

City broker moves to British Shipbuilders

British Shipbuilders has recruited Mr Michael Robinson, *one of the City's leading shipbrokers,* to be director of sales for the merchant shipbuilding division. Mr Robinson, managing director of Eggar, Forrester will take up the appointment early in May.

He will be responsible for the corporation's overall merchant ship sales policy and its sales operations in Athens and Hongkong. Marketing was formerly the responsibility of Mr James Gilfillan, the managing director, marketing.

There have been close links between Eggar, Forrester and the corporation and over the past few years the shipbroking company has been involved in more than 50 contracts placed with British Shipbuilders yards.

Lonrho loses appeal

Lonhro's £116m compensation claim against Shell and BP over alleged Rhodesian sanctions "busting" has been turned down by the Court of Appeal. *Lonrho was given* leave to appeal to the House of Lords.

Law Report, page 5

Truck sales down

Sales of commercial vehicles in the United Kingdom last month were 17,509, a fall of 32.5 per cent on a year earlier. Importers captured 28 per cent of the market, up from 23.3 per cent.

Burberry jobs cut

Burberry, the raincoat manufacturers, has issued redundancy *notices to its 200 workforce at* its Reading, Berkshire, factory. The company is a subsidiary of Great Universal Stores.

Fewer building 'starts'

Builders started work on 9,800 houses and flats during January, against 12,700 in the corresponding period last year.

German hotels bought

Bass, the brewing and leisure company and owner of Crest Hotels, is paying £9m for a controlling interest in Hollstein Hotels, a privately-owned West German business.

Prime rate cut

Southwest Bank of St Louis has lowered its prime rate to 18 per cent from 19 per cent. Most American banks have an 18½ per cent prime.

Change of control

Rolls-Royce has relinquished control of its Deeside Titanium subsidiary to Billitan UK. Rolls-Royce will retain a 20 per cent interest in the North Wales company.

Money supply falls

The United States' basic money supply M1-A fell to a seasonally-adjusted average of $364,900m (£165,860m) in the week ended February 25 from $366,700m the previous week.

Wall St unchanged

The Dow Jones industrial average closed unchanged at 964.62. The $SDR was 1.21849. The £ was 0.557789.

Socal makes record bid of $4,000m for American mining group

By Michael Prest

Standard Oil of California, one of the world's biggest companies, has made a record bid of $4,000m for Amax, the diversified American natural resources company. The Amax directors said yesterday that they would not support the offer.

The offer is in either a combination of shares and cash or straight cash, and is believed to be the world's biggest takeover bid. Socal, which already owns 20 per cent of Amax, made an unsuccessful bid of $1,600m for Amax three years ago.

If the bid succeeds, it could open the way to other takeovers of *mining* and *natural* resources companies by oil majors. Since they effectively *lost control of crude production* to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) in the early 1970s, the oil companies have been using their huge incomes to diversify.

British Petroleum paid £405m last year for Selection Trust, a British mining finance house which is small by world standards.

But it is also *pointed* out that whereas Amax was able to fight off the 1978 bid by telling *shareholders* that future earnings *would be high, it can*not do the same this time with conviction.

Most of the prices of the metals mined by *Amax are fall*ing, and earnings fell off sharply in the last quarter of 1980. *Amax made pretax profits of $633m last year, but could* earn less in 1981.

The anti-trust question may partly depend on the attitude of the Reagan Administration, but the main obstacle is probably Amax's oil and natural gas interests, and Socal might be willing to sell these.

Because the new bid is worth about twice the Amax share price at the time of the offer, the Amax directors may also be cautious about outright rejection for fear of a shareholder suit. *They also face a possible* increase in the bid's value.

Despite the Amax board's circumspect rejection of the latest bid, many stockbrokers in London and New York feel that the offer has a good chance of success. The offer values Amax shares at between $78 and $86 each. In New York, Amax closed at $37⅞, up $19⅞, but Socal shares fell $2⅞ to $85¼.


Mr Pierre Gousseland : detailed and complex bid.

Mr J. R. Grey, chairman of Socal, said that "*it is certainly* possible that we would revise our offer" in the event of the oil company deciding to *continue with the bid. A Socal* spokesman, speaking from California, said last night that the company is considering its next step.

Amax has two lines of defence One is that the offer undervalues its shares. The other is that a takeover would breach anti-trust legislation. Some City analysts value Amax shares at $90 to $100 each on the basis of the company's assets.

Socal has bid for the 51 million common Amax stock it *does not already control.* The bid, described by Mr Pierre Gousseland, chairman of Amax, as "detailed and complex", offers shareholders share and cash alternatives. The share *offer is a mixture of Socal* common and convertible preferred stock, intended to allow a tax-free transaction.

The previous Socal bid valued Amax shares at $57 each. That bid was widely felt to be too low and badly timed, and Socal *did not pursue it.*

But the bid was not a great surprise because Socal had bought 20 per cent of Amax *for $335m in 1975* and was expected eventually to try for the rest.

One party which will be *watching* events *closely* and could influence the outcome is Selection Trust, now part of BP. It holds 7 per cent of Amax, regarded as a long term investment, now valued by the Socal offer at around £130m.

Stockbrokers in the City and on Wall Street emphasized that the bid could revive interest in the whole *range of natural* resources and mining stocks. It could send analysts looking for other bidders and targets.

Yet Socal's success should not be taken for granted. The offer values Amax at about 10 times earnings, which is not regarded as high, and Wall Street stockbrokers are advising clients to wait either for a bigger offer from Socal or another bidder.

An Amax spokesman said from the company's headquarters in Greenwich, Connecticut: "We always maintained we were a *viable* company and the interests of shareholders are best served by us continuing." But he added that Amax would be prepared seriously to explore further talks.

The last bid approaching the size of the Socal offer was the $3,650m paid by Shell for Belridge Oil two years ago.

That bid was not blocked by anti-trust action, a precedent which Socal will not have missed. At the time of the previous bid for Amax *in 1978* each side claimed that legal counsel supported its case.

Lockwoods Foods calls in receiver

By Rosemary Unsworth

Lockwoods Foods, a Lincolnshire fruit and vegetable canning group, has collapsed. Dealings in the company's shares were *suspended yesterday morning* with the price at 32p, 12p above the year's "low", after it had asked National Westminster Bank to appoint a receiver.

Last night Sir Kenneth Cork and Mr Paul Shewell of Cork Gully were appointed joint receivers of Lockwoods Foods and Lockwoods Canners, the group's two main companies.

The group, which went public 21 years ago and used "Everything in the garden's Lockwoods" as its advertising slogan, lost £3.2m last year. Increased interest charges on borrowings, which had reached £15m compared with £6.6m in shareholders' funds, the steel strike, which cost the group £1.25m, and a loss at its French meat canning business which was subsequently closed, were blamed.

At the end of last year the company announced an extensive restructuring programme which entailed closing its Boston factory and concentrating production at the two Long Sutton factories.

The decision to close the factory was made against a background of intense competition and low demand for canned fruit and vegetables. It had been further influenced by rising wages, rates, fuel, electricity and other services,

The company has two other plants; at Goole, north Humberside, where it employs 80 people, and at Forfar, Angus, where there are 50 employees.

In 1978 Lockwoods produced record pretax profits of £2.25m on sales of £48m, but it suffered by moving into the carbonated drinks business. Nevertheless net assets a share were 105p in the last accounts.

Apart from the directors and their families who have a 24 per cent stake in the group, *the main shareholder* is ICFC, the venture capital arm of Finance for Industry, with 14 per cent.

Mr Philip Lockwood, the chairman, said in his annual statement that the group planned to reduce borrowings by £3m by the sale of the Boston factory, but that a return to profitability in the second half of the current year depended on an improvement in demand after the new year.

Poland set to halve investment plans

By Roman Eisenstein
Banking Correspondent

Poland is planning reforms as part of an economic rescue package which is being prepared. In a document presented to Western bankers at a meeting this week, Poland suggested it would halve its investment plans from 28 per cent to 14 per cent of its gross national product over the next three years.

While cutting investment, Poland intends to shift the emphasis of any investment from heavy industry to agri*culture and consumer goods.* Spending on agriculture is set to increase, including spending on machinery and fertilizers.

Poland is considering applying for membership of the International Monetary Fund, an organization which it left in 1950. Such a decision would have to have political consequences and the Warsaw Government would have to weigh the options carefully before it made any move.

As part of its continuing need to reschedule debts, Poland will be seeking loans of around $7,000m (£3,180m) in 1982 to refinance maturing debt. It may *need further loans* to bridge a deficit in the country's balance of trade.

The 70 Western banks presented *with the report have so* far remained non-committal and have formed a liaison group of about 15 to consider the proposals *in full. A decision is* expected in the next few weeks, and on this will hinge further loans to Poland over the next few years.

According to bankers at Thursday's meeting the presentation by the five-man delegation from Bank Handlowy *did* not answer specific questions on Poland's ability to meet its debt obligations in future years.

The document presented by the delegation shows that Poland will remain in external deficit until 1986, by which time it expects that its current account deficit will be turning into surplus. Much however depends on whether Polish industry recovers from its present difficulties.

The document shows that Poland will have to rely on *external* credits for several years to come. Some bankers feel that the needs will be around $10,000m a year for the *next two* years. Of this about $4,500m will be sought in credits not tied to purchases of goods.

The Polish document suggests that credits not tied to buying goods will decrease over the next few years until 1985, after *which all credits will be linked* to purchases.

The Polish report shows that there will be no growth in industrial production this year. This will be the result of shorter working hours and more limited prospects for imports. The report is more optimistic on an increase in agricultural production, which last year fell by 10 per cent.

Poland's gnp fell by 4 per cent last year, making a fall of more than 6 per cent in two years. The report blames a deficient central planning system, too much investment in capital goods and bad weather. It says that the government is working towards a more decentralized economy.

Poland expects that exports will remain static in 1981, but the document hints that growth in export volume of between 6 and 8 per cent is possible over the next few years.

British Telecom cash limit raised by a further £145m

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

The Government has raised the external financing limit of British Telecom within weeks of the end of the financial year. *Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary* of State for Industry announced yesterday in a parliamentary written answer that the limit was being increased by £145m to £223m in the financial year now nearing its end from the original level of £78m.

While welcoming the decision, Sir George Jefferson, the chairman of *British* Telecom, said that the increase still fell short of the real needs of the corporation this year.

"This is certainly not the case of a Government coming to the aid of a lame duck. We are a profitable, wealth-creating and growing business which *helps to sustain work* for some 100,000 people in the private sector as well as the 240,000 we employ ourselves", he said *in a statement.*

Sir Keith said that the increase would be funded from the contingency reserve and *would be within planned totals* of public expenditure.

It reflected the effects of the recession and the corporation's additional working capital needs which had arisen from difficulties in forecasting stock levels when control procedures were disrupted by industrial action.

An important factor was the dispute which delayed the issue of telephone bills in the last financial year and which led to delays in payment totalling £345m against which the Post Office had to make short-term borrowings.

The main effect of the measures will be to reduce net repayments by the Post Office from £210m to £135m in the present financial year.

British Telecom lost £19m in the first half and Sir George has warned the Government that it is unlikely to be able to achieve more than a 5 per cent real return on its net assets this year against the original target of 6 per cent.

Sir Keith stressed that the Government expected the corporation to do everything in its power to keep the gap to a mini*mum* and it would *not* allow any increase beyond £145m.

Sir George said that for the year as a whole British Telecom *expected to be in profit,* but it was still vital that the corporation should be allowed to borrow more in the coming year *if it was to protect investment* vital to its customers' interest.

The Corporation, which has an annual turnover of about £4,500m, has funded virtually the whole of its investment programme from internal resources in the past.

Over the past few months it has been discussing with the Government ways in which its borrowings could be increased to finance further investment from private sector sources which would not affect the public sector borrowing requirement.

Licensing control: The National Computer Centre has proposed to Sir Keith Joseph that an independent body should be set up to advise on the control of licensing arrangements under the British Telecommunications Bill, now going through Parliament (Kenneth Owen writes).

The centre says that the Bill would create a need for users, suppliers and British Telecom to have continuing access to the Secretary of State. British Telecom has this access, but the other parties do not.

Inquiry on milk distribution ruled out

By Derek Harris

The Monopolies and Mergers Commission is not going to investigate milk distribution, which has been the target of complaints about high shop prices compared with doorstep deliveries.

Mr Gordon Borrie, director general of fair trading, has de*cided against the move because* a preliminary investigation showed that dairies recently started offering more competi*tive prices to larger retail* customers.

Discounts allowed to shops had increased significantly, with *a number of retailers now sell*ing milk in cartons at prices below that of doorstep deliveries claims the Office of Fair Trading (OFT).

But Mr Borrie said: "The supply of milk for retail has until very recently been inhibited." He added that the extra competition should increase opportunities for consumers who wished to buy their milk in shops more cheaply than the doorstep price.

The view was echoed yesterday by large mutliple retailers. Tesco Stores is still selling cartoned pints at 1p above the doorstep price of 18½p, but it is switching to higher volume milk sales and hopes to get better discounts as a result.

Sir John Sainsbury, chairman and chief executive of J. Sainsbury, a leading campaigner for a better deal from the dairies for the multiples, said: "This is a move in the right direction and I welcome Mr Borrie's action. I believe now more changes will come."

Sainsbury for some time has been selling at 18p a pint and on two-pint packs, has been able to sell at a saving of 1p a pint compared with the *doorstep* price.

Rise in US jobless and prices eases

From Frank Vogl
Washington, March 6

American unemployment and inflation showed an improvement in February, although *government officials fear that* coming months will see more sharp increases.

The Bureau of Labour Statistics reported that wholesale prices rose on a seasonally adjusted basis by 0.8 per cent last month, after a gain of 0.9 per cent in January. These prices have increased by 10.4 per cent in 12 months.

Unemployment equalled 7.3 per cent last month after 7.4 per cent in January. There are now 7.8 million unemployed.

The statistics showed falls in adult jobless rates, but teenage unemployment rose from 19 per cent to 19.3 per cent and unemployment among black Americans increased from 12.9 per cent to 13.1 per cent.

Latest forecasts suggest an average unemployment rate this year of 7.8 per cent. Little real growth is seen for the *economy* for 1981, while the labour force will continue to rise.

There were moderate gains in food prices, but *prices of crude* materials—which have an important effect on wholesale prices—rose sharply last month, advancing by 2.0 per cent after a January gain of 1 per cent. This advance is a key factor in predictions of worsening inflation.

President Reagan's decision to deregulate oil prices was inflatory. Today's data showed that the index of crude petroleum prices rose by 3.7 per cent in February.

As a result the overall index of crude goods prices rose by 2.9 per cent, despite falls in crude *non-food materials* other than energy of 3.4 per cent.

Temporary injunction on Norton refused

A High Court judge yesterday refused an application for a temporary injunction requir*ing Norton Warburg Manage*ment Investments to provide "as much information as reasonably possible" on cash *belonging to investors.*

Mr Justice Dillon heard from Mr Michael Lyndon-Stanford, QC, that Norton Warburg's silence about £2.5m "missing cash" was causing great concern to investors.

Mr Lyndon-Stanford, representing more than 40 investors, told Mr Justice Dillon that recent evidence showed that the money was in the hands of *six* or eight Norton Warburg associated companies.

According to the company's statement of affairs, a "so-called" loan of £2.9m had been made to the parent company.

Mr Lyndon-Stanford said it was possible that the money might have gone "even further astray" and possibly even into the hands of directors.

"*My clients are uneasy that* the cash is being dissipated and may be leaving the country," he said.

While refusing the application for a temporary injunction, Mr Justice Dillon said he would be reluctant to make a mandatory order in such "nebulous" terms which might lead to subsequent committal proceedings.

But he said it would be "helpful" if they could provide any information they had obtained for the purposes of a *creditors' meeting to be held* next Tuesday.

Mr Lyndon-Stanford's application had been supported by a further 20 investors represented by Mr David Oliver.

The investors' application for the appointment of a receiver and manager was adjourned

25,000 jobs in SE 'at risk'

By David Hewson

London and the South-east face the loss of 25,000 jobs because of steep local authority *rate rises as a result of the* Government's cut in financial support to the capital, the London Chamber of Commerce and *Industry said yesterday.*

An interim survey by the chamber revealed that 26 per cent of 300 companies surveyed intended *to reduce staffing* levels because of rate increases, and a further 25 per cent will cut back on investment, research and *development.*

A spokesman said yesterday that the bulk of the job losses were likely to be in the light, precision and mechanical engineering sectors and textiles, involving small to medium size companies, and would come from the Greater London area.

The cut for London councils has resulted in rate increases for industry which could average between 40 and 45 per cent when the final increases are decided, the spokesman said.

In addition to the job losses, a number of companies were *considering moving out of town* because of the rising cost of working in London.

In a recent letter to Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, the chamber described the block grant system as ill-considered and said it would cause excessive rate increases in London.

It said that the Government *had failed* to understand the scale of the economic problems facing industry and commerce in London and called for new initiatives by the Government.

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Cons Gold Fields	7p to 428p	ML Holdings	10p to 345p
Cosalt	2p to 29p	NCC Energy	25p to 116p
Crouch Group	7p to 163p	RTZ	7p to 428p
Grootvlei	*13p to 331p*	Staff Potts	5p to 53p
Ldn Utd Inv	15p to 203p	Travis & Arnold	7p to 152p

Falls

Caledonia Inv	41p to 228p	Lasmo	25p to 622p
BAT Ind	14p to 276p	Midland	14p to 321p
Farnell Elec	18p to 349p	Nat West	14p to 351p
Ferranti	*15p to 530p*	Ranger Oil	30p to 645p
Gordon & Gotch	13p to 133p	Unitech	14p to 238p

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.95	1.87
Austria Sch	35.10	32.90
Belgium Fr	81.75	77.75
Canada $	2.70	2.61
Denmark Kr	15.40	14.60
Finland Mkk	9.45	8.95
France Fr	11.40	10.90
German DM	4.86	4.62
Greece Dr	116.00	110.00
Hongkong $	12.10	11.50
Ireland Pd	1.33	1.27
Italy Lir	2340.00	2230.00
Japan Yen	482.00	456.00
Netherlands Gld	5.36	5.10
Norway Kr	12.50	11.85
Portugal Esc	126.00	120.00
South Africa Rd	2.05	1.91
Spain Pta	193.50	184.50
Sweden Kr	10.65	10.10
Switzerland Fr	4.46	4.23
USA $	2.24	2.17
Yugoslavia Dnr	82.00	76.50

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Japan's top car maker set to become world leader

Toyota passing General Motors

The Toyota motor company of Japan may soon surpass America's General Motors to be*come the world's* leading manufacturer of cars.

The latest production survey prepared by Toyota, shows that Japan's leading car manufacturer has emerged as the world's second largest producer, *after* General Motors.

But trends of the survey indicate that Toyota, which chalked up a huge pre-tax profit of $1,250m (£568m) *last year,* might soon overtake the production figures of the debilitated and debt-ridden General Motors.

Two years ago, Toyota was listed as the world's third largest manufacturer after GM and Ford, when the Japanese company produced 2.9 million cars, about 3.5 million units less than its leading American rival.

In sharp contrast, both Toyota and Nissan, Japan's other leading maker surpassed Ford last year to emerge as the world's second and third largest producers. Two other Japanese companies, Toyo Kogyo and Mitsubishi Motors, are listed among the world's 10 leading car producers.

More significantly, the gap at the top is narrowing rapidly. *Last year, for instance, GM pro*duced 4.7 million cars, only 1.4 million units more than Toyota.

Statistics indicate that GM's output declined by *26.2* per cent last year to 4.7 million units, while production at Toyota's 10 highly efficient plants in Japan increased by 9 per cent to 3.3 million units. By comparison, Ford's output plunged by 38 per cent to 1.8 million units.

Japan, which only produced 32,000 vehicles 25 years ago, also did better than the United States last year as the world's leading car-building country.

Japanese economists, comparing Toyota's ambitious plans with *the plight* of American car makers, are convinced Toyota will soon outpace General Motors.

Toyota intends to install an additional 720 advanced industrial robots in its plants over the *next two years, to increase* productivity on production lines.

Peter Hazelhurst

PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

Unit trusts

Gilts funds stand by for a cut in MLR

It is by now almost a foregone conclusion that on Tuesday the Chancellor's Budget speech will be accompanied by a cut in minimum lending rate. The question which is exercising City minds is what size the cut will be.

It is a curious comment upon stock market affairs that equity fund managers, keener perhaps on a government U-turn to revitalize British industry, are more optimistic about a larger reduction than the managers of the new breed of gilt unit trusts. Gilt managers, to a man and woman, are predicting a cut in MLR of 2 per cent.

The question for them is how far this has already been anticipated by the short end of the gilt market. Conventional wisdom has it that the main beneficiaries of interest rate reductions are in short-dated stocks, but not all fund managers are now pinning their faith on this sector.

Another reason why some fund managers are avoiding the short end of the market is because of their need to maintain a high quoted yield. Many of the new gilt funds which have appeared in the last six months or so have been sold on the back of their yields—a consideration which is keeping the fund managers firmly anchored in long-dated government stocks.

Other fund managers are keeping their dividend payments sweet by devoting more attention to the "fixed interest" element in their portfolios. Preference shares, industrial debentures and loan stock are represented, in varying degrees, in some of the portfolios.

Although most of the fund managers have already made their strategic decisions as to the basic make-up of their gilt until trust portfolios, a great deal of last-minute tactical advantage is being sought in the market.

The restrictions on the

GILT FUNDS v THE INDEX*

	% rise
F.T. Brit Gov all stocks index	7.4
Target Gilt Cap	6.3
Craigmount Gilt	6.2
S & P Gilt & Fixed Int Growth	6.0
S & P Gilt & Fixed Int Income	6.0
Fidelity Gilt & Fixed Int	5.2
Arbuthnot Gilt & Fixed Int	3.5
Abbey Gilt & Fixed Int	3.3
Allen Harvey & Ross Gilt	3.2
Allied Hambro Gov Sec	3.1
Gartmore Gilt	3.0
Henderson Gilt	1.7

* Offer to offer price, percentage change inclusive of dividends September 1, 1980-March 1, 1981. Source: Unit Trust Portfolio Management.

Chancellor, and therefore on the Budget, have already been absorbed and, as the trading range has narrowed, the name of the game for many fund managers now lies in taking tiny turns as stock becomes available and remaining fairly liquid in order to be able to make these quick forays in and out of the market.

This jockeying for the minutest advantage in stock price is possible because, for all the so-called science of investment in gilts, fund managers just do not agree about the right course of action at present.

Take the portfolio composition of the three gilt unit trusts which aim to produce capital growth rather than income. None of the managers has the same view of the market and this is reflected in the choice of gilt funds.

Save and Prosper's £2.5m Gilt and Fixed Interest Growth, yielding 5.0 per cent, is 15 per cent liquid, 40 per cent in short-dated stocks and the balance is in certain volatile long-dated stocks.

Target Gilt Capital fund is 25 per cent liquid and 75 per cent in long-dated stock. The yield on the £4.2m fund is 3.3 per cent. The new Hill Samuel Gilt and Fixed Interest Growth fund, which has already pulled in £250,000 is virtually fully invested in medium gilts (with a life span between 5 and 15 years).

Despite this difference of opinion, however, the two older capital-oriented gilt funds from Save and Prosper and Target have managed to top the very brief six-month performance charts for gilt funds, although even they have not managed to out-class the *FT* British Government all stocks index.

Bristol-based unit trust portfolio managers, Unit Trust Portfolio Management, have recently run the slide-rule over the gilt unit trusts which were in existence last September (approximately half the up-to-date and still growing list). None of them, with dividends included, managed to beat the *FT* all stocks index, which rose by 7.4 per cent in the September 1-March 1 period.

Target Gilt Capital was nearly there with a 6.3 per cent rise, Craigmount Gilt (a tiny fund of some £160,000) came next with a 6.2 per cent gain, while S & P's Gilt and Fixed Interest Growth was third on the list with a rise of 6 per cent.

Six months is, of course, far too short a period on which to judge any unit trust, let alone newcomers which are only just getting into their stride. Prospective investors, however, do not have the time to wait for the longer-term performance figures.

The gilt market looks set for an exciting few weeks and there is only one day left to buy ahead of the Budget.

Margaret Stone

A wrath terrible to see . . .

Recovered from their flu, a quorum of the Committee of the Great Grimpen Mire Investment Club foregathered with sufficient brio to pass a resolution accepting the bid of Scottish Imperturbable Assurance Company for their holding of 4,000 shares in the Great Rockall and Hongkong Investment Trust. Since the trustees of the Allied Elderberry Wines Staff Superannuation Fund had already accepted the same bid, the village of Sticklepath was seen to be fully on the side of the angels in this connexion.

However, nobody had quite appreciated the tenacity and sense of dedication of Sir Too Non U, the convoluted Hongkong chairman of Flied Lice Shipping and So-On who had been beaten by Scottish Imp in the takeover battle. His spies, who are everywhere, as is well known, had established that Sir Harry Half-Staggers, Scottish Imp's chairman, had lost a wager of £475,000 that he could not lob an empty champagne bottle into the confines of the Bank of England from the steps of the Mansion House, while standing on his head.

This fact having been made available to the mass media, it plopped like a mouse into the soup as far as the other directors of Scottish Imp were concerned. After an extraordinarily testy board meeting Sir Harry was forced to resign his chairmanship.

The trouble was that Sir Too Non U had lost face when his bid was capped by Scottish Imp and this was something that could not be allowed. Having therefore travelled to England specifically to unseat Sir Harry and succeeded in that purpose, he had himself rowed down the Thames to Fool's Wharf in a dragon boat propelled by out of work Chinese waiters.

Alighting triumphantly, he kissed the ground of the City and commented: "Levenge is sweet. And sour, also." The other directors of Scottish Imp were so impressed and shaken that they appointed him chairman.

However, Sir Harry was fighting back. One of the last things he had done before vacating the chair was to appoint his crony Lord Trite of Cricklewood, also chairman of Great Rockall, to join him on that august body. And now, Lord Trite's fortune hung in the balance as Sir Too Non U contemplated both his navel and what he was going to do with his new acquisition.

Meanwhile, he also contemplated what fiendish punishment would be meted out on the village of Sticklepath for their less than total support for his original bid. The community relied on his goodwill, as the ultimate controller of the fortunes of the Great Rockall and Hongkong Mining Company which was gulping tin ore out of the sludge of the Great Grimpen Mire at that very moment.

When he had heard of the disloyalty of the village to his just and joble cause his wrath had been terrible to see. He had ground his teeth and turned quite pale. Sleeping in their hovels, the cottagers of Sticklepath never dreamt what misfortunes might befall them at the hands of Sir Too Non U in the none too distant future.

Francis Kinsman

HOFF of HEYBRIDGE HEATH — BY ROS









Double or quits

The good gambler's rule of thumb

Call me what you like (I cannot hear you), a tempter of fate I try not to be. Good gamblers, like good businessmen, strive to eliminate risk because safe profits are better than exciting losses.

Oh, I know what the market thought of dividend cuts from ICI, to say nothing of Fisons and Unilever. But still I find it chastening, not cheering, that the *FT* Index has stormed up from 446 in only seven weeks.

Still, I ask myself whether Sir Geoffrey Howe can rise as quickly to the occasion next Tuesday and whether the economy and company profits can learn to run as fast as share buyers now expect.

The market always overdoes things, up or down. The unreflecting say that the market is always right. So it is in a way. It changes its mind as it goes along.

Now, if needs be, is the time for us to do the same. My little table shows the vital statistics of previous gambles or, rather only those where we left the profits (or losses) to run. We prudently took a fistful of profits last September, not long before the market broke.

It is only a table of unfinished business. In no sense is it a portfolio, nor is it meant to be.

Westland shows what it means to let profits run. The immediate gamble is that Westland will get the support of the Government for the project to replace Sea King helicopters. It is essentially an Anglo-Italian scheme and Italy has declared in favour. So it would be awkward for Britain to refuse.

Remarkably, the shares still sell at less than six times earnings. Keep them.

MK Electric is strong on assets and the housing market for its 13 amp plugs must turn up at some stage. But I do not know how long we must wait and the shares seem high enough. Sell.

MJ Gleeson has risen smartly since we bought them, but I think its rerating as a property rather than as a construction group has some way to go. I see that Mr Remo Dipre is now on board as a shareholder. He is the financier who got in and out of homebuilder Gough Cooper last year (profitably) and in 1978 his master company, Star west, did the same with Tridant Group Printers. He is now about to absorb Hawthorn Leslie. Hold.

Feeling better? Good, for now we must take our medicine. I cannot see Fidelity going anywhere. Sell.

Reynolds Diversified was a tiny bet at only 4¾p and it is even a tinier one now. But I cannot get excited about its specialities, oil and gold, or, rather, their discovery. Neither can the market. Sell.

Myson, one of the leading heating and radiator companies, is enough to make one splutter. Here, if I could only learn it, is a lesson in timing. Our gamble was at 50p and, since the beginning of last year, the shares have been up to 72p and down to 25p. Lately they have been rising nicely, to 40p in fact.

The shares could again tremble when the awful news about last year's trading comes out next month, but, flying in the face of conventional wisdom, we shall run our losses. Myson is essentially a gamble on the value someone, somewhere, places on market share.

At last we stop moping and start gambling. Vickers, a great name in our industrial history, is still best known for what it no longer does—guns, ships and aircraft. The Government took these for a litt[le] money.

Now it is trying to make [a] new name through five di[vi]sions, Motor cars (Roll[s] Royce), engineering equipme[nt] (diesel engines, bearings and [so] on), engineering produc[ts] (Roneo-Vickers office furn[i]ture and tanks, machine tool[s] etc), Howson-Algraphy (me[tal] printing plates) and Intern[a]tional.

The gamble is that Mr Davi[d] Plastow, still only 47, the ne[w] chief executive and form[er] managing director of Roll[s] Royce, will take this sprawlin[g] giant with a likely turnover [of] nearly £600m this year by th[e] proverbial scruff and extract [a] decent return from it.

If he does (and the busines[s] background is getting bette[r] all the time), profits of sa[y] £26m, in 1980 could becom[e] £44m or so by 1982. Th[e] shares, now 162p, yield les[s] than 11 per cent but it is [a] rock steady return. If thos[e] profits transpire, a marke[t] capitalization of £119m wil[l] come to seem modest. If. . . .

Peter Wainwright

WINNERS

Company	Buying price	Price now	Date bought	Action
Westland	47½p	136p	1.12.79	Hold
M.K. Electric	174p	202p	5.7.80	Sell
M. J. Gleeson	61p	81p	17.1.81	Hold
LOSERS				
Fidelity	36p	32p	6.9.80	Sell
Myson	50p	40p	6.9.80	Hold
Reynolds Diversified	4¾p	2⅞p	1.11.80	Sell

Life assurance

Policies take more note of inflation

The value of a non-profit life assurance policy, be it term, endowment or whole-life, taken out at the beginning of the seventies will look woefully inadequate in terms of cover at today's values. But, despite a decade of high inflation, life assurance companies have been particularly slow in adapting their products to enable the policy-holder to keep pace with inflation by increasing the sum assured throughout the term.

When it wants to, the industry can be quick off the mark and policies have become much more flexible—particularly in areas which affect the life company's profitability or market share. In the areas of greater concern to policyholders, the pace of innovation has been much slower.

Take term assurance, for example. This provides a cheap form of protection under which the insurance company pays out a fixed sum if you die during the term, but nothing if you survive it. Companies offer convertible term asurance, where you can change the policy to a more permanent form of insurance; and renewable convertible term policies have been introduced more recently which allow you to renew your policy without further evidence of health at the end of the term. But this is also a matter of self-interest for the companies, making it easy to convert temporary insurance into something more permanent.

Now, though, the life assurance industry is becoming increasingly inflation-conscious in this area of non-profit business—and not before time. A small but growing number of companies offer cover which allows the policy-holder to increase his sum assured without further evidence of health, by including this as an option in the policy.

Usually there is a five-year term, after which the policy can be renewed or converted and the sum assured can be increased in line with inflation over the period. This is a step in the right direction, but further steps are needed.

What happens if you die a couple of months before the cover runs out? With an inflation rate of 15 per cent the value of your original sum assured can be virtually halved in five years. A 10 per cent inflation rate over seven years or a 7 per cent rate for 10 years has the same effect.

A handful of life offices have, however, brought out policies where the sum assured can be increased each year without further evidence of health—and they have proved popular. Legal & General, which introduced a five-year term policy on this basis, reports that nearly three-quarters of its policy-holders go for this particular option each year. Similarly, Skandia Life, which has a whole-life policy offering this facility reports a 60 per cent take-up.

Other companies have brought out their own versions of policies which allow the sum assured to increase annually, though not necesarily in line with inflation. For example, Guardian Royal Exchange has a nine-year term policy where the sum assured rises by 12.5 per cent each year (with a corresponding rise of 10 per cent in the premium), which means that the sum assured doubles throughout the term of the policy.

The Equitable policy works the other way round, in that you pay a flat premium throughout the term but the sum assured increases at intervals selected at the outset. For example, you take out a term policy for a sum assured of £10,000 which increases to £20,000 after five years and then to £50,000 after 20 years.

This policy has proved popular, even though it lacks flexibility in that you have to select the amount and timing of the increases when you take out the policy. Equitable Life argues that this is a safer approach for the life assurance company.

Where the policy-holder can increase his sum assured during the term, a life office might find that less healthy individuals take full advantage of the facilities offered, while those who are as fit as a fiddle are not so keen—a situation which would lead to the life office paying out more claims.

So far little has been done in the way of extending these facilities to family income benefit policies. These run along the same lines as term assurance, except that the benefits are paid out as annual income rather than as a lump sum.

But that change should come. Non-profit policies with fixed flat rate premiums throughout the term have little appeal in the face of inflation. If the present trend continues—with more and more companies offering policies where the sum assured can be adjusted not only for changing circumstances but also for inflation—they will become a thing of the past, as indeed they should be.

Sylvia Morris

Insurance for garden plants

Readers' Forum

This specialist readers' service has been compiled with the help of Ronald Irving, John Drummond and Tony Foreman

I have recently had my garden landscaped and would like to insure the plants against vandalism. My present insurers do not provide this kind of cover, nor can they suggest who might provide it. Do you know of a company which deals in this type of risk? (EJV, Birkenhead).

Unfortunately, it is likely to be very difficult to get this insurance, mainly because it is only those garden owners most at risk who would choose to have such insurance. Insurers would be unable to get a wide spread of business and there would be a fairly high claims ratio in the case of those gardens insured.

A good firm of insurance brokers in your area *might* be able to arrange the insurance at Lloyd's, but, almost certainly, you would be expected to bear a high excess uninsured.

You might find it very much easier to insure against "fire risks"—in other words, the damage caused by fire engines and firemen in the event of the house catching fire. While there may be a greater chance of your garden being ruined by vandals than other gardens, the chances of a fire are much the same and so there is unlikely to be the same reluctance on the part of insurers.

When I moved to work in London I sold my home and bought a tiny flat in London with a view to finding a country cottage for weekends and ultimate retirement.

I bought the flat in April, 1970, declaring it as my principal residence and my weekend/retirement cottage in December, 1970. In November, 1973, I sold the flat and notified the Inspector of Taxes that the cottage was now my principal residence.

Could you please explain how I will be affected by capital gains tax when I come to sell the cottage, which has been modernized and enlarged in the meantime? (JEW, Hampshire.)

We assume that your cottage has been the only residence that you have owned since November, 1973, and that throughout that period you have occupied it yourself. On this basis, the exempt part of any capital gain arising on your selling the cottage will be determined by the formula

$$\frac{\text{Period of occupation as main residence}}{\text{Total period of ownership}} \times \text{Overall capital gain}$$

Provided that the balance of your capital gain does not exceed £3,000 then tax will be payable only if you have other capital gains during the year of disposal.

Difficulties might have arisen if you had not given notice that your cottage became your principal residence in 1973, since the Inland Revenue might then have claimed that your London address is your main residence, even though you do not own the property. It would have been difficult to counter this argument if you had not in fact spent a great deal of time at the property, so it is as well that you have concluded the matter by giving notice within the two year period permitted by the legislation.

Any reader who is in a similar position, but who has not made the election for a particular property to be treated as his main residence, should consider doing so (see the free Inland Revenue Booklet CGT8, pages 30-31, on this). There has also recently been a case decided by the High Court on a related point (see Frost & Feltham—*The Times* Law Report, November 25, 1980).

I am a trustee of an accumulation trust set up in 1963 from the estate of a grandparent for her daughter's four children. The beneficiaries will become absolutely entitled when the youngest attains 21 years in June 1981 and a deemed disposal will take place as a result, incurring a capital gains tax liability on the assets which consist of freehold properties (all acquired prior to 1965).

The tax will have to be paid either by the sale of trust property or the beneficiaries or a combination of both. The option of eight annual instalments at a rate of 12 per cent interest (at present) offers a method of spreading the tax burden but without any tax relief, is only a marginally more attractive alternative to paying the tax as soon as possible.

Is it possible to make use of the "roll-over-relief" as suggested in Bloch & Godfrey's article "CGT makes capital transfers easier" (August 8, 1980), whereby the gain on vesting is taken over by the beneficiaries? (ACK, Middx).

It is possible for an individual to transfer an asset to another United Kingdom resident individual at the capital gains base cost. In this way the gain is effectively "rolled over" until the recipient disposes of the asset. However, the relevant legislation (section 79 Finance Act 1980) only applies to disposals by individuals, and disposals by trustees do not qualify.

A similar relief under Section 126 Capital Gains Tax Act is available to trustees, but this only applies where the assets being transferred consist either of business assets or shares in a family trading company in which the trustees hold at least 25 per cent of the equity.

EDITED BY MARGARET STONE

Taxation

A way through the jungle

Once the Budget is over, there is very little breathing space before tax returns have to be filled in. Do it yourself enthusiasts will therefore be glad to hear that the updated version of the *Which? Tax Saving Guide** has now been published by the Consumers' Association to help them find their way through the tax jungle.

This comprehensive and easy-to-follow publication of 60-plus pages covers both income and capital taxes. It also deals with the tax problems of particular groups of people — marriage, separation and divorce are dealt with, for instance—and explains how the system treats the elderly and the self-employed. It contains full information about fringe benefits.

Particularly useful is the section on "Filling in your tax return", which uses illustrations and examples to show you what to put where, depending on whether you have Form P1 (for people with fairly simple tax affairs), Form 11P (if you have above average income, but are fully employed) or Form 11 (for the self-employed).

The guide offers eighty or so useful tax-saving tips, all of them legal—tax evasion is frowned upon. The most obvious one—but by no means always acted upon by everybody—is to make sure that you claim all your allowances and outgoings against your income.

If you find that you have been missing out, tell the tax man immediately—you can get back the extra tax you have paid over the past six years.

The section on tax and the elderly gives useful—and profitable—advice about an anomaly in the tax system. If your level of income is such (ie, £5,900) that each extra pound of income could mean less age allowance, be wary of cashing in your life assurance policy. Although there is no basic rate tax to pay on this gain it will be included in your "total income" on the tax form, so your age allowance will be reduced.



Based on a Money Which? illustration

If your circumstances change during the tax year—for example, you might become entitled to a new allowance—tell the tax man straight away and ask him to change your code.

But do not just accept your PAYE code or your notice of assessment. Check them (the guide of course tells you how) and challenge them if you think there has been a mistake (after all, we are all human).

The guide will help even if your tax affairs are fairly simple: "The short answer comes from the Inland Revenue itself", according to the guide. "An internal check showed that more than one in four assessments of PAYE taxpayers' bills were wrong and so were nearly one in eight PAYE codings." That alone should make you sit up and take note.

Even if you resort to an accountant to fill in or check your forms, the figures are worth checking. One subscriber did so with the help of the guide, even though his tax payments had been agreed by his accountant—and within three weeks had received a £600 tax rebate as a result.

* Available to subscribers to *Which?* magazine.

SM

Mo'or insurance

Disappearing car trick . . .

If you are unfortunate enough to have your car stolen and make a claim against your insurers, do not be cross if they start making inquiries, as if they did not believe you. Odd though it may seem, these inquiries are in your long-term interest.

At the present, many insurers are faced with an unusually high number of fraudulent claims for theft. Since premiums simply reflect costs (by no means always including a profit after expenses), fraudulent claims mean higher premiums in the future.

One motor underwriter at Lloyd's reckons that motor premiums could be "slashed" if fraud could be eliminated at the proverbial stroke of a pen. As it is, in the case of policies for "third party, fire and theft" he has initial doubts about 80 per cent of the theft claims that are made. Some four weeks later, he may be "reasonably content" with, say, half of the claims in question. The others must be pursued fairly vigorously.

One problem is that there is no means of spotting a potentially fraudulent motorist, although some areas, such as parts of London, are generally looked upon as black spots. If a claim is turned down by one insurer (or is withdrawn by the motorist when he realizes that the insurers are uncovering his fraud), there is nothing to prevent him from going to another and being taken on. There is no general exchange of information among insurers, and, if there were, no doubt there would be some who would criticize such a practice.

At the top end of the market there are a number of cases where cars which have been insured for high values are reported stolen when they have been taken to the Continent on business or for a holiday. One insurer was suspicious when such a car was insured in the first place, and he sent an investigator to find out more. There was no sign of the car in question.

At less exalted levels a car may be in much worse condition than average for its age, with the result that a claim for theft may bring in a higher sum than if the car was sold in the normal way. No doubt, many such cars are sold for scrap and are crushed in one of those crushers which can reduce a car body into an anonymous cube of scrap.

Owing to the high cost of comprehensive insurance, there has been a trend towards the cheaper third party, fire and theft insurance. Here, the problem is that there is no cover for accidental damage to the car.

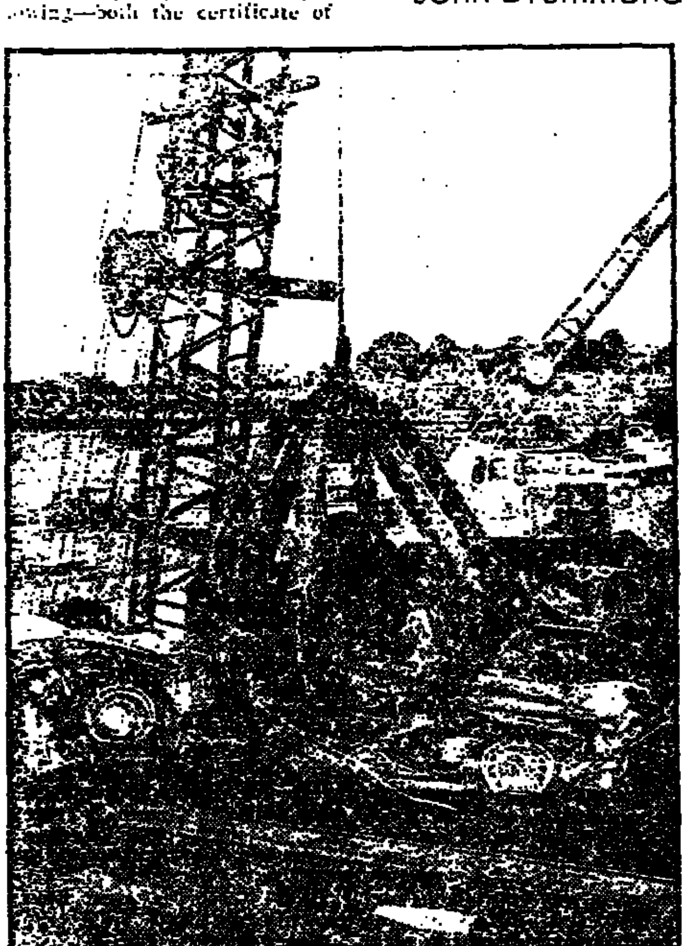
So who pays for the repairs if it is damaged in an accident? Some motorists still expect the insurance industry to pay up and so make out that the car has been stolen.

Many insurers are disappointed at what they see as a marked reduction in the cooperation which they receive these days from the police, although, if provided with the facts by an insurer, the police are generally ready enough to prosecute for alleged fraud.

As a result, insurers have to do much of their own "detective" work themselves. For instance, should you report your car stolen and it is not recovered, you may be asked to provide all or some of the following—both the certificate of insurance and the policy, the car's log-book, the MoT certificate (if applicable), all the keys, a receipt for the purchase of the car (or the paid cheque used for the transaction), the name and address of the previous owner, a copy of any hire purchase agreement and documents in connexion with the servicing of the car.

As an honest motorist, your best plan is to cooperate as much as possible, so that, in police parlance, you can be eliminated from the inquiries and can have your claim paid promptly. If, however, all claims were to be paid on the assumption that they were genuine, this would encourage fraud and increase the costs of claims for insurers, which would result in even higher premiums being charged to the guilty and innocent alike.

John Drummond


A car crusher at work: a claim could dishonestly be made for the "theft" of a car in bad condition which is actually sold for scrap.

Investor's week

More alarms in the market

Some rituals like getting out the lawn-mower, watching Saturday afternoon wrestling and cavorting through Helston, Cornwall, doing the Furry (floral to you) dance never change. Next Tuesday Sir Geoffrey Howe brings out his Budget from a battered old Gladstone case. The stock market remembered to bend a knee this week, and the *FT* index lowered itself gingerly from 506.6 to 489.1.

The ritual is still something more than mere mummery. Stock Exchange activity did die down a bit because many institutional fund managers are answerable to committees. The responsible thing is to hold off until one can praise or blame the Chancellor.

Once the fog of fuss has cleared we will then get on, I suspect, with what we were doing before. Historically, people who buy or sell immediately after a Budget usually get it wrong. Budgets, good or bad, are easy to overdo, and Chancellors have less influence over the economy than they are disposed to think.

Being bold but not brazen, the City's thinkers steel themselves to a Budget of promises, mainly promises about prudent government house-keeping because the gilt-edged market, as with all lenders, dislikes inflation which swindles them out of their money.

If he is to give gilt-edged holders reassurance, the Chancellor cannot give industry much relief. And industry already knows about, or thinks it does, a pending cut in minimum lending rate. The value of the pound against the dollar and the mark has already fallen. There are two other things the market knows. One is that inflation is coming down to single figures; the other is that streamlined industry is waiting for the economy to swing up and signal a profits boom.

This week ICI was followed by Fisons and Unilever in cutting their dividend and the guessing game in brokers' research departments is what truncated dividends Turner & Newall and Tube Investments will pay. But mark closely. Tubes could cut its payment sharply and still yield, say 13 per cent. Turner's shares stagger along near the 1980-81 "low". No wonder the market dismisses cut dividends as stale stuff.

But the stale stuff will stir if, as the Treasury and the Confederation of British Industry indicated this week, the economy fails to pick up soon. Then, for weary months, there will be little else but bad company news to look forward to.

The rest of the news had a scrappy, pre-Budget look to it. One little gambling game, that in Davy, was suspended when the US Enserch Corporation bid went to the Monopolies Commission. So did the proposed union between European Ferries and Sealink.

The world's most profitable bank, Barclays, reported a tiny fall in 1980 earnings. This year it faces higher staff costs, less profitable loans (as interest rates fall) and possibly a tease of a *windfall tax on March 10.*

General Accident, our largest general insurance group blessed a mild winter for curbing its United Kingdom losses, but investment interest remained in sectors in capital goods and construction, both anticipating booms, and both nudging record highs. But for two companies this week marked a low. Lockwoods Foods in canning, and Brocks Alarms, in electronics, called in receivers.

PW

Round-up

Britannia backs Australia

Fund managers at Britannia are offering investors a share in what they see as the "outstanding prospects of the Australian economy over the next ten years", with the launch of the Britannia Australian Performance Fund.

This Jersey-based fund, formerly Schlesinger Far East Fund, aims at long-term capital growth. Britannia stressed that the fund, open to United Kingdom residents as well as non-United Kingdom investors, is likely to be highly volatile.

Minimum initial investment is £500. The size of the fund is £950,000 and only 36 per cent invested in Australian stocks, but the managers intend to increase this percentage gradually as favourable buying *opportunities arise.*

● City of Westminster Assurance has issued a policy which gives protection against disability as well as death. The Total Protection Plan is a convertible term assurance plan written to age 60 or 65 (minimum term is 10 years while the minimum sum assured is £10,000).

Under the scheme the company will pay out half the sum assured—tax free—if you become totally or permanently disabled irrespective of your ability to work in the future. If such a payment is made premiums on the policy need no longer be paid and on subsequent death (before the end of the policy term) the remainder of the sum assured is paid out.

At *any time* before the last 10 years of the plan it can be converted to another type of insurance while you also have the option to increase your cover in line with inflation or *15 per cent whichever is the* less. But if you miss out one year, you automatically lose this option.

● Hill Samuel has launched a *whole-life plan with a difference.* With its Flexible Protection Plan you can choose the level of life cover you require—within the company's defined limits—depending on your particular *needs at the time* and the amount you can afford. As your requirements change in the future you can increase the level of life assurance protection. Alternatively you can reduce the protection element so that the policy becomes more investment orientated.

A big advantage of the plan is that you can increase the cover on your plan each year in line with inflation—by taking out a new policy—without giving the company any further evidence that you are still in good health.

Unit trust performance

The tables show the value on 2nd March of £100 invested 12 months ago (A) and three years ago (B), income reinvested and based on offer-to-offer prices.
Figures supplied by Planned Savings, 150-152 Caledonian Road, London N1 9RD.

SPECIALIST

	A	B
S&P/Ebor Energy In	128.4	283.1
Hndrsn/Oil&Nat Res	126.0	290.9
New Crt Energy Res	125.6	236.9
Arbuthnot Com Share	120.3	209.6
Britan Univ Energy	118.9	305.3
Gartmore Commod	118.5	269.0
Britan Commod Share	117.4	270.9
Key Energy Indust	116.4	284.2
Midland Drayton Com	115.9	218.9
M&G/Commod&Gen	115.9	253.5
Chieftain Basic Res	113.5	276.9
S&P Commod Share	113.5	235.1
Allied/Met-Min&Cds	112.9	211.4
Tyndall/Natural Res	112.8	160.2
Target Commodity	102.7	228.7
Britan Gold & Gen	94.6	209.0
Britannia Minerals	91.9	235.7

OVERSEAS

	A	B
Crescent Tokyo	187.0	—
S&P/South East Asia	186.9	—
GT Far East & Gen	183.6	—
Gartmore Far Eastern	177.5	247.5
Henderson/Japan	177.3	168.2
Midland Drayton Jap	166.5	—
Chieftain Far Eastern	164.9	—
S&P Japan Growth	160.0	133.9
M&G/Far Eastern	159.7	322.2
Britannia Far East	159.4	247.1
GT Japan & General	156.4	196.3
Target/Pacific	152.3	176.0
Grieveson/Endeavour	150.2	252.6
Henderson/N Amer	149.9	169.6
Schlsngr US Small Co	149.3	—
Cabot Amer Small Co	148.9	—
Intel Pacific	146.9	—
Crescent American	146.6	169.5
Chieftain Internat	146.3	232.1
M&G/Japan	145.0	139.8
Henderson/Internat	144.7	218.8
Framlington Amer	143.8	—
Schlesinger Internat	143.0	206.9
Framlington Int Gth	142.6	222.9
New Court Internat	141.8	177.7
A-Hambro/Pacific	139.7	205.5
Hill Samuel Far East	138.4	—
M&G/Amer Recovery	137.5	—
NPI Overseas	137.4	181.6
Arbuthnot East & Int	137.0	206.4
Brn Shipley N Amer	136.9	192.9
S&P/US Growth	136.2	166.8
Stewart Amer Fund	136.0	158.6
Schlesinger American	135.3	170.5
Framlington US Turn	133.9	—
Fidelity American	132.5	—
Bridge Amer & Gen	132.5	—
Gartmore Internat	132.2	196.4
Rowan America	132.1	161.3
James Finlay Internat	132.0	198.0
Mid Drayton O'seas	131.9	151.7
Crescent Internat	131.3	166.4
S&P/Univ Growth	131.2	177.5
London Wall/Internat	130.8	129.7
Govett/Stockholders	130.7	144.3
Gartmore American	129.7	175.4
Gt Winchester O'seas	129.4	153.0
Lloyds W'wide Grwth	129.3	191.1
Henderson/Australian	128.6	331.9
GT US & General	127.3	156.9
M&G/American	126.5	169.2
Henderson/Pacific Co	126.4	—
Abbey/Amer Growth	126.4	—
Quilter Mmt/Quad Int	125.7	—
A. Gibbs F East&Gen	125.7	196.1
A-Hamb/Sec of Amer	125.6	174.3
Mid Drayton Amer	125.6	121.5
S&P/Select Internat	124.8	174.4
Barclays/Unic Aust	124.7	251.0
CT International	124.6	240.2
Mercury International	124.3	166.4
Grieveson/G'chester	123.8	154.9
Britan Internat Gwth	123.8	179.5
Hill Samuel/Internat	123.6	137.2
Hill Samuel/Dollar	123.2	145.4
Arbuthnot N Amer	122.8	148.3
Bridge Internat	122.4	181.4
Barclays/Unic Amer	121.0	132.4
Britannia N Amer	120.7	157.1
Prov Life/Prolific	120.6	191.6
Craigmount N Amer	120.4	—
M&G/Australasian	120.3	286.7
Nat W/Univ Fund	120.1	125.8
Chieftain American	120.0	152.5
Tyndall/N American	119.7	—
A-Hambro/Internat	119.1	152.1
Arbuthnot Foreign	118.5	179.0
Intel American Tech	118.0	—
Grieveson/Lond&Brus	117.4	123.6
Fielding Internat	117.2	—
A. Gibbs American	116.9	135.7
Tgt-Scot/Amer Eagle	115.7	165.4
L&C Internat Gen	115.3	154.7
Sec Sel Univ Gr	112.3	145.1
Ridgefield Internat	112.1	143.1
Barclay/Unic W'wide	110.7	137.3
Bishopsgate Internat	110.3	179.8
Mayflower Internat	109.1	—
Capel N Amer	108.0	—
Henderson/Europ	104.0	146.9
Craigmount Canadian	102.5	—
M&G/European	101.6	144.1
S&P European Gwth	99.3	98.9
Murray European	92.8	—
Choularton Internat	92.0	—
Schroder Europe	85.8	83.6

GENERAL

	A	B
Schroder Small Cos	148.9	—
MLA Trust	142.7	272.3
Mercury General	132.2	224.2
Leo Capital	131.7	188.2
Intel Smaller Cos	128.6	—
Key Small Cos Fund	127.8	236.5
Rowan Securities	126.9	187.1
Britannia Status Ch	126.8	178.0
Allied/Capital	126.5	168.4
T&G/Glen Fund	126.2	167.7
Lloyds Life Equity	125.9	175.6
Guardhill	125.6	186.7
T&G/Colemco	125.5	179.9
Allied/Growth & Inc	125.0	172.5
Rowan Merlin	124.5	218.0
T&G/Wickmoor	124.3	164.0
Arbuthnot Smllr Cos	124.0	155.9
M&G/Second	123.0	189.2
Griersn Barr Sm Cos	122.9	—
Grieveson/Barrington	122.6	181.1
New Court Smllr Cos	122.4	193.7
Archway Fund	122.4	180.1
Hill Samuel/British	122.3	158.9
Barclays Unicorn PA	121.9	205.9
Oceanic/Index	121.7	166.9
Abbey/General	121.6	152.5
Pelican Units	120.4	180.0
Lloyds Balanced	120.2	172.5
Barclaytrust Invest	120.1	158.7
G&A Units	120.0	169.2
Allied/E+I Develop	119.9	170.4
Kleinwt Benson UF	119.8	164.9
Norwich Union Gp Tr	119.8	161.0
Scottish Equit Unit	119.8	151.3
A-Hambro/2nd Sm Co	119.3	189.8
S&P/UK Equity	119.2	167.0
Allied/First	119.2	172.2
Legal&Gen	119.1	179.4
Buckmaster/Bucks	118.8	154.4
Brown Shipley Fund	118.8	149.0
Chieftain Smaller Cos	118.7	—
Schlesinger Mar Lead	118.5	159.2
Equitas Units	118.4	156.2
A-Hambro/Smllr Cos	118.3	202.4
Prudential/Prutrust	118.1	161.2
Crescent Reserves	117.9	152.0
Minster	117.6	152.6
Reliance/Sekforde	117.5	132.1
Target/Equity	117.4	163.3
Hill Samuel/Security	117.4	151.6
Barclays Unicorn Tr	117.3	163.8
Britannia Shield	117.2	165.6
Tyndall Inter Earns	117.2	161.2
Confederation Gr Un	116.9	193.3
British Life	116.9	160.6
M&G/General	116.5	173.0
Quilter MGMT/Quad	116.3	164.3
Emson & Dudley	115.8	146.4
Lloyds Sm Cos & Rec	115.6	—
Northgate	115.6	—
M&G Smaller Cos	115.3	203.6
T&G/Barbican	115.2	148.4
S&P/Scotshares	115.0	176.4
Trades Union Units	114.9	139.8
Pearl Trust	114.7	153.8
Barclays/Unicorn Gen	114.4	169.6
A-Hambro/Fund	114.3	160.5
Anderson	114.1	164.3
Barclays Unicorn 500	114.0	163.9
Nat West/Smaller Cos	113.9	—
Allied/British Indus	113.9	152.2
M&G/Trustee	113.8	154.8
Key Equity and Gen	113.7	163.1
Canlife General	113.6	134.1
Vanguard Trustee	113.3	145.9
Friars House	112.5	176.3
Antony Gibbs Sm Cos	111.4	135.4
Nat West/Portfo Inv	111.4	140.1
Henderson Inc & Ass	110.8	153.6
Kleinwort Ben Sm Co	110.8	—
Intel Inc & Growth	110.1	120.3
Mutual/Blue Chip	109.9	148.3
Nel/Nelstar	109.8	133.6
Alben	109.5	153.0
Family Fund	109.2	157.6
Schlesinger UK Gr	109.0	145.0
Britannia Domestic	108.9	156.7
Oceanic/Performance	108.7	149.2
GT Four Yards Fund	107.9	124.6
Mayflower General	107.6	130.9
Antony Gibbs Int Ern	107.6	136.5
British Life Balanced	107.3	150.3
Britannia Com & Ind	106.2	147.2
Reliance Opportunity	105.8	137.1
Mutual/Security Plus	105.4	133.4
College Hill	104.3	133.5
Oceanic/Recovery	89.0	107.3

INCOME

	A	B
Cabot Income	132.1	164.8
Allied/High Income	124.9	162.9
Nat West/Income	119.4	149.1
Schroder Income	119.3	160.0
Brown Shipley Inc	118.8	182.3
Trust Sav Bk/Income	118.6	147.6
Prov Life/High Inc	118.5	182.3
Kleinwort Ben H Yld	118.3	—
Royal Trust Income	117.9	132.2
Discretionary	116.8	178.0
GT Income	116.6	164.5
J. Finlay High Inc	115.7	135.5
L&C Income	115.3	147.3
A-Hambro/Equity Inc	114.6	155.0
Fidelity Grwth & Inc	113.8	—
Abbey/Income	113.2	136.9
Canlife Income	112.7	127.2
S&P/Income	112.4	132.0
Framlington Income	112.1	150.2
Cabot Small Cos Div	111.9	139.3
Hill Samuel/Income	111.9	132.3
Britan Inc & Growth	111.8	136.3
Perpetual Income	111.2	—
Midland Drayton Inc	111.1	150.2
Barclays/Unicorn Inc	110.8	154.4
Henderson/High Inc	110.5	148.0
S&P/High Yield	110.3	128.2
S&P/Scotyields	110.3	133.8
Mutual/High Yield	109.9	123.8
Lloyds Income	109.5	142.7
Crescent High Dist	109.5	134.0
S&P/Select Income	109.3	137.6
Chieftain Inc & Gwth	109.2	—
Schlesinger Income	108.8	140.8
Arbuthnot High Yld	108.7	118.7
Bridge Income	108.7	150.1
Mid Drayton H Yld	108.4	132.8
Alben Income	108.3	144.3
Mutual/Income	108.1	146.9
Rowan High Yield	108.1	134.5
Middle Mnt H Inc	107.8	—
Key Income	107.6	119.8
Pearl Income	107.5	141.5
T&G/Wickmoor Div	107.4	137.8
Arbuthnot High Inc	107.2	125.1
New Court Income	107.0	132.9
Cabot Extra Income	107.0	135.4
Britan Nat High Inc	106.7	134.6
Tyndall/Scottish Inc	106.6	131.9
Tyndall/Income	106.6	125.3
Mayflower Income	106.5	128.5
Great Winchester	106.4	115.6
Tower Inc & Growth	106.4	—
Gartmore High Inc	106.3	126.4
Gartmore Income	105.9	145.2
T&G/Vanguard H Yld	105.6	133.3
A. Gibbs Extra Inc	105.5	120.6
Carr Sebag Income	105.4	132.7
Framlington Ex Inc	105.2	—
Anshacher Inc Mthly	103.9	117.7
M&G/Dividend	103.4	147.0
Arbuthnot Extra Inc	103.1	112.3
Grieveson/Barr H Yld	103.1	124.7
Carliol High Yield	102.9	113.2
Capel Income	102.1	137.0
Barclays/Unic Ext Inc	102.0	131.5
Gartmore Extra Inc	101.6	—
Target/Income	101.5	113.9
Hill Samuel/High Yld	101.4	121.0
Lloyds Extra Income	101.2	128.3
M&G/High Income	101.1	139.9
Chieftain High Inc	101.1	116.2
M&G/Conv Income	101.1	161.8
Britannia Extra Inc	100.5	116.7
S&P/High Return	100.0	125.6
Buckmaster/Cmbrlnd	99.7	127.9
M&G/Extra Yield	99.7	131.5
British Life Dividend	99.2	105.5
A. Gibbs Income	98.9	128.2
A-Hambro/High Yld	97.4	124.3
Craigmount High Inc	97.2	—
Schlesinger Extra Inc	96.7	106.2
Brown Shipley H Inc	96.5	115.6
Target/Extra Inc	96.4	111.6
M&G/Mid & Gen	96.4	126.9
Nat West/Extra Inc	94.8	109.9
Nel/Nelstar High Inc	94.6	109.0
Quilter Mgt/Quad Inc	94.3	116.3
London Wall/H Inc	90.1	96.6
London Wall/Ex Inc	84.5	90.3
Ridgefield Income	82.7	92.9
Choularton Income	75.8	—

GROWTH

	A	B
Target Special Sits	146.4	229.0
Gartmore British	142.1	194.3
Cabot Capital	139.0	175.9
Hill Samuel/Spec Sits	138.0	—
Gartmore Special Sits	135.3	—
A. Gibbs Private	134.4	199.4
Trust Sav Bk/Scot	133.5	174.3
Nat West/Capital	132.7	190.9
Henderson/Cap Gwth	132.1	252.9
Fidelity Special Sits	130.0	—
Schroder Capital	129.8	201.8
Friends Prov Units	128.8	183.6
Bridge Capital	128.6	207.9
Arbuthnot Giants	128.3	147.6
Tyndall/Capital	128.1	175.2
Brown Shipley Gwth	128.0	192.2
Schroder General	126.9	188.6
M&G/Compound Gth	126.8	206.0
Target Professional	126.6	178.8
Stewart Brit Capital	126.6	168.7
Schlesinger Nil Yield	126.2	148.6
Arbuthnot Growth	125.8	157.7
Buckmaster/Mboro	125.2	154.3
Baring Bros Stratton	125.1	170.4
Barclays/Unic Accum	125.0	183.9
Abbey/Capital	124.5	157.6
M&G/Conv Growth	123.7	242.6
S&P/Capital	123.3	148.7
GT Capital	123.1	210.2
A-Hambro/Accum	122.9	169.8
Capel Capital	122.9	158.9
Royal Trust Capital	122.7	165.9
Trust Sav Bk/Gen	121.1	168.6
Equity and Law	120.7	168.0
M&G/Magnum	120.5	223.3
A. Gibbs Accum	120.3	163.9
T&G/Vanguard Gwth	119.6	151.9
Pearl Growth	119.6	166.5
New Court Equity	119.6	150.4
Barclays/Unicorn Cap	119.5	164.5
Hill Samuel/Capital	119.5	160.7
Nat West/Growth	118.3	147.1
Bishopsgate Progress	118.2	185.9
Target/Growth	118.1	161.6
A-Hambro/Over Earn	118.0	159.6
Craigmount Recovery	117.4	—
Wieler Growth	117.2	144.7
Manulife Growth	116.9	172.2
Antony Gibbs Mkt Ld	116.6	133.3
A-Hambro/Rec Sits	116.5	171.3
A. Gibbs Growth	116.4	166.1
Framlington Capital	116.4	193.2
Midland Drayton Cap	116.3	151.1
Carr Sebag Capital	115.8	160.1
Gartmore Insce Ags	114.4	158.9
Ulster/Growth	113.2	132.1
NPI Growth	113.1	152.5
Britannia Profes	112.2	211.0
Britannia Growth	110.7	170.9
Lond Wall Cap Gwth	110.5	132.3
Perpetual Grp Gwth	109.8	179.2
Barclays/Unicorn Rec	109.6	152.7
Tower Spec Sits	108.8	—
M&G/Recovery	108.4	196.3
Schlesinger Spec Sits	108.3	242.7
Britannia Assets	108.1	158.8
Britannia Cap Accum	107.8	169.9
A. Gibbs Technology	103.5	140.5
Cabot Recovery	100.4	—
Choularton Growth	98.7	111.2
Britannia Spec Sits	97.7	147.9
Lond Wall/Spec Sits	96.1	142.2

FINANCIAL

	A	B
Henderson/Fin & ITU	155.8	249.1
Arbuthnot capital	139.9	209.1
M&G/Fits	138.7	196.0
Target/Inv Trust	138.2	191.6
S&P Financial	137.7	159.8
Kleinwrt Benson Fits	136.4	—
Brit Financial Secs	134.8	184.2
Hill Samuel/Fin	134.3	187.7
Arbuth Fin & Prop	133.5	167.2
Nat West/Financial	132.1	162.9
Brown Shipley Finan	132.0	194.0
S&P/ITU	131.0	178.2
Britan Prop Shares	130.8	208.9
Barclays/Unicorn Fin	129.6	224.1
London Wall/Fin	129.1	180.9
Abbey/Inv Trust Fd	128.9	163.6
S&P/Scotbits	128.9	154.8
Practical	126.6	164.7
J. Finlay Inv Trust	126.1	177.3
Schlesinger ITU	124.9	167.4
Schlesinger Prop Shs	124.2	214.5
S&P/Internat Bond	122.9	—
Britan Unit Fd Inv	122.6	184.9
Target/Financial	120.8	187.4
Target/Gilt Capital	114.9	115.0
Target/Preference	112.3	112.5
Arbuthnot Preference	112.0	116.1
Abbey/Gilt & Fix Int	110.9	—
Key Fixed Interest	110.1	107.8
Fidelity Gilt & Fix Int	109.3	—
Craigmount Gilt	107.7	—
GT World Bond Fund	107.0	—
Abbey/W'wide Bond	106.8	—
Chieftain Pref & Gilt	106.4	—
Arbuthnt Gilt&Fix Int	105.8	137.0
Henderson Pref& Gilt	105.7	—
Tyndall/Preference	105.1	130.8
A. Harvey&Ross Gilt	104.6	—
Schlesinger Pref&Gilt	102.2	109.3

Stock markets

Heavy selling reflects doubts over economy

An air of uncertainty descended on the market yesterday as it patiently awaited next Tuesday's Budget.

Heavy selling of leading industrials again worried dealers, who had been expecting a quiet time ahead of the Chancellor's speech. But investors appeared shaken by the Treasury's view that the recession had not bottomed out and Mr Edward Du Cann's outspoken attack on the Government's economic policy. Sentiment was not helped by the request from the CBI to plough £15,000m into industry in order to reflate the economy—a request that many in the market regarded as futile.

Banks were another sector to come under pressure, after comment that a windfall tax was almost certain to be introduced. Reports of large lines of stock overhanging the market were discounted out of hand by many jobbers, but even they could not conceal their fears about the increased selling after hours. The *FT* Index, which opened 5.1 down, closed at its low for the day, 7.1 lower at 489.1.

Government securities remained steadier as prices fluctuated within narrow limits. Turnover was described as thin, with investors unwilling to make their next move until after the Budget. In longs, falls of £⅜ to £¼ were not uncommon, while at the shorter end losses ranged to about £1/16.

Heavy selling of blue chips featured after hours, with jobbers anxious to keep their books as light as possible ahead of the weekend. Therefore, most issues were marked sharply lower. **ICI**, fell 2p to 250p, **Unilever** 5p to 483p, **Fisons** 3p to 133p, **Glaxo** 4p to 286p, **Beecham** 2p to 163p, **Hawker Siddeley** 4p to 286p, **Bowater** 6p to 205p and **GKN** 3p to 133p, while **Dunlop** at 61p and **Courtaulds** at 61p both closed 2p lower.

Despite falling profits in the year ending this month Hargreaves Group, a fuel distributor with interests in building, construction and transport with similarities to AAH and Cawoods, has attracted at least two brokers. Hargreaves has a stake in coal mining at Honaker, Virginia, and there is gossip of developments in energy. The shares are up 7p to 48p in two days, but assets are 73p a share and the yield is 12 per cent.

Distillers, the subject of overnight comment, ended steady at 186p.

Shares of **Lockwood Foods** rose 4p to 34p, before being suspended, as the company called in the receiver and shares of **Lowland Drapery** were also suspended, at 16p, pending a further announcement.

On the bid front, **Bond St Fabrics** jumped 4p to 30p after the 28p-a-share offer from Grovebell. Elsewhere **NCC Energy** leapt 24p to 116p as the company announced it was in bid talks with UNC Resources of the United States.

Budget fears did little for shares where the threat of increased duty hangs over them. **BAT** tumbled 14p to 276p and **Imperial Group** 2½p to 72p, while, among breweries, falls were seen in **Bass** 3p to 210p, **Whitbread** 3p to 150p, **Allied** 1p to 64½p, **Grand Met** 6p to 174p and **Guinness** 2p to 75p.

Renewed talk of a windfall tax saw banks in retreat, with jobbers reporting small nervous offerings. **Midland** led the way down, with a 14p fall at 321p, while **Barclays** shed 8p to 398p, **Lloyds** 12p to 311p, and **National Westminster** 14p to 351p.

Insurance shares also met further selling, despite the weaker pound, as **Commercial Union** slipped 3p to 154p, **General Accident** 8p to 314p, **GRE** 8p to 334p, and **Royal** 7p to 373p. But favourable comment lifted **London United Investments** 18p to 205p.

Profit-taking also left insurance brokers weaker after their recent strong run. **Minet Holdings** eased 3p to 102p, **Sedgwick** 2p to 131p, **C.E. Heath** 5p to 223p, and **Willis Faber** a similar amount at 303p.

Among companies reporting, **Rentokil** dipped 11p to 150p, after 140p, after the profits standstill, while lower profits lowered **Ault & Wiborg** 3p at 32p. **Heywood Williams** 7p to 25p, and **Greenfield Leisure** 2p to 40p.

Recent trading statements added 8p to **W. N. Sharpe** at 276p, and 5p to **Derek Crouch** at 168p, while **Campari International** rallied 2p to 48p and **Staffordshire Potteries** 5p to 53p.

Political pressure designed to urge the go-ahead for a rail-link gave **Channel Tunnel** a 41p fillip at 175p, with selective buying boosting **Roberts Adlard** 10p to 113p, **Flight Refuelling** 5p to 313p, **E. Fogarty** 6p to 78p, **Sidlaw** 7p to 135p, and **Travis & Arnold** 7p to 152p. But profit-taking clipped 10p from **Gordon & Gotch** at 133p, while adverse comment lowered **De La Rue** 10p to 630p.

Imperial Group: The dividend for the year is unchanged at 7.25p a share after a final payment of 4.50p a share.

Oils ended the day generally weaker, but dealers denied that the adjustment in Petroleum Revenue Tax had made any adverse impact. **BP** and **Shell** both lost 2p, ahead of figures next week, at 412p and 418p respectively, while **Ultramar** retreated 5p to 498p. Profit-taking also accounted for a 25p fall in **Lasmo** at 622p and a 10p fall in **Tricentrol** at 294p.

Among second-liners, **IC Gas** dipped 10p to 220p, **Premier** 4p to 99p and **Pict Petroleum** 45p to 398p.

Equity turnover on March 5 was £121.348m (19,813 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were: Cons Gold, ICI, De La Rue, GEC, Marks & Spencer, Royal Insurance, RTZ, Ultramar, Lasmo, S. & W. Berisford, GKN, Lonrho, Lucas Industries, Avana Group and De Beers.

Traded Options: Dealers saw only moderate support, with 747 contracts completed, of which Lonrho took 97 and ICI 95.

Traditional options saw calls made on the last day of the account for Debenhams on 7p, Amal Dist Prods on 5½p, and puts in Geo Wimpey on 7½p.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Ault and Wiborg (G)	53.4(46.8)	1.17(3.3)	5.59(17.8)	1.05(1.55)	5/6	1.8(2.3)
Courtney, Pope (I)	12.28(10.6)	0.31(0.44)	6.31(8.97)	1.2(1.2)	18/5	—(2.4)
Dewhurst Dent (F)	20.0(21.9)	1.33*(0.53)	9.13*(5.27)	Nil(0.43)	—	—(0.43)
Greenfields (F)	18.39(16.6)	0.014(1.04)	Nil(8.89)	1.31(—)	—	2.15(2.15)
Heyw'd Williams (‡)	21.1(30.9)	0.15*(1.04)	1.9*(10.9)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Herrburger Br'ks (I)	2.69(2.48)	0.13(0.15)	—(—)	2.5(—)	—	—(—)
Geo Oliver (F)	14.6(12.7)	1.05(1.7)	16.5(27.5)	3.3(—)	2/5	4.4(4.0)
Rentokil (F)	82(73.1)	12.75(13.02)	7.76(7.29)	1.6(1.4)	—	2.55(2.25)
Telefusion (I)	35.19(37.6)	0.95(0.9)	1.18(1.82)	0.67(0.67)	20/4	—(1.5)
Weeks Petroleum (F)	—(—)	15.9†(10.4†)	—(—)	Nil(Nil)	—	Nil(Nil)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. *Loss. †Dollars. ‡Eight months against one year.

Dewhurst Dent plunges into red

By Catherine Gunn

Lancashire glove manufacturer and general wholesaler, Dewhurst Dent, announced a full-year loss of £1.34m yesterday against profits of £533,000 a year earlier. There is no dividend for 1979-80. The shares fell 1½p to 11p initially, but recovered to 12½p later. Last year a dividend of 0.43p gross was paid to shareholders. The company only makes one annual payment.

Sales for the year to July 19 eased from £22m to £20m, with the fall in volume and profits coming from the wholesaling side, particularly textiles. Glove manufacturing is still profitable, though demand slipped in the mild winter. Losses resulted from falling demand for textiles, and tough competition from cheap imports.

The textile side has already seen substantial reorganization, with mergers and closures. The costs have been taken out at the trading profit level and have not been disclosed. Now the general wholesaling side, which is still making losses, is under review, though no details are available yet. Mr Robert Yentob, the joint managing director, said yesterday. Meanwhile, further changes are under way in textiles, and there will be more redundancies. At the year end roughly 200 jobs had already been shed.

Looking ahead, Mr Yentob expects difficult trading conditions to continue. "We think things are going to be a bit rough, but we're taking action to counter it", he said "We won't keep any businesses open just for the sake of keeping them open."

Restoration of the dividend will be considered in the light of trading conditions, and the group's performance. Higher interest charges were a major cost to the group last year, although borrowings are little changed. Extraordinary items of £165,000 included one closure since the July year end.

Blackwood, Morton loss soars

By Our Financial Staff

The difficult trading conditions in the carpet industry are reflected in the interim results of Blackwood, Morton & Sons (Holdings), the Scottish manufacturer. For the half year to December 31 the company lost £1.34m, almost three times the comparable 1979 loss of £479,337. Sales too have fallen from £10.9m to £8.87m, reflecting an even greater fall in real terms. There is no interim dividend.

After tax credits of £57,000 and extraordinary debits of £253,400, the losses attributable to shareholders are £1.54m for the first half. This makes losses a share of 16.1p. Net assets a share are now round 80p compared with 100p in the last balance sheet.

The interim statement says that first-half home market sales were hit by recession and unemployment

Wall Street

New York, March 6.—Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange closed narrowly mixed in moderate trading as the NYSE Index fell 0.05 to 74.46 and the average price per share two cents.

The Dow Jones Industrial average ended unchanged for the day at 964.62, but fell 9.96 for the week. However, advances led declines 783 to 685 as turnover slowed to 43,940,000 shares from 45,380,000 yesterday.

Among blue chips, Du Pont gained ⅞ to 48⅞, US Steel ¼ to 31, IBM ¼ to 62, Eastman Kodak ⅜ to 78½, Inco ¼ to 19⅞ and American telephone ¼ to 51¼. ATT would neither confirm nor deny rumours it plans a $600m debt offering.

Thompson Medical climbed [illegible] to 24⅞. Revlon plans to buy Thompson for about $110m. Revlon lost ⅜ to 43½.

Active Consolidated Freightways, which rose 6½ yesterday, added three today to 38½. Yesterday it said it would sell its truck manufacturing operations to Daimler Benz. White Motor lost 5/16 to 3 3/16 on the Pacific Exchange.

Cetus Corporation tacked on [illegible] to 23½ bid, over-the-counter. The genetic engineering firm made its initial public offering of 5.2 million common today at $23 apiece. Genentech slipped ½ to 39½ bid.

Houston Natural Gas dropped 1¼ to 47½ even though the company raised the quarterly dividend and reported a strong gain in earnings.

Allis-Chalmers was off [illegible] 30½. It said first half earnings would be "down considerably" although it looks for a second half pickup.

Gold gains a dollar

GOLD futures gained $1 to close at $466-$468: CHICAGO IMM: June, $531.00; Sept, $560.00; Dec, $586.00; March $597.10 nominal; April, $603.10 nominal; June, $613.10 nominal; July, $621.10 nominal. NY COMEX: March, $464.00; April, $466.00-467.50; May, $472.20; June, $476.00-477.50; Aug, $490.00; Oct, $499.80; Dec, $510.00-512.00; Feb, $522.70; April, $534.30; June, $546.00; Aug, $557.90; Oct, $570.00; Dec, $582.30.

SILVER futures drifted down to almost unchanged. The selling erased gains of 25 cents, with the spot March closing 5.5 cents up at $11.756 an ounce but below its high of $11.95.—March, 1175.00-1188.00c; April, 1185.50c; May, 1197.00-1210.00c; July, 1231.00- [illegible]

COCOA [illegible]

CHICAGO SOYABEANS. [illegible]

COPPER [illegible] **COTTON** [illegible] **SUGAR** [illegible] **COFFEE** [illegible] **CHICAGO GRAINS.** [illegible]

[illegible]

• Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot 2.1860 (2.2010); three months, 2.2090 (2.2245); Canadian dollar, 1.1995 (1.2005).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was 416.48 (414.56). The futures index was 427.97 (327.88).

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 964.62 (964.62); transportation, 405.75 (402.46); utilities, 108.11 (108.15); 65 stocks, 372.19 (371.65).

New York Stock Exchange index, 74.46 (74.51); industrials, 86.[illegible] (87.08); transportation, 71.13 (71.12); utilities, 37.32 (37.50); financial 70.22 (70.10).

NCC Energy shares leap on news of approach

By Philip Robinson

Shares of Mr Graham Ferguson Lacey's NCC Energy jumped 23p to a 12-month high of 115p yesterday on news that the $200m American uranium mining group UNC Resources had made an approach to buy the company. It is understood offer terms could be around 150p a share.

Mr Lacey, just back from two weeks in North America on expansion plans for his energy companies, was unavailable for comment last night, but a spokesman for him said he was "very surprised," although he could see industrial logic in such a deal.

First discussions took place late last week and a further announcement could be made towards the end of next week. Mr Lacey owns about 40 per cent of NCC through his private investment vehicle Birmingham and Midland Counties Trust and personally. His average purchase price of the shares was 37p.

UNC Resources has been diversifying away from the nucleaer industry into oil.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	14%
Barclays	14%
BCCI	14%
Consolidated Crdts	14%
C. Hoare & Co	*14%
Lloyds Bank	14%
Midland Bank	14%
Nat Westminster	14%
TSB	14%
Williams and Glyn's	14%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 11½%, up to £50,000 12¼%, over £50,000 12½%.

Reverse bid for drapery group

Shares of Lowland Drapery Holdings were suspended at 15p yesterday while details of a reverse takeover with a privately owned upholstery fabric wholesaler, S. Ross, were worked out. A conditional contract was signed yesterday morning that will give the Ross family 4m new Lowland shares.

The Takeover Panel's permission is being sought to waive the rule that a cash offer must be made to acquire more than 30 per cent of a company's equity.

Lowland Drapery is an Edinburgh drapery and hardware wholesaler supplying retailers in Scotland, northern England, and Northern Ireland.

Briefly

Tavener Rutledge: Turnover for 1980 £6.64m (£6.64m). Pretax loss £87,000 (£140,000). No dividend (same). Chairman states operating profit for the year improved but in the second half the rise in the value of sterling so damaged export profitability and volume that it outweighed significant improvement in UK operations.

Bogod-Pelepah: Turnover for half year to September 30: £3.06m (£2.53m). Pretax profit £33,000 (£220,000). EPS interim on ord shares 0.1p (0.19p) and 0.2p on "A" ord shares (0.38p). Earnings on ord 0.31p (0.99p) and on "A" ord 0.62p (1.98p).

Leopold Joseph Holdings: Prince Rupert Loewenstein is relinquishing his appointment as joint chief executive of Leopold Joseph and Sons and his directorship of Leopold Joseph Holdings and its other subsidiaries; in order to devote time to his interests which necessitate frequent and prolonged absence from the UK. This will be effective from March 31. Mr Louis Haymann will, therefore, be the sole chief executive of Leopold Joseph and Sons.

Robinson Brothers (Ryders Green): Turnover for year to Jan 3, £11.51m (£12.14m). Pretax profit £223,000 (£1.43m). Attributable loss £30,000 (profit £1.35m). Loss per share 19.4p (earnings 113.0p). Second interim 10p (20p).

Western Scientific Instruments' Offer for Negretti & Zambra has been accepted in respect of 59.72 per cent of the ordinary 62.94 per cent of the 9 per cent preference and 60.64 per cent of the 3.5 per cent preference shares. Valid acceptances have been received in respect of only 13.95 per cent of the ordinary and 7.13 per cent of the 9 per cent preference shares.

Greenfield Leisure sees profits slump

By Rosemary Unsworth

Greenfields Leisure, the camping equipment group, saw its profits plummet last year because of unemployment and a poor summer.

Pretax profits sank from a record £1m to £14,000, while turnover climbed by 11 per cent from £16.5m to £18.3m in the 12 months to October 31, 1980. Part of the downfall reflected a sharp increase in interest charges from £447,000 to £1.1m, although borrowings dipped slightly to £4m. The downturn came mainly in the second half, traditionally the group's better period. Because at the strength of sterling tourists abandoned London, where Greenfields has five shops, four of which are in Oxford Street. The rest of its 73-store retailing chain saw consumer spending dip as unemployment increased, particularly in Scotland and the West Midlands.

Mr David Greenfield, one of the group's managing directors, explained that he believed that the unemployment figure of 2.4 million was not a true measure of the number out of work. "Plenty of women who used to work have lost their jobs but have not registered as unemployed", he said.

Margins were cut to reduce stocks although this process is now virtually complete. The board said that stringent steps to cut overheads, particularly heating and lighting, were now taking effect. "Stocks have been reduced, bank borrowings are coming down, margins are being restored and staff numbers are being slimmed."


Mr David Greenfield, a managing director of Greenfields Leisure.

In addition, Greenfields is hoping to complete some property transactions which will augment profits substantially in the current year. It is opening one shop and closing another.

Despite a maintained final dividend of 1.87p gross, which gives a same again total of 3.1p, the board warned shareholders that the first half would be poor. However, the performance should improve with a boost in tourist trade.

Commodities

COPPER bars were steadier yesterday: cathodes were quiet.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £801-3.00 a metric ton; three months, £825.50-24. Sales, 8,100. Cash cathodes, £800-1.00; three months, £812-13.00. Sales, 50 tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £796.50-97; three months, £819-19.50. Settlement, £797.00. Sales, 12,600 tons. Cash cathodes, £794-95.00; three months, £805-6.00. Settlement, £795.00. Sales, 1,850 tons.
TIN.—Standard tin was easier; high-grade tin was idle.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £6,075-45 a tonne; three months, £6,165-69. Sales, 785 tonnes. High grade, cash, £6,055-45; three months, £6,165-69. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard cash, £6,080-90; three months, £6,200-05. Settlement, £6,090. Sales, 540 tonnes. High grade, cash, £6,080-90; three months, £6,200-05. Settlement, £6,090. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works was unchanged yesterday at 30.30 ringgit per kilo.
LEAD was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £534.50-35.50 per tonne; three months, £545-45.50. Sales, 5,725 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £533-34.00; three months, £540-40.50. Settlement, £534.00. Sales, 11,350 tonnes.
ZINC was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £337-38.00 per tonne; three months, £347.50-48.00. Sales, 3,425 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £334-35.00; three months, £344.50-45.00. Settlement, £335.00. Sales, 5,025 tonnes.
PLATINUM was at £201.80 ($442.50) a troy ounce.
SILVER was steadier.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 528.10p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 1,155.00); three months, 544.70p (1,204.90c); six months, 562.65p (1,258.40c); one year, 590.80p (1,359.40c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 545-45.0p; three months, 559-59.5p. Sales, 40 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 529.5-30.5p; three months, 545-45.0p. Settlement, 530.5p. Sales, 72 lots.
ALUMINIUM closed steadier yesterday.—Afternoon.—Cash, £661-62.00 per tonne; three months, £671.50-72.00. Sales, 3,050 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £661-62.00; three months, £670.60-71.00. Settlement, £662.00. Sales, 3,900 tonnes.
NICKEL was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £2,840-50 per tonne; three months, £2,830-35. Sales, 84 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £2,850-60; three months, £2,840-45. Settlement, £2,860. Sales, 150 tonnes.
COFFEE.—ROBUSTUS (£ per tonne): March, 1,022-25; May, 1,039-40; July, 1,052-54; Sept, 1,061-64; Nov, 1,065-66; Jan, 1,065-70; March, 1,065-70. Sales: 990 lots, including 16 options.
COCOA closed steady on Friday (£ per metric ton).—March, 840-46; May, 914-15; July, 945-46; Sept, 967-68; Dec, 997-98; March, 1,019-20; May, 1,038-39. Sales: 3,772 lots.
SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was £2.00 lower at £240; the "whites" price was £5.00 lower at £270. Futures (£ per tonne): May, 247.00-247.25; Aug, 244.20-244.25; Oct, 230.75-231.00; Jan, 226.00-227.00; March, 226.00-227.00; May, 226.00-226.50; Aug, 225.00-226.50. Closing tone: Steady. ISA prices (March 5): daily, 21.56c; 15-day average, 23.22c.
GRAIN (The Baltic).—**WHEAT.**—Canadian western red spring, unquoted. United States dark northern spring, No 2, 14 per cent, unquoted. United States hard winter, 13½ per cent: March, £106.25, April, £107.50 trans-shipment east coast. EEC, unquoted. English feed, fob: April-June, £117 seller.
MAIZE.—United States.—French: March, £125.00 trans-shipment east coast. S African white, unquoted. S African yellow: March-April, £89.50.
BARLEY.—English feed, fob: April, £104.26 paid: April-June, £105.75 seller east coast. All per tonne cif United Kingdom unless stated.
London Grain Futures Market (Gafta): EEC origin.—BARLEY: Old crop was irregular; new crop slightly steadier.—March, £98.85, May, £101.00; Sept, £91.15; Nov, £97.90; Jan, £101.80. Sales: 132 lots. WHEAT was firm yesterday.—March, £110.65; May, £115.05; July, £116.60; Sept, £99.45; Nov, £103.05; Jan, £106.95. Sales: 237 lots.
MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on March 6, 1981:—GB: Cattle, 88.20p per kg lw (—0.80). UK: Sheep, 171.66p per kg est dcw (—6.77). GB: Pigs, 75.08p per kg lw (+2.68). England and Wales: Cattle numbers down 3.7 per cent, average price, 87.99p (—0.82). Sheep numbers down 24.1 per cent, average price, 170.92p (—7.98). Pig numbers up 25.2 per cent, average price, 75.09p (+2.69). Scotland: Cattle numbers up 45.8 per cent, average price, 88.91p (—1.06). Sheep numbers down 31.5 per cent.
Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Eastern	£111.50	£107.30	£95.60
E Midlands	—	£108.00	£96.60
N East	—	£107.90	£96.10
Scotland	—	—	£95.10

Discount market

Day-to-day credit was in very short supply yesterday and the Bank of England was required to assist the discount market on a large scale. The authorities bought a small number of eligible bank bills outright from the houses and also acquired a moderate amount of "eligibles" on a sale-and-repurchase basis.

Once again, overnight money interbank was very high, trading at over 20 per cent at times. Houses, therefore, were out of contention with bids held at 14 per cent virtually throughout. Only for a short time late in the session did secured money ease, some houses picking up balances down at 13½ per cent.

In the market's favour was a moderate surplus of Government disbursements over Revenue transfers to the Exchequer.

Foreign exchange report

Quiet conditions prevailed throughout yesterday's session, with the dollar ending the day on an easier note after initial firmness. Sterling, as on recent days this week, traded within narrow limits with little disposition on the part of dealers to alter positions significantly in front of next Tuesday's Budget.

So the pound followed trends dictated by the dollar, closing 100 points lower at $2.1940, compared with $2.2040 overnight, after plumbing to $2.1800 at one stage. The pound's trade-weighted index fell back to 98.7 at the final calculation, after 98.5 at noon and 99.0 at Thursday's close. The dollar retreated from a firmer start, finishing on offer against the D-mark at 2.1325 from 2.1360 overnight. At one stage, the United States currency had "peaked" at about 2.1540.

Swiss francs were still cheaper in dollar terms at 1.9525 (1.9475), but the French franc, 5.0125 (5.0375) and the guilder, 2.3550 (2.3645), both made late progress.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) March 6	Market rates (close) March 6	1 month	3 months
New York	$2.1775-1975	$2.1935-1945	0.77-0.87c disc	2.30-2.40c disc
Montreal	$2.6170-6370	$2.6295-6305	1.00-1.10c disc	3.00-3.15c disc
Amsterdam	5.16-22fl	5.17-18fl	1c prem-par	1½-½c prem
Brussels	76.50-77.30f	76.65-75f	3c prem-7c disc	20-30c disc
Copenhagen	14.67-80k	14.67½-69½k	2-160ore disc	160-540ore disc
Dublin	1.2775-2905p	1.2785-2805p	2-15p disc	45-65p disc
Frankfurt	4.67-72m	4.68-69m	¼pf prem-¾pf disc	1¼-2¾pf disc
Lisbon	124.50-126.00e	125.25-45e	25c prem-75c disc	20c prem-160c disc
Madrid	190.30-192.00p	191.50-70p	15-65c disc	170-225c disc
Milan	2258-77lr	2270-73lr	9½-11½lr disc	32½-35½lr disc
Oslo	11.90-12.00k	11.94½-96½k	45ore prem-100ore d	85ore prem-50ore d
Paris	10.99-11.09f	10.99-11.00f	1½-½c prem	1c prem-par
Stockholm	10.16-24k	10.18-19k	295-370ore disc	1040-1135ore disc
Tokyo	455-63	457½-58½y	1.70-1.20y prem	4.85-4.15y prem
Vienna	33.00-35sch	33.00-05sch	5gro prem-par	3gro prem-6gro d
Zurich	4.26-31f	4.28-29f	1¾-¾c prem	3½-2½c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975 was down 0.3% to 98.7%.

Other Markets

Australia	1.8860-1.9010
Bahrein	0.8235-0.8265
Finland	8.9855-9.0255
Greece	111.75-113.75
Hongkong	11.7095-11.7495
Iran	not available
Kuwait	0.6000-0.6030
Malaysia	5.0220-5.0520
Mexico	50.95-52.45
New Zealand	2.3835-2.4035
Saudi Arabia	7.3225-7.3525
Singapore	4.6080-4.6380
South Africa	1.7205-1.7355

Indices

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes %
Sterling	98.7	—27.2
US dollar	100.8	—3.4
Canadian dollar	85.0	—18.4
Schilling	115.3	+21.6
Belgian franc	107.3	+8.7
Danish kroner	89.1	—10.6
Deutsche mark	120.3	+39.5
Swiss franc	133.5	+74.0
Guilder	112.0	+13.3
French franc	86.4	—9.7
Lira	60.9	—52.6
Yen	146.4	+42.1

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England Index 100).

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.7100-1.7130
† Canada	1.1993-1.1996
Netherlands	2.3500-2.3600
Belgium	35.00-35.35
Denmark	6.7075-6.7125
West Germany	2.1310-2.1340
Portugal	57.08-57.23
Spain	87.00-87.20
Italy	1035-1037
Norway	5.4525-5.4625
France	5.0100-5.0150
Sweden	4.6550-4.6650
Japan	208.60-208.80
Austria	15.14-15.16
Switzerland	1.9500-1.9550

* Ireland quoted in US currency. † Canada $1 : US$ 8336-8339

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 14%
(Last changed 24/11/80)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 14%
Discount Mkt. Loans %
Weekend High 14 Low 13
Week Fixed: 14

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	12¼	2 months	12
3 months	11 7/16	3 months	11 5/16

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	12⅛-12¼	3 months	12½
3 months	11 13/16-11 11/16	4 months	12⅜
4 months	11⅞-11⅝	6 months	12
6 months	11½-11¼		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	14½-14¼	7 months	12⅝-12⅜
2 months	14-13½	8 months	12⅝-12⅜
3 months	12 15/16-12 9/16	9 months	12⅝-12⅜
4 months	12¾-12½	10 months	12⅝-12⅜
5 months	12¾-12½	11 months	12⅝-12⅜
6 months	12⅝-12⅜	12 months	12⅝-12⅜

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	13 11/16-13 7/16	6 months	12¼-12⅛
3 months	12 11/16-12 9/16	12 months	12⅛-12

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	15	3 months	12½
7 days	14⅞	6 months	12
1 month	13¼	1 year	12⅛

Interbank Market (%)
Weekend: Open 15¼-13½ Close 15

1 week	17-15	6 months	12 5/16-12⅛
1 month	13 7/16-13¼	9 months	12¼-12⅛
3 months	12⅝-12½	12 months	13 1/16-12⅝

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 13⅛ 6 months 12¾
Finance House Base Rate 14%

Treasury Bill Tender

Applications	—	allotted	£100m
Bids at	£97.15	received	62%
Last week	£97.10	received	—
Average rate	11.3912%	Last week	11.5857%
Next week	£100m	replace	

EMS Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate*	% change adjusted†	divergence limit % plus minus
Belgian franc	39.7897	41.7051	+4.81	+1.41	1.53
Danish krone	7.7236	7.99623	+3.53	+0.13	1.64
German D-mark	2.48208	2.54414	+2.50	—0.90	1.125
French franc	5.84700	5.99213	+2.48	—0.92	1.3557
Dutch guilder	2.74362	2.81463	+2.59	—0.81	1.512
Irish punt	0.668201	0.695721	+4.12	+0.72	1.665
Italian lira	1157.79	1229.73	+6.21	+2.81	4.08

* changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
† adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 14¼-15¼; seven days, 15¼-16¼; one month, 17⅛-17½; three months, 16 5/16-16 13/16; six months, 16 3/16-16 11/16.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $462.00 (an ounce); pm, $467.00 close, $468 50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $480-483 (£219.75-220.25).
Sovereigns (new): $115-117 (£52.50-53.50).



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Stock Exchange Prices

Nervous selling

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, March 2. Dealings End, March 13. § Contango Day, March 16. Settlement Day, March 23

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

[illegible]

MEDIUMS

[illegible]

LONGS

[illegible]

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

[illegible]

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

[illegible]

DOLLAR STOCKS

[illegible]

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

[illegible]

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

[illegible]

C—E

[illegible]

F—K

[illegible]

L—L

[illegible]

M—N

[illegible]

O—S

[illegible]

T—Z

[illegible]

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

[illegible]

INSURANCE

[illegible]

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

SHIPPING

[illegible]

MINES

[illegible]

OIL

[illegible]

PROPERTY

[illegible]

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
203	90½	Prop Sec	198	..	2.6b	1.3	94.3
18	7	Raglan Prop	16	..	..	..	72.7
160	95	Regional	160 ●	..	2.9	1.8	36.3
157	94	Do A	156 ●	..	2.9	1.8	35.4
296	100	Rosehaugh	283	−4	3.0	1.1	12.1
252	117	Rush & Tomkins	223	−4	5.4	2.4	..
122	91½	Scot Met Props	122	..	3.9b	3.2	33.9
155	97	Slough Ests	153	−1	3.6	2.3	28.9
355	234½	Stock Conv	338	−2	5.0	1.5	38.3
32	15¼	Town & City	30¼	−½	0.0e	..	..
160	111	Trafford Park	158	−2	8.6	5.4	19.3
306	205	Trust Secs	303	..	..	..	..
25½	14	Webb J.	24½ ●	−½	0.8	3.1	13.7
20¼	21	Wereldhave	£21	..	125	6.0	12.1
65	27½	W'nster & C'ty	66	..	4.5	6.8	5.4

RUBBER

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
130	75	Barlow Hldgs	122	..	4.3	3.5	..
555	305	Castlefield	430	..	5.6	1.7	..
57½	39½	Cons Plant	49½ ●	..	3.5	7.0	..
198	115	Doranakande	161	..	4.3	2.7	..
938	627	Guthrie Corp	762	..	42.9	5.6	..
232	153	Harrisons Malay	191 ●	+1	11.4	6.0	..
61½	45	Highlds & Low	55	..	2.1	3.9	..
765	485	Hongkong	765	..	60.0	7.8	..
570	363	Killinghall	570	..	20.0	3.5	..
465	290	Ldn Sumatra	371 h	..	11.4	3.1	..
130	66	Majedie	125	..	3.2	2.6	..

TEA

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
248	195	Assam Frontier	196	−2	14.3	7.2	..
485	350	Camellia Inv	415	−2	5.7	1.4	..
378	279	McLeod Russel	307	..	21.3	7.0	..
322	263	Moran	270 ●	..	4.6t	1.7	..
158	203	Surmah Valley	103	..	5.2	5.1	..
219	132¾	Warren Plant	212	−1	14.3b	6.7	..

MISCELLANEOUS

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
48	25	Calcutta Elec	28	..	6.6	21.2	..
34½	26½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£33	..	500	15.2	..
27½	19	Gt Nthn Tele	£23½	..	153	6.5	8.6
353	197	Imp Cont Gas	220	−10	10.1	4.6	10.4
185	93	Milford Docks	113	−3	9.8	8.7	..
155	88	Nesco Inv	155	..	10.0	6.5	..
35	28½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£35	..	500	14.3	..

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Allied London Prop 6½% Cnv 1999 (‡)	£105½
Bristol Water 8% Red Pref 1986 (‡b)	£11¾
British Aerospace 50p Ord (150)	173–4
Dunbar Group £1 Ord (303)	420
Espley-Tyas Prop Grp 25p Ord (75)	66–5
Exchequer 12% Cnv 1985 (†)	£97¾–¼
Exchequer 12% 'A' 1998 (†)	£31¾–¾
Exchequer 12½% 'B' 1999 (†)	£33
Ldn Merchant Secs 7¾% Cnv Ln 2000-05	£43¾
Mid-Sussex Water 8% Red Pref 1986 (‡b)	£13
New Darien Oil Trust 25p Ord (100)	£101
New Tokyo Inv Trust 50p Ord	122
Oil and Gas Production 2p Ord (42)	39
Portals 9½% Cnv 1994-2000 (‡)	£126½+1½
Treasury 12% 1986 (†h)	£20¼–¼
Treasury 11½% 1989 'A' (†)	£90¾–¾
Treasury 11¾% 2003-2007 'A' (†)	£87¾–¾

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
Broken Hill Props (473‡)		125 prem+10

Issue price in parentheses. ● Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £60 paid. b £10 paid. f Fully paid. g £40 paid. h £20 paid.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

1980/81 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
		Abbey Unit Trust Managers.			
		72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks 0296-5941			
[illegible]	47.1	American Growth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
46.3	33.1	Capital	[illegible]	49.4	[illegible]
[illegible]	44.0	General	54.9	54.3	5.19
[illegible]	100.7	Gilt & Fixed Int	104.6	109.0	12.02
[illegible]	27.3	Income	[illegible]	[illegible]	9.16
[illegible]	91.7	Worldwide	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50.8	[illegible]	Investment	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
87.0	[illegible]	Equities Prog	80.3	86.8	4.71
		Allen Trust Managers Ltd.			
99.4	83.0	Allen Trust	94.5	101.6	[illegible]
[illegible]	69.9	Do Inc	[illegible]	79.5	8.67
		Allied Hambro Group Ltd.			
		Hambro Hse, Hutton, Essex. 01-588 2851			
[illegible]	73.1	Allied Capital	96.2	102.9	4.47
[illegible]	72.9	Do 1st	[illegible]	[illegible]	5.04
[illegible]	66.4	Brit Inds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
51.2	[illegible]	Growth & Inc	[illegible]	53.6	5.16
45.0	35.6	Elec & Ind Dev	44.5	47.6	[illegible]
[illegible]	53.7	Met Min & Cmdty	[illegible]	71.6	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	High Income	93.6	99.5e	[illegible]
[illegible]	39.6	Equity Income	45.0	48.2e	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Far East Exempt	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.03
[illegible]	118.6	U.S. Exempt	[illegible]	131.5e	2.47
[illegible]	[illegible]	Japan Fund	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
37.7	27.8	International	34.3	[illegible]	2.18
[illegible]	64.0	High Yield Fnd	[illegible]	[illegible]	8.90
137.2	112.1	Hambro Fnd	131.1	140.3	6.17
133.5	110.2	Do Recovery	136.6	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	46.3	Do Smaller	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	139.0	Do Accum	180.4	193.0	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	2nd Smaller	[illegible]	72.0e	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Secs of America	75.2	80.5	1.99
[illegible]	44.4	Pacific Fnd	66.8	71.4	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Overseas Fnd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Exempt Smaller	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Gov't Secs	25.4	26.1	11.68
58.5	46.7	Income Exempt	49.5	52.0	9.17
		Arbuthnot Securities Ltd.			
		37 Queen St, London, EC4R 1BY 01-236 5281			
[illegible]	77.0	Commodity	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Accum	142.1	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	10% Wdraw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	E & Int Fund	[illegible]	45.5	1.00
[illegible]	[illegible]	6% Wdraw	[illegible]	31.2e	1.00
100.5	[illegible]	Extra Income	[illegible]	104.9	[illegible]
218.9	103.2	Do Accum	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

1980/81 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
		Charities Narrower-Range Fund.			
		15 Moorgate, London, EC2. 01-638 4121			
122.1	108.2	Income (34)	..	119.3	11.73
209.1	161.6	Do Accum (34)	..	209.1	11.73
		Charities Official Investment Fund.			
		77 London Wall, London, EC2. 01-588 1815			
159.4	129.6	Inc* (24)	..	152.1	7.89
391.6	282.0	Accum* (24)	..	372.3	..
		Chieftain Trust Managers Ltd.			
		11 New St, London, EC2M 4TP. 01-283 2632			
[illegible]	21.1	American Fnd	27.5	29.9e	1.88
[illegible]	43.1	Basic Resources	[illegible]	64.6	1.86
[illegible]	33.3	Far Eastern	37.1	40.3	1.81
[illegible]	38.4	High Income	36.7	39.8	[illegible]
[illegible]	23.7	Inc & Growth	25.7	27.9	[illegible]
47.9	[illegible]	International	47.1	51.2	1.70
24.6	[illegible]	Pref & Gilts	21.4	23.2	14.04
[illegible]	23.7	Smaller Co's	[illegible]	31.2e	3.56
		Crescent Unit Trust Managers Ltd.			
		4 Melville Crescent, Edinburgh. 031-226 4931			
41.9	25.2	American Fnd	41.8	45.1	0.55
79.3	58.0	International	78.9	85.2	1.83
53.0	41.7	Reserves Fnd	49.4	53.3e	5.51
44.5	40.4	High Dist	44.3	47.6e	9.06
		R. F. Winchester Fund Mngt Ltd.			
		44 Bloomsbury Sq, WC1A 2RA. 01-623 8893			
[illegible]	19.1	Gt Winchester	18.5	20.4	6.93
[illegible]	21.8	Do Overseas	27.6	30.6	6.93
		Equity & Law Unit Trust Managers Ltd.			
		Amersham Rd, H Wycombe, Bucks. 0494 33815			
[illegible]	71.0	Equity & Law	89.0	93.8	4.83
		Fidelity International Management Ltd.			
		62 Queen St, London, EC4R 1AD. 01-248 4991			
31.3	25.2	Gilt & Fxd Int	24.9	26.3	12.06
[illegible]	[illegible]	Growth & Inc	31.4	33.5	6.99
40.7	35.3	Special Sits	38.4	41.3	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	American	35.0	[illegible]	0.72
[illegible]	[illegible]	Am Special Sits	26.1	28.1	0.83
[illegible]	[illegible]	Max Inc Equity	26.5	28.6e	[illegible]
		James Finlay Unit Trust Management Ltd.			
		10-14 West Nile St, Glasgow. 041-204 1321			
[illegible]	[illegible]	Int (3)	38.1	41.0	2.15
[illegible]	[illegible]	Accum (3)	47.2	50.8	2.15
[illegible]	33.1	Inc (3)	[illegible]	[illegible]	9.65
[illegible]	19.1	World Energy	18.3	19.7	[illegible]
[illegible]	30.4	Fund Inv (3)	37.8	40.6	5.01
		Framlington Unit Management Ltd.			
		64 London Wall, EC2. 01-628 5181			
[illegible]	49.6	American	75.8	81.0	0.82
72.0	47.6	Am Turnaround	70.8	75.6	1.58
60.6	50.2	Capital	60.6	64.6	5.15

[illegible]

Insurance Bonds and Funds

[illegible]

Offshore and International Funds

[illegible]

HOME & GARDEN



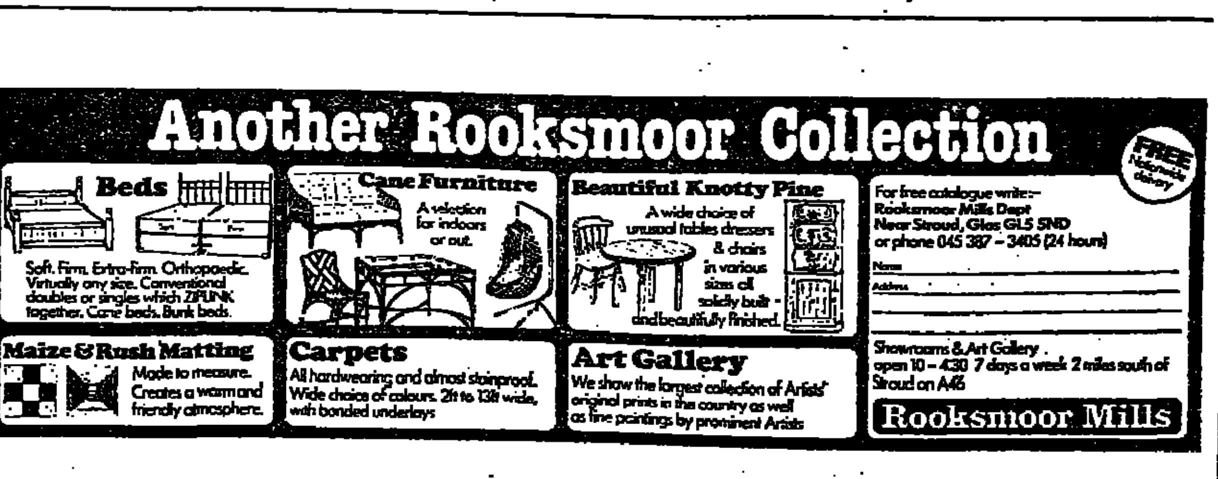












Food & Wine

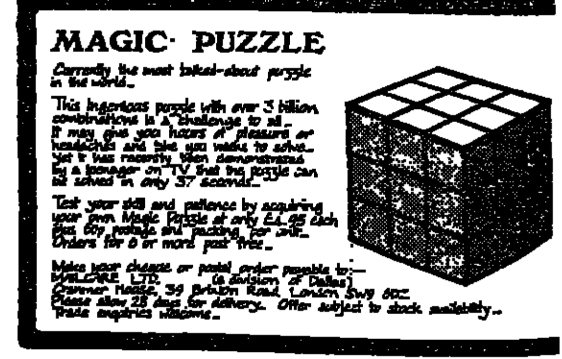


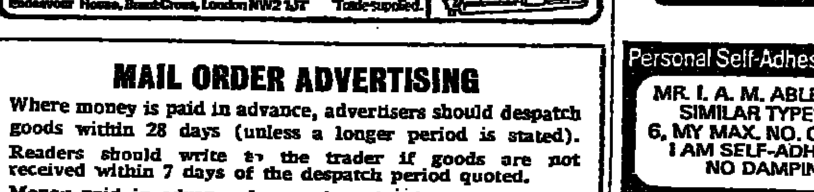
POSTAL SHOPPING











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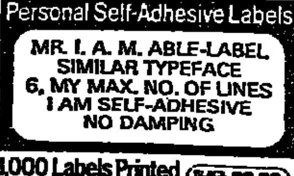
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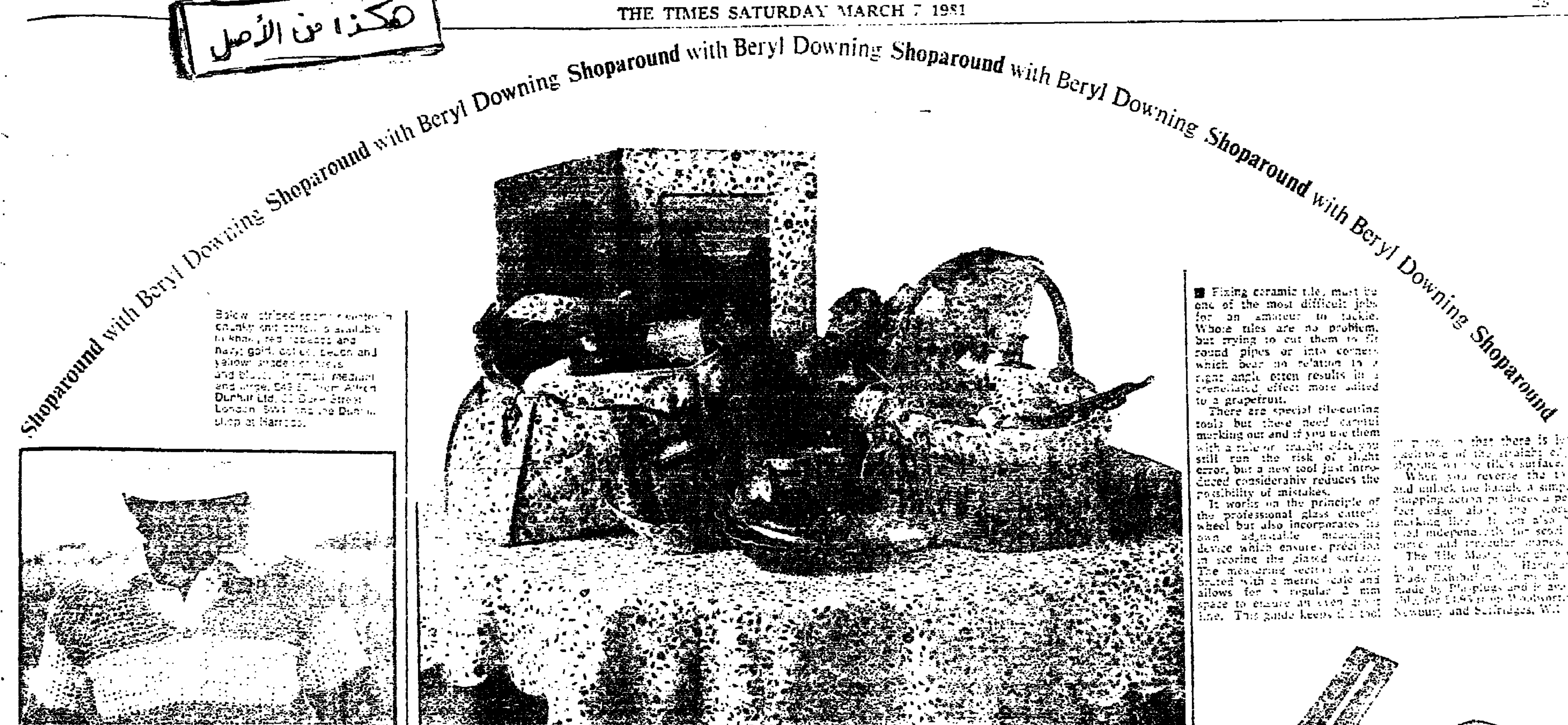


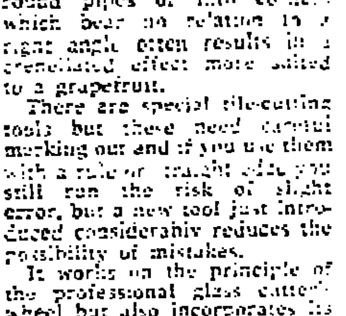
Classified Advertising 01-837 3311

Shoparound with Beryl Downing Shoparound with Beryl Downing Shoparound with Beryl Downing Shoparound with Beryl Downing Shoparound

Below: striped sports sweater in chunky knit cotton is available in khaki, red [illegible] and navy; gold, [illegible] and yellow [illegible] and black. In small, medium and large, £43 [illegible] from Alfred Dunhill Ltd, 30 Duke Street, London SW1 and the Dunhill shop at Harrods.







Above: a choice of accessories to make from the Home Sew Pack by Dorma, containing 1 square metre of fabric to match their Romany duvet set. The pack is available from Selfridges for £2.50, plus £1.20 p & p

■ The recent revival of interest in lacquered furniture hardly compares with the crazes in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries when there was such enthusiasm for the Oriental style that even perfectly good walnut was covered up with paint. But the fact that a shop has opened which deals only in lacquer does suggest it is not just a fleeting fashion.

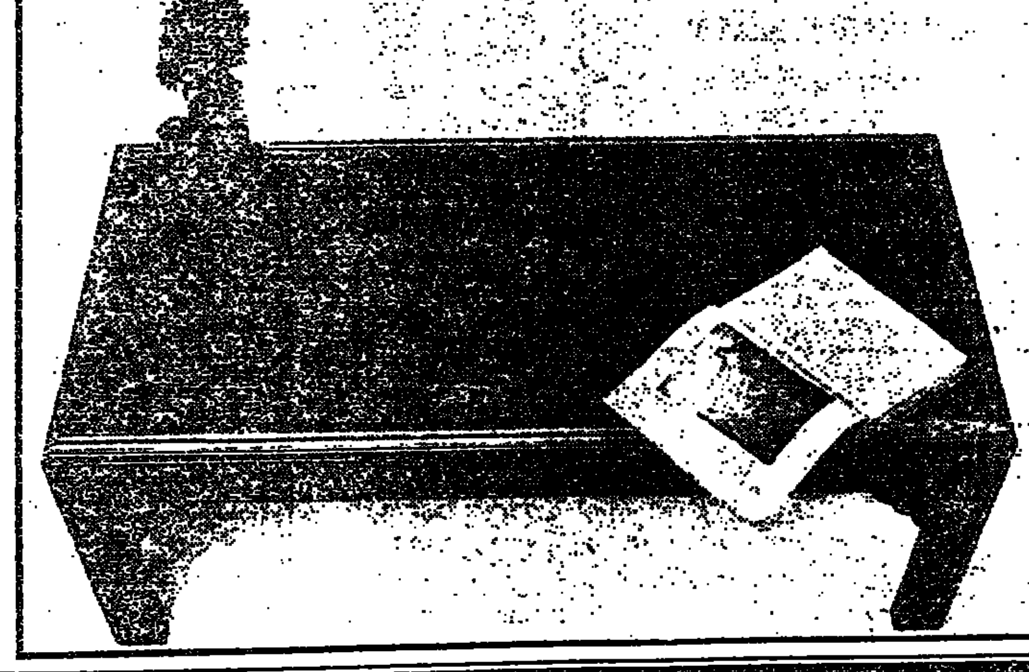
It is the English Lacquer Shop at 8 Marchmont Street, London WC1 and it is the result of the combined talents of a team headed by Nina and Hamish Colyear Walker with cabinet maker Simon Wood and artist Guy Bedford, who is one of the few British craftsmen specializing in lacquer.

The technique requires a great deal of time and patience. There are, of course, cheap versions, but each piece finished by Guy Bedford has between 12 and 18 layers of colour, giving it a richness and depth which could never be achieved by a quick spray. It is then decorated and finally polished or given a polyurethane finish to protect it from damage.

His particular forte is the Chinoiserie style of decoration—there is a four-fold screen, for instance, in scarlet lacquer with a design copied from an English eighteenth century screen, a pair of Queen Anne style chairs in black with gold decoration and yellow silk seats, a handsome pedestal desk of impressively directorial proportions.

But lacquer is a versatile art form and modern designs are available — among them a triangular table in cream, with a gold linear pattern at £300, two small, grey lamp tables, 26 inches high with a pale grey border pattern, £270 each and a pink tray-top coffee table with a design of butterflies at £340.

There are smaller items, too — jewellery boxes at around £100, trays designed by Nina Colyear Walker at around £10, even chopsticks at £2 a pair, but these are imported. Anything can be made to order in whatever design and colour you wish and antique lacquered furniture can be restored. Helen Beckett, manager of the shop, is a textile designer who can give advice on interior decor, so if you wish to discuss ideas for a special piece to go with a particular scheme you might like to telephone her on 01-380 1483.



Right: coffee table in grey-blue lacquer with a delicate Oriental design of apple blossom in antique gold. £340 from The English Lacquer Shop, 8 Marchmont Street, London, WC1.

■ I have always assumed that cutting up the curtains to make lampshades and cushion covers was one of those arty economies something akin to knitting your own garden gnome. It therefore came as something of a surprise to learn that many people have been buying extra sheets to make furnishings to match their bedding.

So much so that Dorma have introduced special sewing packs to coordinate with three of their duvet designs. From these you can make a breakfast set, padded picture and mirror frame, cosmetic bag and jewelry purse, frilled cushion, hankie lampshade and pleated lampshade and an overcloth to top a plain, floor-length tablecover. You are also told how to line a sewing basket and make a matching pin cushion and sewing roll.

Of course you don't have to stick to the ideas given, and if you want to use the fabric to cover a wastepaper basket or even make a sarong, that is up to you. Your only limitation is the fact that each pack contains 1 sq metre—larger pieces might possibly result in people making their own duvet covers, which is not at all what Dorma intend.

The patterns available in these Home Sew Packs are Romany by Mary Quant, a delicate spriggy design, mainly in brown, blue or green, Gingham, an attractive check, in navy, mulberry, dark green and brown and Geisha, an all over floral which teams with a bordered panel design on the duvet—this is in predominately blue, mulberry or brown.

Each pack costs £2.50 from bedlinen departments. They are in stock now at Selfridges who are giving them at the moment to customers who spend £30 or more on bedding, and are also selling them separately—add £1.20 postage.

If your refurbishing ambitions are on a larger scale than your skill, you will find *The Soft Furnishing Book* by Dorothy Gates (Forbes Publications £7.95) of tremendous help. It deals with everything an amateur is likely to want to tackle, from making curtains to loose covers.

There are well-presented and uncomplicated instructions for measuring and estimating fabric quantities, making pelmets and swags, dealing with nets and roller blinds and making duvets, bedcovers and bed bases. You can also learn the basics of quilting, English and Italian, and there is a chapter on re-covering an eiderdown. Each subject is well illustrated with step-by-step diagrams.

Experts in any field often know so much about their subject they assume far too much understanding on the part of their students. The results can be daunting. But Dorothy Gates combines practical experience gained from years in the soft furnishing and upholstery business with a gift for teaching—she is also an adult education lecturer—and she has an enviable capacity for making the complicated seem not only simple, but worth attempting even by a beginner.

The book is available in local bookshops now and will be in branches of W. H. Smith in April. If you have any difficulty finding it, write to Forbes Publications Limited, Hartree House, Queensway, London W2 4SH.

Those who enjoy decorative needlework and would like to attempt patchwork may like to know that they need not struggle with making out their own shapes with templates, paper, pencil and scissors. Packs of machine-cut shapes are available which will ensure accuracy—one of the main requirements of perfect patchwork.

Realizing that many people were put off attempting patchwork simply because of the tedium of making paper shapes, Hilary Warren began by producing sheets of basic 1½ inch hexagons. These proved so popular that she has now introduced two other shapes, a 2 inch diamond and a 3 inch clam shell.

Each sheet includes complimentary shapes for borders and corners—half hexagons, diamonds and triangles in the hexagon pack, half and quarter diamonds and half clam shells in the other two. Each pack contains instructions and 25 sheets of shapes, which are enough for more than a square metre of patchwork. Instruction diagrams show how the paper shapes are stitched to the fabric, and removed when the work is complete.

The packs are available at £4 each, post free, from Patchwork Papers, 14 Dundonald Close, Hayling Island, Hants, PO11 9DX.

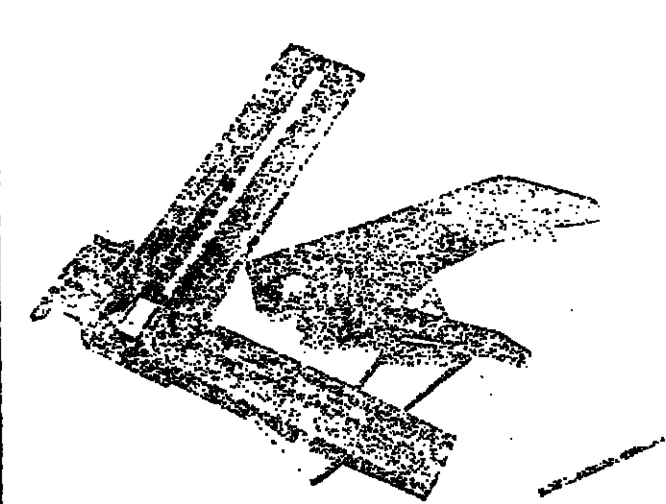
■ Fixing ceramic tiles must be one of the most difficult jobs for an amateur to tackle. Whole tiles are no problem, but trying to cut them to fit round pipes or into corners which bear no relation to a right angle often results in a crenellated effect more suited to a grapefruit.

There are special tile-cutting tools but these need careful marking out and if you use them with a rule or straight edge you still run the risk of slight error, but a new tool just introduced considerably reduces the possibility of mistakes.

It works on the principle of the professional glass cutter's wheel but also incorporates its own adjustable measuring device which ensures precision in scoring the glazed surface. The measuring section is calibrated with a metric scale and allows for a regular 2 mm space to ensure an even grout line. This guide keeps the tool [illegible] in that there is [illegible] of the straight [illegible] on the tile's surface.

When you reverse the [illegible] and unlock the handle a [illegible] snapping action produces a perfect edge along the marking line. It can also be used independently for [illegible] curves and irregular shapes.

The Tile Master [illegible] a prize at the [illegible] Hardware Trade Exhibition [illegible] made by Plasplugs and is available for £5.95 in Woolworths, Newbury and Selfridges.





Above: Cuddly velour playsuit in blue, turquoise or pink cotton and nylon. Sizes 0-6 months, 6 to 12 months and 12 to 18 months, £5.99, from all Debenhams branches.

■ Those who have tried and failed to find craftsmen who can repair rush-seated chairs will be encouraged to know that a company in Suffolk runs a repair service which includes collection and delivery throughout the country.

George Sneed, who has been making furniture for 20 years, discovered the need for a reseating service four years ago and now employs a team of outworkers specializing in rush and cane. They can deal with all types of chairs from antique to recent imports.

He uses traditional English and Continental rush patterns and always tries to match the style already on the chair. The standard rush seating uses 60 strands per foot and would cost around £20.50 for a seat 17 in x 15½ in. Antique chairs require a fine rush at up to 120 strands per foot, which of course costs more, and special modern rush at about 48 strands per foot is 10 per cent less than the standard charge.

There are four different patterns of cane at various prices according to the length of time they take, and seagrass and fibrecord are also available. The collection and delivery charges are worked out according to distance—free within a few miles of Bungay, up to £9 for one chair and £6.50 for six in the West Country, Wales and Scotland. Some customers in the same area join forces to reduce carriage charges.

Delivery is approximately four weeks after collection, but this will vary sometimes so that collection and delivery in various areas can be coordinated to minimize charges. Brochures giving details of the charges, delivery zones and cane patterns are available from George Sneed woodwork, Bacon's Barn, St Michael, Bungay, Suffolk NR35 1NF, telephone, St Cross 282.

Below: two British-made men's moccasins in the Italian style. Top, Ludlow, bottom, Tiverton, both in black or brown leather, sizes 6 to 11, fittings E and G. £29.99, by Norvic from their stockists throughout the country by the end of March.



■ A north/south battle has been joined which makes the Wars of the Roses look like a game of happy families. It has already been going on for some time and this week two more combat positions were established — one in Croydon and one in Leamington Spa. The contenders for the printed or minted crowns in your pocket are Sainsbury and Asda, both throwing up superstores as fast as they can sign cheques with one hand and twist the arm of the local authority with the other.

Like them or not—and research has shown that any adverse effect is on the medium-sized supermarket rather than the specialist high street shop—superstores are here to stay. That is, stores with a minimum of 25,000 sq feet of selling space on one floor, with a large car park next to it. The total space is something like an Olympic rugby pitch.

Asda opened their first such store in Leeds in 1965 and they have since built 59 more, concentrating in the North, from Aberdeen to Nottingham. Their presence in the South had not been strongly felt until they cocked a cheeky snook at Sainsbury's last year by opening at Park Royal, and by 1985 they plan 20 more superstores in the South and 10 in London and the South-east.

"We don't deal in short-term gimmick offers, but in the same discounts throughout the country," says Peter Firmston-Williams, managing director of Asda. "We learned early on that discount creates volume and volume needs space for movement. The average shopper catering for three and a half people carries home 1¼ cwts of food at a time and as this is a car borne age, we have been single minded about catering for the car shopper."

Although Sainsbury's policy on size is rather different—they concentrate mainly on stores of around 21,000 square feet—each company regards the other as its main rival, you can tell by the smile on the face of the pirhana when you casually drop the other's name into the sales figures. As one director put it, "we expect to meet head on somewhere in the middle of the M1."

The main area of rivalry is in traditional groceries, with which they both started, and in the development of fresh foods. On price Asda have been cheaper on branded and packaged goods, but Sainsbury have built up an atmosphere for reliability and quality of own brands which gives them a touching customer loyalty.

So the opening this week of a Sainsbury superstore devoted entirely to DIY is worth watching from a shopper's point of view because it may be setting a social pattern of shopping which could affect the future deliberations of local authorities when they consider just what customers should expect in terms of advice and service from a self-service store.

The new Homebase, at 66 Purley Way, Croydon, is a vast 47,790 sq ft aircraft hanger of a place, yet it is so expertly laid out that its super abundance manages to be reassuring rather than overwhelming. Any woman who has ever watched her father, husband or son be hypotized in an ironmonger's shop can tell at a glance that if Ceres had been male she wouldn't have bothered with all that wheat and stuff—she would have filled the earth with racks and hammers and solder rings and called it Homebase.

For this is an ironmonger and a DIY shop and a timber yard and a decorating centre all rolled into one. Their boast is that they have everything you need to build and decorate a house, including an extensive range of tiles and a Laura Ashley shop-within-a-superstore. In the centre there is even a two-storey demonstration house which shows various types of construction from the cavity walls and pitched roof to the plumbing.

Service is important. The departments are headed by technical experts and you can call on the advice of a master plumber or a builder when you get stuck with the "story cards" which are displayed over each section, explaining how to do what with which. There is also a board cutting and glass cutting service and a tool hire section where you can find many types of equipment from a ladder to a steam wallpaper stripper.

Those who are not DIY enthusiasts and who believe by upbringing or inclination that practical men should be employed and not married still have a reason for visiting Homebase—a really superb garden centre stocked with plants supplied by local nurserymen with a knowledge of the soil conditions in the area. The range of plants for house and garden is vast, from simple primroses to an unusual copper coloured tree called a Thuja Rheingold which smells of pineapple when you rub its fronds. Here again there is a knowledgeable and enthusiastic expert in charge to advise on the choice and care of your plants.

I am fascinated by the Homebase concept, not least because 20 more are planned within the next five years. The next, opening later this year in Leeds, will, say Sainsbury, be their "classic model"—21,000 sq ft of DIY divided from the same area of Sainsbury supermarket by a large car park.

In the late 50s big manufacturers spent a lot of time swallowing each other up and becoming "vertical" operations. It took quite a while for them to realize that buying power was not everything and that people mattered too, and by the 70s they had broken themselves down into divisions which looked remarkably like the small companies they had originally taken over.

I wonder whether retailing is not going the same way? Certainly men are having an influence on the shape of shopping. Weekend family shopping expeditions by car have resulted in the provision of larger non-food sections on the principle that he will browse among the paint cans while she buys the bacon — "although it is often the other way round these days", said an Asda chief with Yorkshire-based bemusement.

Perhaps it is the vastness and brightness of superstores that appeals to men, conditioned as they are to believe that success depends on size. Most women I have asked say they prefer something cosier and that they shop in superstores simply because of the price.

So it will be interesting to see whether Asda will continue to emphasize the bigness of its one-stop shopping or whether it will break its interiors up eventually into smaller open-plan "departments", which is what Sainsbury is achieving by separating its food and DIY.

Both companies offer range, price, convenience and reliability. But for me it will be the one that can turn shopping into a positive pleasure that will succeed in business without really trying.

■ The two possessions in the house that make me passionately protective are books and pictures and while I know none of my friends would dream of half-inching my watercolours, it amazes me how many otherwise upright citizens have a little blank spot when it comes to returning books. (Memo to friend in Cheshire—I'm not getting at you, so don't waste postage returning the paperback Piaf—I borrowed it anyway.)

If you have suffered from similar sleight of mind, you may care to consider identifying your collection with bookplates, much used when books were hand scribed and also popular in Victorian days. A small Nottingham company has revived the idea, and is producing a range of twelve designs.

Drawn in black on white they have a look of old engravings—some in Victorian style, like the scroll-edged ships or the figure sitting in a heavily draped library, some in modern vein—a jester, a fisherman, an owl and a badger. There is a special children's design incorporating several small woodland animals.

All the plates are 3½in x 2½in, with adhesive backs and they are available with a blank space for you to fill in your name at £1.80 for a pack of 50, or overprinted with the name at £4.50 for 100.

The designs are all drawn by Ann Procopé and she and her partner Georgina Gamble do the overprinting on an ancient hand printing press dating from about the end of the First World War. The rest of the printing is sent out to specialists.

If you wish, individual commissions can be arranged and you can have a plate featuring your own house or coat of arms or incorporating your main interests—horses, boats, wildlife, for instance. You simply send a rough sketch or idea of what you would like and Ann will return designs for your approval. Such commissions would cost from £45 for 1,000 plates. Smaller quantities are available, but the price would not be much less.

There are jam labels and deep freeze labels, too, at 65p for 50 and gift tags at 32p for 20—ten owls and ten badgers. Another attractive idea is a pack of four colour-in cards for children, two featuring animals and two with an Edwardian girl gathering flowers. These are in black and white ready to be coloured as a greeting card and they cost 45p, including envelopes.

All prices include p & p and brochures are available from Rockley Impressions, Rockley House, Rockley, Retford, Nottinghamshire DN22 0QP.



PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 25

BIRTHS

BIRTHDAY

MARRIAGES

SILVER WEDDING

PEARL WEDDING

RUBY WEDDING

DEATHS

IN MEMORIAM

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CATHOLIC PRIESTHOOD

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,468

ACROSS

1 Card game—George's victim makes a bloomer (10).
9 Rice sent back when the French introduced cake (6).
10 They recreate dad's paper (8).
11 Languid, unlike Koko (8).
12 He has chapter and verse ending in confusion (4).
13 Temper made victim in 1 ac fight at last (10).
15 Tear mended in blue, with stripes (7).
17 Did up engine from York in Lancaster's colour (7).
20 No credit is given, unfortunately, for caution (10).
21 With eyes you see other people (4).
23 Mind sapper (8).
25 Starting with one drink taken in by mouth (8).
26 Yarn half of them studied (6).
27 If he's taken something corruptly, he's a crook (5-5).

DOWN

2 Announce no forthcoming changes in shade (6).
3 G & S game (3).
4 Restraint for sheep that's falling down (10).
5 Light source—big bang in space (3-4).
6 First of all, not everyone wants such information (4).
7 But no saints in that of Newgate (6).
8 Not dated Dec 25th (7-3).
12 Get facts about East Side right—they're needed (10).
14 A kind of break getting vegetables on credit (10).
16 Name that's for remembrance (6).
18 Turn the scale, not in vocal manner (6).
19 Get rid of those old investments (7).
22 Flight of French Art head (6).
24 Orders dentist to take one in (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,467

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		Hotel HB	[illegible]	14	8, 15 Apr
Gran Canaria	Gatwick	1 Bed Apt	[illegible]	7	4, 11 Apr
		1 Bed Apt	[illegible]	14	4 Apr
Portugal	Gatwick	Hotel BB	[illegible]	7	20, 27 Mar
		1 Bed Apt	[illegible]	7	20, 27 Mar
		Hotel BB	[illegible]	7	3, 10 Apr
		Hotel BB	[illegible]	11	24 Apr
		Hotel BB	[illegible]	18	24 Apr
Corfu	Gatwick	Hotel HB	[illegible]	7	12, 19 Apr
		Hotel HB	[illegible]	14	12, 19 Apr
Greece	Gatwick	Hotel HB	[illegible]	7	20, 27 Apr
		Hotel HB	[illegible]	14	20, 27 Apr
Crete	Gatwick	Hotel BB	[illegible]	7	9, 16 Apr
		Hotel BB	[illegible]	14	16 Apr

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SERVICES

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RENTALS

CHESTERTONS

KENSINGTON

FLAT SHARING

(continued on page 25)

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(continued on page 26)

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PARLIAMENT, March 6, 1981

Bill will give councils control over zoos: guidance for owners

House of Commons

Recent bad publicity had not enhanced the reputation of zoos, but the Zoo Licensing (Number 2) Bill would go some way to restoring their former high standing in the eyes of the public, Mr **John Blackburn** (Dudley West, C) said when he moved its second reading.

He said the Bill was the culmination of *five years research and* study into an industry which employed several thousand people, gave an excellent service to the public, and played a vital role in the corporate tourist industry. It also had a vital role in the education of children as 22 zoos had classroom or lecture facilities.

The industry had grown at the rate of 10 per cent a year over the past three years. It was *vital for the safety of staff* employed in the industry and its visitors, as well as for the care and welfare of the animals that it should be at the forefront of governmental and national consideration.

The prime object of *the Bill* was to provide for the systematic control and inspection of establishments where wild animals were kept for exhibition to the public.

Zoos would need a local authority licence which would be granted for four years in the first instance, and any subsequent extension for a period of six years. They would be subject to periodic and special inspections.

Responsible and mature people in the industry who conducted a high standard of service to the public had nothing to fear from the Bill. Less responsible people would have time to introduce the remedial measures before a *licence would be granted.*

The Bill had teeth as licences could be revoked if recommendations in the inspectors' reports were not complied with. These recommendations would cover the whole area of animal husbandry, including the important requirement that adequate records of stock in zoo collections be maintained.

The Bill also concerned conservation as it was concerned with the welfare of animals and conservation of endangered species which were bred in captivity.

In the wild, the Siberian tiger was facing extinction, but the same tiger in a zoo would breed freely like all cats given proper *feeding. However, they were* expensive to feed and house and it was difficult to strike the right balance. There was a wonderful spirit of cooperation in the industry with interchange of animals bred in captivity.

Mr Stephen Ross (Isle of Wight, L) said the present situation left a great deal to be desired. Today through excellent television and wildlife documentaries which went into the natural habitat of an ani*mal, the general public* was not satisfied to gaze in awe at an animal bored and uninterested. There was a reluctance to admit that zoos were commercial organizations.

Miss Janet Fookes (*Plymouth,* Drake, C) said she had a vivid and painful recollection of seeing as a child a tiger balefully gazing from a small cage where it was pacing up and down. *Its* surroundings bore no resemblance to its *natural habitat.*

It was necessary to have standards which gave some comfort and care to the animals with regard to their natural way of living. She could only give the Bill qualified approval and looked to see many fundamental changes made at the committee stage.

Mr David Crouch (Canterbury, C) said that two years ago two young men were killed in his constituency in a rare kind of accident. *An* antelope *leapt* on to *the* windscreen of their car and they died instantly in the crash which followed.

The victims' parents had angrily turned on him for failing to do enough to tighten the regulations to prevent this sort of occurrence.

Last August a keeper was killed in Howletts Zoo while going in to attend to one of the Siberian tigresses, and a month later a second keeper was killed by the same tigress. The tigress was then shot by the owner.

How was the public to be protected against escapes by animals? He would suggest no instructions had been given to chief constables about recapturing animals. He was not satisfied two years ago and was still not satisfied.

There were some 2,000 animals which had escaped from zoos which had not been recaptured and were roaming the countryside in Britain. None were dangerous.

The relatives of the two keepers who died had not complained to him. It was the reverse.

I have had a letter (he said) from one of the parents criticizing me for even criticizing the way the zoo was run. The keepers did a dangerous job. They knew they did a dangerous job in a well run zoo with a very experienced owner. They were just unlucky. I can understand the approach of these parents, friends and relatives. I can respect that point of view, but others did complain—those who lived and worked nearby, and so did the coroner.

Guidelines, regulations and an Act of Parliament were needed. A system of standards for the public, zoo owners, staff and the animals was needed. The National Federation of Zoos wanted legislation to safeguard existing good practices and to eliminate bad practices.

The main aim of the Bill was to see that animals in captivity *were properly looked after.* He wanted a national standard, which was not one determined by the likes or dislikes of a local authority.

Mr Edward Graham, an Opposition spokesman on the environment (Enfield, Edmonton, Lab), said that the Opposition gave the Bill a qualified welcome.

They wished the Bill well all too conscious that when it was passed it and the interests it served were at the mercy of many disparate interests who would or would not make it work.

He hoped the Bill would eradicate such things as animals like lions kept confined in tiny cages, filthy conditions where animals *stood in their own excreta* because their spaces had not been properly cleaned, and animals on view displaying wounds and obviously distressed.

Guard-rails and barriers supposedly designed to safeguard the public were often woefully inadequate. There should be standards for enclosure, safety barriers and for the welfare of animals in respect of feeding accommodation and veterinary attention.

Mr Hector Monro, Under Secretary for the Environment (Dumfries, C), said the Government supported the Bill in principle and there was no reason why they should not achieve success, provided that certain amendments were accepted.

The 150 zoos in Britain varied widely in standards and in their attitudes towards the management of wild animals. Some people who exhibited wild animals did so in unsatisfactory conditions, causing distress to the visiting public, as well as to the animals.

Other establishments in which animals were kept such as pet shops and riding schools had to be licensed and it was reasonable *zoos and wildlife parks should* be subject to similar requirements.

The Health and Safety Executive had pointed out that the events at Howletts Zoo had been exceptional and did not reflect the state of the zoo world generally. But *two improvement notices had been* served on Howletts by the executive, requiring the strengthening of perimeter fences. He hoped this would allay some of the fears of those who lived nearby.

In view of the strength of Mr Crouch's arguments *and the fears* of his constituents in that area, the question of prosecution under the health and safety legislation was being considered.

The Health and Safety Executive was carrying out a special programme of zoo inspection and about 60 zoos with the more dangerous animals had been inspected. The executive hoped to issue later this year to zoo owners comprehensive guidance on standards of health and safety on their premises.

It was the Government's intention, if the Bill became law as they hoped it would, to issue guidance to local authorities and a code of practice to zoos to promote consistency of standard through the zoo inspectors.

The Bill was read a second time.

Government backing for alcohol research

An education and research body which would educate the public about preventing excessive consumption of alcohol and rehabilitating those convicted of offences involving drunkeness would be set up under the Licensing (Alcohol Education and Research) Bill which received a second reading.

Mr Robert Banks (Harrogate, C), moving the second reading of his Bill, said it was designed to try *to do something about the human* suffering of the alcoholic and the tensions and sometimes break-up of family life which was often the product of that illness.

The task of MPs was to change attitudes so that drinking was handled with care and good sense. People should know more about the effects of alcohol so that they were equipped to cope with the habit of drinking and avoid misuse and addiction. All the key *factors indicating alcohol*-related harm had been rising rapidly.

It had been estimated that sickness, accidents at work and reduced efficiency due to alcohol cost *British industry at least £500m* a year. The parole board estimated that drink was an element in 50 per cent of unpremeditated crime.

He hoped that the proposed *Alcohol Education and Research* Council would become a focus for research and education and would attract funds from a variety of sources. The Brewers' Society had confirmed that the fund *could look* forward to receiving substantial extra help from companies in the industry.

Mr James Wellbeloved (Bexley, Erith and Crayford, Lab) said that the National Union of Licensed Victuallers would fully cooperate in the implementation of the Bill. The abuse of alcohol was contributed to more by the proliferation of licences and the availability of intoxicating liquor to young people and housewives in supermarkets than it was to any abuse that might occur occasionally in the established licensed premises.

Sir Bernard Braine (South-East Essex, C), chairman of the National Council of Alcoholism, said that there had been concern that while the healing agencies had been left to pick up the pieces in the unceasing war against alcohol abuse and starved of resources, money had been *lying idle in the liquor licens*ing compensation fund which the Bill wound up.

Mr Timothy Raison, Minister of State, Home Office (Aylesbury, C), said the Bill sought to imple*ment the Government's proposals* for the winding up and disposal of the licensing compensation funds.

The Government thanked Mr Banks for bringing this measure *before the House and would do* all it could to ensure its speedy and effective implementation.

The Local Government and Planning Amendment Bill was read a second time.

House adjourned, 3.1 pm.

Murderer given life sentence

Steven McAuley, aged 19, who battered his great-grandfather to death with a hammer, was jailed for life by Edinburgh High Court yesterday.

Mr McAuley, of East Kilbride, near Glasgow, admitted murdering Mr William MacDonald, *aged 88, in his home* last December, and robbing him

Rector for trial on theft charge

The Rev Daniel Hurley, Rector of West Walton, Norfolk, was sent for trial by magistrates yesterday, charged with stealing money belonging to the British Heart Foundation.

He will appear at King's Lynn Crown Court.

Civil Service strike will disrupt air travel and affect ports, offices, courts and museums

By Craig Seton

A wide range of services which depend on the work of civil servants will be made more difficult or become impossible to obtain today because of the 24-hour strike by white-collar state employees.

Air travellers will be particularly affected, as there will be no flights in or out of Britain from the main airports.

Work in courts, social security offices, tax offices, driving test centres, ports, museums and art galleries, job centres and weather centres will be disrupted, though to what extent will depend on how many of the country's 530,000 civil servants obey the call to action.

There was doubt yesterday among several government departments that the disruption would be as widespread as the union involved believe, but certainly union members will be affected in crucial areas such as air traffic control, customs and excise, and immigration.

Civil servants at Buckingham Palace and other royal households have been given a dispensation from striking today. Services involving safety are unlikely to be affected. In the case of weather forecasts, for instance, services for air rescue services and for shipping are likely to continue.

An official at the London Weather Centre said yesterday that the availability of other weather forecasts was uncertain. The Meteorological Office's headquarters at Bracknell was likely to issue them and they were likely to be read on radio.

Whether forecasts would appear on BBC Television would be up to the forecaster scheduled to appear, the official said. In today's case that is Mr James Bacon.

The limited information available last night on the likely effects of the disruption is as follows:

Airports

The Civil Aviation Authority said there would be no flights in or out of the main British airports, including Heathrow, Gatwick, Stansted, Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Prestwick, because air traffic controllers were likely to join the action.

All airlines in Britain and abroad had been advised to inform passengers due to fly today what arrangements to make.

Municipally owned airports, such as Luton, East Midlands and Bournemouth, employ their own air traffic controllers who will not be affected by the action. Some package holiday companies have said they will use such airports today and fly in controlled airspace until they pick up foreign radar.

Mr William McCaul, general secretary of the Institution of Professional Civil Servants, said yesterday: "We want to make it clear to everybody not to fly. It is going to be dangerous to fly on Monday and any airline which ignores our professional advice is hazarding the lives of passengers and they ought not to do it".

Customs staff are likely to join the action, but where necessary management staff will be on duty for passengers bringing in goods. The Home Office made it clear that immigration desks will be manned, if not by a full staff.

Ports

Ferries are expected to run normally, but there could be delays for passengers from the Continent because of the effects of the strike by customs and immigration staff.

Local government offices

The unions involved claim that all social security offices will be closed, together with jobcentres and unemployment benefit offices. The Government departments concerned say they cannot predict the effect on local offices but accept that people who do *not* collect benefits by order book or cheque are likely to find offices closed.

The Department of Transport accepts that driving test centres, for private motorists and for those taking heavy goods vehicles or public service vehicle tests, may be affected, as examiners have been told to join the strike.

Those who attend and find their tests cancelled will be given priority for another test without further payment of fees, but there will be no question of compensation.

The unions also claim that all tax offices and offices dealing with value-added tax will be closed, but the customs and excise said yesterday that VAT offices would remain open where possible.

Courts

The unions say that crown and county courts will be shut and that the Central Criminal Court and the High Courts of Justice in the Strand will be picketed. An official of the South-east circuit said yesterday that all crown court staff were civil servants, but that anybody due in court today should turn up. He expected that only one or two courts might not be able to open.

Museums and galleries

Museums and art galleries will be seriously affected and the following will be closed today: Hayward Gallery, British Museum (including British Library reading rooms), Museum of Mankind, British Museum (Natural History), Commonwealth Institute, Geological Museum, National Portrait Gallery, RAF Museum, Science Museum, National Railway Museum at York, Victoria and Albert Museum and the Museum of Childhood.

The Tower of London will also be closed. Its 38 Yeomen of the Guard (Beefeaters) are expected to be on picket duty.

From the grass roots: Anti-cruise missile campaign fights apathy

How Newbury learnt to live with the bomb

By Ian Bradley

Sandwiched between *The Nationwide Book of British Trees* and the *Writers' and Artists' Year Book* in the Newbury branch of W. H. Smith are half a dozen copies of the Government's booklets on surviving a nuclear attack, *Protect and Survive*, and *Domestic Nuclear Shelters*.

The booklets should have a more ready market there than in most towns. Greenham Common, on the edge of Newbury, will become, in 1983, the first site in Europe for cruise missiles. It is likely to be one of the first targets for attack in a nuclear war.

In last September's Operation Square Leg exercise, which simulated a big nuclear attack on Britain, Newbury was assumed to have been destroyed by a two-megaton warhead.

Last month the district council announced that it was looking for a building near the town to use as a control centre in the event of a nuclear attack. Mr Brian Thetford, the chief executive, was quoted in the local newspaper as saying that the council had rejected the siting of the control centre under the new civic building in the town, because "operating under a pile of rubble did not make sense".

Even without Greenham Common, Newbury would be a likely target. The Atomic Weapons Research Establishment at Aldermaston, the United States Air Force base at Welford, and the Royal Ordnance Factory at Burghfield are all close.

Those involved in the Newbury Campaign Against Cruise Missiles realize that the high level of atomic weaponry in the area makes their task more difficult. Residents have become resigned to being killed in the event of a nuclear war. They are not particularly bothered about the prospect of housing yet another weapon of destruction in their back gardens.

Mrs Carol Sambrook, secretary of the campaign, says that the main concern expressed to Mr Francis Pym, the former Secretary of State for Defence, when he visited Newbury last summer, was whether flights to and from the Greenham Common base would interfere with the races and affect farm animals.

The campaign was started on June 17 last year, the day that the sites were chosen for Britain's share of the 464 cruise missiles that will be deployed around Western Europe. So far, it has only 82 paid up members and another 75 interested supporters. However, last month it collected 1,000 signatures to a petition calling for unilateral nuclear disarmament.

Mrs Joan Ruddock, the campaign's chairman and a member of the national executive of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, is particularly keen to get across the argument that cruise missiles cannot be seen simply as a deterrent to a Soviet attack but rather represent a strike force which could begin a limited nuclear war in Europe.

Last week she returned from a tour of the United States to coincide with the Prime Minister's visit. She said: "I really went to tell them that what is a limited war for them means 40 million dead for us in Britain, and we feel we are already being prepared for a nuclear war by our Government."

The campaigners are not optimistic about their chances of success. They recognize that the decision to refuse cruise missiles can be taken at a national level only.

They also feel that there are strong local pressures working against them. Mrs Ruddock says that when she went to talk at a local comprehensive school recently the children of parents who worked at Aldermaston were kept away and she was not allowed to distribute any literature.

Undaunted, the campaigners intend to leaflet every household in the town. They also hope to enlist the active support of 12 local clergymen.

Foot attack on 'menace' in Thatcher policies

By Fred Emery
Political Editor

In vehement attacks on the Government, Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, has described Mrs Margaret Thatcher as a national and international menace and said that if the Government is permitted to continue its present course "the ravages to be inflicted upon our country hardly bear reckoning at all". He predicted that the Budget tomorrow would underline the mounting crisis.

Mr Foot sought in two speeches at the weekend to refocus Labour's animosities away from internal divisions and the Social Democrats and to return to attacking the natural enemy. Mrs Thatcher's cold war rhetoric provided him with ammunition.

Addressing a rally in Brighton on Saturday, Mr Foot scoffed that Mrs Thatcher had turned her suburban instincts to foreign policy, and that made her a "national and international menace".

"She makes up policy as she goes along, often in the middle of a television interview, to the dismay of our friends throughout the world and the confusion of her own foreign office and ministry of defence", he said.

Mrs Thatcher "was prepared to try her own hand with every hip-shooting idea" President Reagan had put forward during her visit to Washington. He criticized her for not trying to restrain United States policy toward El Salvador and lampooned her for supporting the neutron bomb, noting that she preferred not to call it a bomb.

She had urged the Americans to respond coldly to President Brezhnev's proposals for a summit meeting, he said: "she apparently favours go-slow diplomacy combined with an even hotter arms race".

But the greatest condemnation of the Government's foreign policy was its lack of interest in disarmament.

Speaking yesterday at the Greater London Labour Party conference he said that even if the Government followed the proposal of the Confederation of British Industry for recovery the country would get back in three years time only to the level of unemployment obtaining today.

"That is the measure of the crisis, partly an international crisis, partly a crisis of capitalism all over the world, partly a crisis induced and intensified in an insane degree by this Government, and partly a complete failure of imagination about the scale of the crisis that now faces the Western world in general. . . ."

He said that the Conservative government must be brought to an end "as speedily as the united energies of the Labour movement can achieve it".

Mr Foot derided the Social Democrats in one short passage. But he did not avail himself of the latest opinion poll which showed the Social Democrats behind Labour. It is the first such poll slippage since the formation of the Council of Social Democracy.

The poll, conducted for *The Sunday Times* by Market Opinion Research International (MORI) was: Labour 35 per Democrats 23, Liberal 13, and others 2. With Liberals standing down the social democrats share rose to 30 per cent.

However, the result was prompted by a specific question. Only 8 per cent of the sample volunteered unprompted that they would vote Social Democratic, an indication of the oimmense ground in public awareness which the social democrats need to consolidate.

An indirect response to Mr Foot came in a speech by Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary. He said that Mr Foot "threatens withdrawal from the EEC. He talks of ordering American miltiary installtions out of the country. He preaches the need for unilateral disarmament .That would be a sorry and shabby isolation aagiast the best interests of Britain.

At the London conference Labour members were given a warning by Mr Ron Hayward, the party general secretary not to run away from explaning that they would deliberately increase rates if they gained control of the GLC in May. "Yes, rates will rise with Labour . . . because London needs to spend more money on itself to make life worth living for Londoners."

Healey appeal: An outspoken attack on "unrepresentative cliques" in the Labour Party, and a call for the reestablishment of the party of Clement Attlee, Aneurin Bevan and Ernest Bevin was made by Mr Denis Healey, the deputy party leader, at Bridlington yesterday (Ronald Kershaw writes).

Mr Healey told delegates to the Yorkshire Regional Labour Party annual conference that when members should have been concentrating on fighting Thatcherism they had been forced to fight one another.

Never had a government lost the support of the people so soon after winning an election with such a big majority.

Yet even with the Confederation of British Industry in revolt and unemployment rising to three million Labour's lead was still in single figures.

"We all know why . . . a small minority of the party, temporarily entrenched in positions of power, has been trying to drag us away from that representative democracy on which the whole of our parliamentary system is based.

Photograph by Bill Warhurst

Mr Michael Foot on the offensive at the Greater London Labour Party conference yesterday.

Mr Nott promises defence review

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

A review later this year of the "crucial questions" affecting Britain's defence policy was promised yesterday by Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence. He was confident that answers could be found.

"I am looking right across the board to see where we can do the job more effectively without spending more money. I wholly agree with the Services that we must never again get ourselves into a pennypinching situation that we are in at this moment," he said on the Independent Television programme, *Weekend World*.

Both the eastern Atlantic and West Germany are clearly areas in which Mr Nott considers a redeployment of resources could yield a better value for money.

While discounting suggestions that he might be planning to "sink the Royal Navy", he hinted that a more efficient concentration of effort might be necessary in countering the Soviet submarine threat in the Atlantic.

Similarly there could be ways in which the British Army of the Rhine could do a more effective job without any increase in the defence budget beyond the 3 per cent annual rise demanded by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

"I think we have to have a narrower range of equipment, more of it but a narrower range," Mr Nott said. That was perhaps the most explicit indication of the changes that might be under consideration.

Questioned about Britain's contribution to an American Rapid Deployment Force (RDF), operating on behalf of the West, Mr Nott said that press speculation had exaggerated the Prime Minister's pledge in her New York speech last week.

There had never been any question of Britain deploying large forces outside the Nato area. Both the Americans and the British government continued to see their contribution to Nato in Europe as their first commitment.

Any help which Britain might provide for an operation to protect Western interests further afield would be in conjunction with that of the other allies and need not be expensive.

Mr Nott said that his first priority on becoming the Secretary of State for Defence two months ago had been to deal with the ministry's cash difficulties. His second had been to look at the Trident strategic missile issue. The inference was that he next wants to investigate the distribution of defence resources in general.

Later this week Mr Nott leaves for Washington where Nato priorities are expected to figure most prominently in talks with Mr Caspar Weinberger, who is also settling into his new job as Defence Secretary.

Next Mr Nott attends his first meeting of Nato's nuclear planning group, and then a six monthly gathering of Nato defence ministers in Brussels. His review of British priorities in the summer will therefore take place only after he has consulted the allies.

Neutron support: Full support for the "neutron" nuclear weapon to make the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's "defensive strategy more credible" is given in an article today by Admiral Robert Falls, chairman of the Nato military committee (our Political Editor writes).

Writing in *Labour and Trades Union Press Service* he says the argument that "reduced blast weapons" would lower the nuclear threshold is illogical.

Cross-Channel spree raises French spirits

By Robin Young

Despite grey weather, high winds and choppy seas some 50,000 day-trippers sallied forth from Dover and Folkestone at the weekend to stock up on drinks and cigarettes before tomorrow's Budget. In Boulogne delighted shopkeepers hailed the Budget as a second coming of Christmas.

With today's sailings in doubt because of the civil servants' strike, bookings on the ferries for Saturday were particularly heavy. P & O Normandy Ferries estimated that its sailings to Boulogne alone carried 15,000 day-return passengers.

One group of economically motivated men and women had taken their cars across for the day to make bulk purchases. They were systematically depleting the well-stocked wine shelves at the Auchan hypermarket outside Boulogne, with the help of Hugh Johnson's *Pocket Wine Book*.

At the Champion hypermarket by Boulogne harbour, the rush of British customers was so great on Saturday that the store ran out of the capacious supermarket trolleys which the French call *caddys*.

None of the British shoppers expected the increase in the price of a bottle of spirits to be less than 50p tomorrow. Many thought that wine would go up by 20p or more.

Many were buying more than their duty-free allowance, and said they were willing to pay duty on the excess. A Maidstone woman, who said she was a regular cross-Channel shopper, claimed: "You can usually catch hold of a teetotaller or two on the coaches to take the extra through for you."

On the P & O six o'clock sailing from Boulogne there was a long queue for the duty-free shop all the way to Dover. A separate queue dealt with those whose duty-free spirits and cigarettes were included in the price of their excursion tickets.

A customs official at Dover said there had been several cars through the red lane heavily laden with wine. "We have had several with 500 or 600 bottles of wine each, and one party declared wine for which they paid more than £700 in France today."

Even at present rates of duty there were heavy bills to pay. One driver, writing a cheque for £215 to cover duty on 282 bottles, said: "The cheapest wine in France is little more than five francs a litre, under 50p. British duty and value-added tax alone, which is about £1 a litre, is twice the full retail price of the wine in France."

Electricians' union delegates challenged in another local Labour dispute

By Michael Horsnell

The struggle for control of the Labour Party in the constituencies has erupted into another acrimonious local dispute involving the activities of Mr Frank Chapple's union.

Amid left-wing claims at national level that the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication, and Plumbing Union has infiltrated 30 chosen constituencies, militants at Beckenham, in Kent, are trying to unseat the seven-man union delegation to the local management committee.

At the centre of this grassroots power struggle is Mr Bryan Freake, the former local party secretary, who has written to Mr Arthur Latham, chairman of the London Labour Party, challenging the legitimacy of the seven.

The matter will be considered by the Labour Party's National Executive Committee, which is now examining the whole question of trade union affiliation to the powerful constituency management committees that select parliamentary candidates.

The investigation follows the recent freezing of the membership of Southwark branch which, *The Times* revealed last December, is rife with allegations of infiltration by the union.

Bromley, Beckenham, which is held for the Conservatives by Mr Philip Goodhart, is scarcely a stone's throw from the union's headquarters at Hayes, Kent. The seven delegates are all full-time officials or staff of the union, who live in Beckenham and represent three local union branches on the constituency management committee.

Under Labour Party rules, any union branch can affiliate to any constituency party if it has at least one member paying the political levy who is a resident, and can nominate a delegate to the local management committee.

In his letter, Mr Freake, a left-wing research officer for the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, queries whether the union's branches affiliated to Beckenham and other constituency parties really have the numbers claimed of people paying the required political levy.

Moderates who support the union's affiliations say the union is actually entitled to nine delegates under the party rules. They claim that more than 300 members of the Lewisham branch of the union live in Beckenham, entitling them to four, that more than 300 members of the Beckenham branch also live in the constituency, entitling another four, and that "some" members of the Eltham branch of the union have similar residential qualifications, entitling them to at least one delegate.

Mr Freake told me: "The NEC is looking into the matter because there seems to be a suggestion that the EETPU is acting outside the spirit of the rules in the way it has appointed delegates."

Mrs Pat Doe, the constituency agent, told me: "The electricians' delegates are properly nominated and elected and have been so for years. We have checked them out and there is nothing out of order."

Inquiries by *The Times* suggest that all EETPU delegates to Beckenham have been properly nominated and elected within Labour Party rules.

Mr Alan Pickering, aged 32, research officer of the union who has represented Beckenham branch on the management committee for three years, said: "We have not even used our numerical strength to send all the delegates we are entitled to. These accusations of infiltration make me angry. The acid test of infiltration is how often you turn up for meetings and our delegates have a very good record.

Mr Prior gives assurance about economic expansion on eve of Budget

Continued from page 1

abroad which pushed up sterling.

Nonetheless, sharp deflation when unemployment is rising towards 3 million is going to provoke a flood of criticism.

Ministers, however, will be dismayed if the Budget is put across as a further dose of deflation.

The Chancellor will not be too concerned about the failure to meet his monetary growth targets last year, but he will apparently deny that he is adding to deflation.

He will say that the measures helping business and restraining public sector borrowing will be helping the supply side, and this is more important than stimulating or cutting demand.

Acknowledging the growing anxiety over unemployment, Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment will seek to give equal assurance today that whatever is being given to help people through the recession, the Government has cut public spending and is determined that it will not impair the economy's ability to expand in the future.

In a special message to the Conservative Political Centre, a party body which is discussing unemployment at present, Mr Prior, who has been one of the cabinet ministers most concerned over the stringent effects of the Government's economic policy, strikes a note of optimism.

He will say that while the recession "has swollen government borrowing," the important point is that the Government has achieved significant reductions in the underlying levels of public spending and as the economy picks up, the fruits of our success will become more apparent.

Mr Prior is expected to add that this will be vital in enabling the private sector to respond effectively, without the usual difficulty of the Government having piled on extra burdens.

A challenge to the Chancellor to begin "the long haul back" towards reflation was sounded yesterday by Mr David Basnett, general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers' Union and chairman of the TUC economic committee.

Acknowledging the recovery package, proposed by the Confederation of British Industry, Mr Basnett said that while it called for £6,000m spending over four years, which the TUC wanted in one year, "it shows the real desperation that exists now in large sections of the business community".

He added: "When there is this degree of consensus between the two sides of industry, we really do have a right to ask exactly whose interests are served by the continuation of the Government's destructive policies—whose, except perhaps the ideologists in the Tory Cabinet?"

In brief

Ten men charg[ed] after sea chase

A tenth man has [been] charged in connection with [the] Sea Rover cross-Channel c[hase] on Friday. Joseph Lawle[ss], painter and decorator, o[f Lei]tonstone, east London, [will] appear at Waltham Fo[rest] Magistrates' Court, London [to]day, charged with posse[ssing] cannabis.

Nine men have been char[ged] in Sussex with smuggling [can]nabis and they are due [to] appear in court at Newha[ven] today. Two other men were being questioned

Malaysia ban

Malaysia will stop sen[ding] students to Britain becaus[e of] the increase in fees [for] foreigners, Datuk Musa, [the] Education Minister, said [in] Kuala Lumpur yesterday. T[here] are 17,000 Malaysian stud[ents] in Britain.

Journalists dismissed

Nine members of the Nati[onal] Union of Journalists wor[king] at Mr Robert Maxwell's Ox[ford] based Pergamon Press, [have] been dismissed two days a[fter] starting an official strike [over] pay and conditions.

Ox fossils on show

Fossil remains of the [giant] ox, the cave lion and [the] straight-tusked elephant fo[und] at Charing Cross will be [shown] in Parliament Square [this] summer as part of the R[oyal] Westminster exhibition.

Meat lorries halted

Two container lorries [of] frozen meat from Rosslare [in] the Irish Republic were b[eing] held in a car park at Fishgu[ard], Dyfed, yesterday while cus[toms] officers checked im[port] documents.

Market disturbance

Five men and a woman [were] charged with threatening be[ha]viour after a disturba[nce] between political groups [at] Brick Lane market, Beth[nal] Green, east London, yesterd[ay].

Two die in air crash

Two people in a glider w[ere] killed when it was in collis[ion] with a light aircraft near R[AF] Cranwell, Lincolnshire, yes[ter]day.

Trawler targets

Three Grimsby trawlers, [laid] off for months because of [the] fishing industry recession, h[ave] been sold to the Ministry [of] Defence as weapon targets.

Karate victim

Mr Colin Palmer, aged 13, [of] Egor Way, Gloucester, a ka[rate] enthusiast whose opponent [died] after an exchange of stom[ach] blows on Saturday, said yes[ter]day he wanted to give up [the] sport.

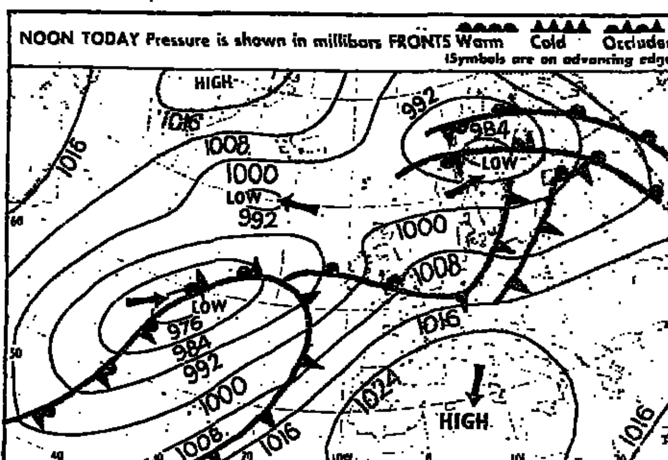
Motoring writer killed

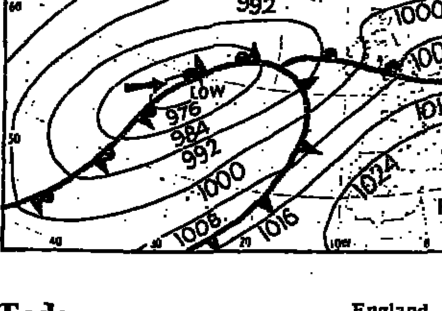
Mr Michael Frostick, chairm[an] of the Guild of Motori[ng] Writers, and his wife, Deni[se], have been killed in a motori[ng] accident near their home in t[he] South of France.

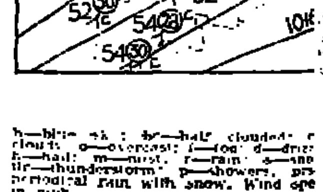
Bevin centenary

Mr George Foggon, director [of] the London office of the In[ter]national Labour Organization, s[aid] yesterday that, contrary to [an] agency report published on Sa[tur]day, there was no question of [the] ILO backing a boycott of [the] unveiling of a plaque to Er[nest] Bevin today by Mr James Pr[ior], Secretary of State for Emp[loy]ment. He said that several se[nior] officials of the ILO would [be] present. Union leaders are [re]fusing to attend the event beca[use] it would involve crossing c[ivil] servants' picket lines at [the] Department of Employment.

Weather forecast and recordings







b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; pr—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph.

Today

Sun rises: 6.29 am — Sun sets: 5.55 pm
Moon rises: 8.16 am — Moon sets: 10.2 pm
First Quarter: March 13.

Lighting up: 6.25 pm to 5.56 am.

High water: London Bridge, 3.39 am, 7.6m; 4.07 pm, 7.6m. Avonmouth, 9.23 am, 14.2m; 9.39 pm, 13.7m. Dover, 12.36 am, 6.9m; 12.59 pm, 6.8m. Hull, 8.13 am, 7.8m; 8.25 pm, 8.2m. Liverpool, 1.00 am, 9.7m; 1.17 pm, 10.0m. 1ft=0.3048m. 1m=3.2808ft.

A mild SW airstream will continue to affect most areas, with a frontal trough crossing S parts.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, East Anglia, Midlands, Central SE and E England and N Ireland: Rain spreading from SW after a bright start; wind SW, fresh; max temp 12°C (54°F).

Channel Islands, SW and NW England, Wales and Isle of Man: Cloudy with rain or drizzle, heavy at times; hill and coastal fog patches; wind SW fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Lake District, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen, SW and NW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyle: Sunny intervals and scattered showers, cloudy with more general rain later; wind mainly SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 10°C (50°F).

Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney and Shetland: Sunny intervals and scattered showers; wind W, fresh backing SE; max temp 7°C (45°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Continuing unsettled with rain at times; becoming a little less mild.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind mainly SW, strong; sea rough or very rough.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind S, moderate or fresh; sea moderate becoming rough.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

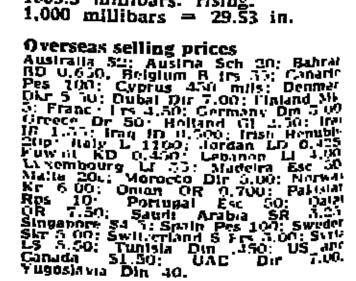
		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Akrotiri	s	21	70	Copenhgn	fg	8	46	Locarno	c	3	38	Nice	r	13	55
Algiers	f	23	73	Dublin	c	10	50	London	d	11	52	Oslo	d	-2	28
Amsterdm	c	12	54	Edinburgh	c	10	50	Luxembrg	r	10	50	Paris	c	14	57
Athens	f	16	61	Florence	c	13	55	Madrid	c	16	61	Reykjavik	f	-2	28
Barcelona	c	16	61	Funchal	d	11	52	Malorca	f	17	71	Rome	f	16	61
Belfast	c	9	48	Geneva	r	8	46	Malaga	f	20	68	Ronaldwy	c	11	48
Bermuda	f	16	61	Gibraltar	c	19	66	Malta	f	16	61	Stockholm	c	3	37
Biarritz	f	20	68	Guernsey	c	10	50	Manchstr	c	13	55	Tel Aviv	f	17	63
Birminghm	r	11	52	Helsinki	sn	-8	18	Miami	f	27	81	Toronto	c	1	34
Brussels	c	14	57	Innsbruck	c	8	40	Montreal		3	37	Vancouver	f	10	50
Budapest	f	14	57	Istanbul	s	11	52	Moscow	sn	-4	25	Venice	c	7	45
Cardiff	c	10	50	Jersey	c	11	52	Munich	c	14	57	Vienna	c	16	61
Chicago	s	3	37	L Palmas	s	20	68	Naples	s	17	63	Warsaw	c	10	50
Cologne	c	12	54	Lisbon	c	17	63	New York	c	6	43	Zurich	r	19	48

Saturday

London: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 13°C (55°F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 9°C (48°F). Humidity, 6 pm, 89 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 6 pm, 0.13 in. Sun, 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1004 millibars, rising.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 14°C (57°F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 10°C (50°F). Humidity, 6 pm, 67 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 6 pm, 0.04in. Sun, 24hr to 6 pm, 0.2hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1005.3 millibars, rising.
1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.



Overseas selling prices
Australia 52; Austria Sch 20; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 35; Canaries Pes 100; Cyprus 450 mils; Denmark Dkr 5.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mk 5; France frs 4.50; Germany Dm 3.00; Greece Dr 50; Holland Gl 2.50; Iran [illegible]; Iraq ID 0.500; Irish Republic 20p; Italy L 1100; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 50; Malta 20c; Morocco Dir 5.00; Norway Kr 6.00; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 10; Portugal Esc 50; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR [illegible]; Singapore $4.5; Spain Pes 100; Sweden Skr 5.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria LS 5.50; Tunisia Din .350; US and Canada $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 40.

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